THE ONLY ONE

The Sun is the only Lowell paper receiving the full telegraphic day service of the Associated Press by its own operator in its own office. That's why it leads all its local rivals in the latest war news.

THE LOWELL SUN

ALL ALIVE ALIVE

The people are alive to the fact that THE SUN is produced by live newspapermen and is therefore a live newspaper. It is known as

Lowell's Greatest Newspaper.

22ND YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1898. | 12 PAGES 1 CENT

AT CAMP WIKOFF

PRES. M'KINLEY

And Party Arrived This Morning.

Secy. Alger, Attorney General Griggs, Senator Proctor and Commissary General Egan All in the Party.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The president started from Long Island City shortly after 11 o'clock last night. With the president were Vice-President Hobart, secretary of War Alger, Attorney General Griggs, Senator Proctor, Comissary-General Egan, Quartermaster-General Ludington, Col. F. J. Hecker, who had charge of transportation, Private Secretary Porter, President Baldwin of the Long Island railroad, and Assistant-Secretary Coultey. There was a cheer as the train pulled out of the station. The residents of Hicksville had prepared a demonstration. There was cheering and the discharging of cannon in honor of the president. Shortly after leaving Hicksville, the president retired and the other members of the party followed. At six a. m., they reached Amagansett. Secretary of War Alger was the first man to show himself. The residents were down at the depot, anxious to see the president, but he kept to the train and only showed himself for a few minutes at intervals.

PARTY ARRIVED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

CAMP WIKOFF, MONTAUK POINT L. I., Sept. 3.—The president and Secretary of War arrived at Camp Wikoff at 9.45 a. m. Major-General Wheeler and his staff greeted President McKinley, Mr. Alger and their party, on the station platform, surrounded by teamsters and the population of this clump of houses. Outside, a thousand smart troopers of the 3d cavalry were drawn up and the converted yacht, Eileen, in the roadstead slowly boomed forth the president's salute of 21 guns. Gen. Wheeler met the president, because Gen. Shafter had a touch of fever and does not feel able to move from his cot. Besides, General Shafter is still in detention and it would hardly comport with the discipline of the camp for the commanding-general to disregard the detention rules.

General Wheeler has arranged for the inspection party to go through the detention camp, past General Shafter's tent, where the president will stop to greet the commander of the forces. The day is beautiful and the huge encampment is alert, in the expectation of meeting the president.

DEATHS.

CARROLL—Ellen Carroll, infant daughter of John and Mary Carroll, died yesterday at the home of her parents, rear 101 Market street, aged 3 months, 26 days. The funeral was held in the afternoon.

LADD—Frank S. Ladd, aged 47 years, died at his residence, 196 School street, last night. He was a well known expressman. He leaves a widow and one son.

CARSON—Mrs. Margaret Carson died yesterday at the residence of her son-in-law, Paris K. Taylor, 156 Smith street, aged 77 years. Deceased was the widow of Joseph Carson.

MARSHALL—Rose A. Marshall, wife of Amos S. Marshall, died yesterday afternoon at her late home, 30 North street, aged 36 years. Deceased is survived by her husband, one daughter, Miss Kate, two sons, James and William, one brother, Edward Gallagher, and one sister, Mrs. Maurice Feeley of Amesbury.

BUZZELL—Gertrude, M. Buzell, aged 6 months, daughter of Elijah and Annie Buzzell, died Friday at the home of her parents, 2 Summer street court.

SULLIVAN—William Sullivan, infant son of James and Jennie Sullivan, died yesterday at the residence of his parents, 21 Sixth avenue.

CARSON—Mrs. Margaret Carson, aged 77 years, died yesterday at 154 Smith street.

DICKEY—Mrs. Mary E. Dickey, wife of Daniel H. Dickey, died at her home on Cobas avenue, near the Dickey road, Manchester, N. H., at about 12 o'clock Wednesday night, after a long and lingering illness.

The deceased was sixty years, nine months and five days old and was born in Lowell, Mass., the daughter of Matthew F. and Jane Worthen.

In 1855 she married Daniel H. Dickey and moved to the Island Pond road, residing there until 1876, when with her husband she removed to a house near where she lived at the time of her death.

Besides her husband, Mrs. Dickey is survived by a daughter, Mrs. James H. Towle of this city, two brothers, Edward A. Worthen of Akron, Ohio, and Charles C. Worthen of Wardner, Idaho, and one sister, Mrs. H. C. Brown of North Billerica, Mass.—Manchester Mirror.

A Lady

Said yesterday, after she had purchased $200 worth: Mr. O'Heir, I have saved $75 by coming here. That means a great deal to her and it means a great deal to us. Of course we don't make any profit, but we got the cash, and that is what we are after. Don't you miss this sale. Don't wait till all the goods are gone, and they are going fast. If you want anything in

FURNITURE, CARPETS, RANGES, MIRRORS, PICTURES,

Etc., etc., come at once to the

GREAT DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP SALE.

A. E. O'Heir & Co.'s

16 Merrimack Street.

WILLIAM BOYLE of Battery F, the Andover Boy who Died of Typhoid Fever at Camp Wikoff.

FOR LABOR DAY

Program of Events That Will Take Place.

CHIEF MARSHAL MAHONEY'S FINAL PARADE ORDERS.

Several Outings Booked for the Day.

John J. Mahoney, chief marshal of the Labor day parade, announces that all unions must be in line by 9 o'clock Monday morning, and that all organizations arriving late will have to take chances on getting the places that have been alloted to them.

All hands are inspected to report at the Building Laborers' hall in Middle street at 8.30 o'clock. The bands have not been assigned positions as yet.

Marshal Mahoney, who has been appointed chairman of the committee on reports, announces a lathers' contest as one of the features. This will be open to four members of the lathers' union and the contestants are: Bartholomew Gannon, Peter A. Golden, Fred Lambert and Willis Bordeleau. Suitable prizes will be given the winners of all contests.

Ten dollar prizes will be given to the union presenting the best appearance in line, to the union displaying the best feature, and to the union carrying the best labor motto. The judges will be Aldermen Coward and Libby, Councilmen McCluskey, Stafford and Garvey.

A meeting of the Building Laborers is called for tomorrow morning. Paul Bretschnider of the Bakers' union urgently invites all bakers, whether members of a union or not, to meet at the Arlington hotel at 8 o'clock and join in the parade and afterwards in the bakers' picnic at Varnum Landing.

There was a meeting of mule spinners last evening in Spinners' hall. All spinners are requested to meet at the hall Monday morning at 8 o'clock to participate in the Labor Day parade. It is hoped that all will turn out.

The plasterers and freemen's unions perfected arrangements for the day at their meetings last evening.

THE LEATHER WORKERS.

The Leather Workers' Protective union, No. 6071 will be prominent in the Labor Day parade. The White Bros.' company will furnish a float which will illustrate the complete process of leather tanning. About 2000 men will be in line. They will meet in Bay State hall on Monday at 8 a. m., for parade duty. Last night they had a drill under the direction of President C. H. McCullough and will undoubtedly make a fine appearance in the line.

The union was formed last January and got its charter April 1, mainly through the energetic work of Mr. McCullough, its first president. The present officers of the union are: President J. J. Whalen; vice president, Robert McClean; secretary, Jos. Shore; treasurer, Philip Fabrow; financial secretary, Robert Baron; guide, Bernard Cosgrove; guard, Jas. Le Bell; ex-president, C. H. McCullough.

After the parade all the participants and their friends will go to Mountain Rock to take part in the gala day.

THE FORESTERS.

Court Merrimack, F. of A., will hold a grand field day on the Fair Grounds, Monday afternoon. There will be a varied list of sports and a concert by the Cadet band.

The gathering at Nashoba Monday will be under the auspices of the West Chelmsford Debating society. Besides the usual sports there will be a grand water pageant with beautiful illumination.

One of the features of the sports at Mountain Rock Labor Day will be a lathing contest between four contestants for two cash prizes. The contestants are all members of the Lathers' union.

TO BAKERS.

Union or non-union men you all know that this is the first time the bakers have ever celebrated in this city.

There are 100 bakers here, 60 of whom are on the list to march, but where are the others? Are they afraid to come out of their holes or bakeshops, whatever they call them, once in a whole year?

Now, I hope that all will take this opportunity to improve our condition and so report on Labor Day at 8 o'clock at the Arlington hotel, one for all and all for one. After that we will enjoy ourselves at a good, old-fashioned picnic at Varnum's Landing. Free dancing and racing with the chance to win $5 at baseball or any other game. The committee have done all in their power to give the bakers and their friends a jolly time. Don't render our efforts fruitless by your absence.

Per order,
—Paul Bretschnider, Gen. Man.

A HUSTLING FIRM.

A. G. Pollard & Co., of Lowell who last Tuesday bought out the large stock owned by Wescott, have the reputation of being great hustlers and what they have done in the few days they have been here demonstrates the fact. They had from Tuesday noon until Saturday noon to vacate the store but that did not bother this firm. By Thursday night everything in the store had been packed and shipped to Lowell. Fifteen men and three ladies from their large Lowell store did the work and could have done it quicker had packing cases been on hand. Messrs. Pollard and Dunlap both say that Wescott kept a great stock and they were pleasantly surprised when they came to examine it after the sale. The fact is that the Wescott company closed out its old stock before moving into the new store, and so the goods that the Lowell men bought were fresh and up to date. They claim there is no old stuff in the stock and Pollard & Co. are satisfied that they bought it cheap. They say that Wescott knew how to keep a stock if he did let his expenses run away with him. Manchester's loss is Lowell's gain, for Pollard & Co. intend to hustle off the stock at once, if cheap prices will make it go. Pollard & Co. made their bid on that and bought it low.—Manchester Mirror and American.

A WOMAN DEAD

Had Committed Suicide at Crawford House.

SHE HAD A GAS TUBE IN HER MOUTH.

Identified as Mrs. Cushing of Cambridge.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 3.—The identity of a woman who committed suicide last night at the Crawford House was established this morning by Wallace E. Cushing of Cambridgeport who recognized the body as that of his wife. Mrs. Cushing was found dead in her room at the hotel with one end of a rubber tube in her mouth and the other attached to the gas jet. No cause for the act can be ascertained.

OPERATOR KILLED

IN A COLLISION ON A BICYCLE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Watertown, N. Y., Sept. 3.—While riding a wheel last night Wayne Howe Parsons, local manager for the Postal Telegraph company, was run into by another wheelman and sustained injuries from which he died this morning. Mr. Parsons was 32 years old. He was a member of the telegraph corps in the civil war.

School Suits

REIGN SUPREME

In Our Boys' Clothing Department.

We are making the greatest display of the right sort of Boys' School Clothing at the lowest prices in the town. We want the parents of every boy that needs a suit to let us have a chance at his outfitting.

That's a money saving proposition for you that will pay you well to consider and to act upon.

Boys' Suits

Ages 4 to 16 years.

$1.00 for Boys' Black Cheviot Suits, not all wool.
$1.25 for Boys' Blue and Black Cheviot Suits of a better grade.
$1.75 for Boys' Heavy Neat Plaid Satinet Suits.
$1.50 for Boys' Dark Cassimere Suits.
$2.00 for Boys' Strictly All Wool Scotch Mixed Cheviot Suits.
$2.50 for Boys' Neat Striped and Checked All Wool Cheviot Suits.
$3.00 for Boys' Nobby Plaid, Cheviot and Cassimere Suits.
$3.50, $4, $4.50, $5, $6 for choice lines of all the latest novelties in Boys' Cheviots, Cassimeres and Worsted Suits.

No excuse for letting your boys go back to school in ragged condition when new and good clothes can be had for little money.

J. L. CHALIFOUX

49 TO 59 CENTRAL STREET.

100,000 Women Wanted

To tell their husbands, brothers, sweethearts and friends to smoke

DOWD'S HONEST 10

Cigar—Mild, Sweet and fragrant.

T. J. DOWD, Mfgr., Nashua, N. H.

MONEY DEPOSITED

On or before Wednesday, Sept. 3, in the Savings Department of the TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK will draw interest from Sept. 1st, at the rate of 4 per cent. Compounded Semi-Annually.

Bank Hours: Daily, 8. a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.

Middlesex St., Cor. Post Office Avenue.
Agents for sale of U. S. Revenue Stamps.
C. J. Glidden Pres. Wm. F. Hills, Cashier

James F. O'Donnell,

UNDERTAKER.

Telephone at Residence, Office, Stables.

MARKET ST., COR. WORTHEN.

FOR PRESERVING TIME.—A 4 qt. Porcelain Kettle with one pound of the Tea, O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 77 East Merrimack street Tel. 624-2.

EUGENIO M. D. HOSTOS, Porto Rican, Who May Be Porto Rico's First Governor.

Putnam & Son

It doesn't matter what the weather is, we've just what you need for comfort.

Hot weather garments will be in order for some days to come.

LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

Are our Crash Suits at $1.95.

Summer Underwear, mill samples, at 17c. and 29c.

What are left of our thin grade marked at prices that don't represent cost.

FOR COOLER WEATHER

New and attractive shapes in Neckwear at 39 cents—regular fifty and seventy five cent grade.

New shapes and colors in Derbys and Tourists, 89c. to $3.00.

FALL SUITS AND TOP COATS.

PUTNAM & SON.

166 Central Street.

THE SEWER LOAN

Calling for $30,000 Passed by the Aldermen.

MONEY APPROPRIATED FOR THE TAX CASES.

Jurors Drawn for September Term.

There was a special meeting of the aldermen yesterday afternoon and particularly to draw jurors.

Alderman Holbrook was appointed by the mayor to draw the names of jurors for the September term of the civic court in Lowell. He did so with the following result:

William Nelson, 8 Russell street; Patrick R. Monahan, 16 Albion street; Horace B. Long, 85 Forrest street; John K. Lyon, rear 36 Sumner street; Michael O'Shea, 14 Pleasant street; Charles F. Fish, 26 Dover street.

James Gookin, 300 Concord street, and William E. Noyes, 36 Rollins street, were drawn for the grand jury by Alderman Howard.

The resolution for $10,000 to be drawn from the general fund for the law department to be used in the tax cases was given its final passage in concurrence, six votes being cast.

The appropriation of $30,000 for sewers as amended by the common council was given its final passage.

AIKEN STREET PAVING.

The mayor and superintendent of streets, Cheney, opened bids yesterday afternoon for the paving of Aiken street. The Boston Paving company put in the highest bid, $2.35 a yard. The Narragansett Concession company of Providence in conjunction with E. A. Smith of Lowell offered to do the work for $2.15 a yard. Dunn brothers of Scranton, Pa., gave figures on three kinds of paving, $1.76, $1.86, and $1.97 a yard.

The contracts call for asphalt paving. The mayor and the superintendent did not reach any decision, but they will probably award the contract today.

PERSONAL.

Miss Annie Long of Marion street has returned after a pleasant sojourn at Bar Harbor and the mountains and other places of interest.

Miss Agnes Hamilton and Carrie Bartlett of this city and Maude Thomas of Boston are visiting in New York city.

Mrs. A. B. Dunne, the well known milliner of Boston, is visiting at the home of Mrs. Frank Fay, 81 London street, and will start for New York Tuesday with her trimmer, Miss Nellie Foley of this city.

George Parker of Parker & Sons, of Stevens street is spending his vacation in Maine.

Miss Susie Kimball of Stevens street is spending a two weeks' vacation in Boothbay, Me.

Patrol Officer John Hickson is again occupying his old seat in the police wagon. Officer Phil Dwyer, who assumed the duties during his absence has again been detailed to street duty.

Mrs. Catherine Doyle will spend the remainder of the summer and next winter down South, returning in the spring.

Rev. Fr. McCarthy of Omaha, Neb., who has been visiting his aunt, Mrs. Ellen Spencer of Lincoln street, has returned to his station, after an enjoyable sojourn at points of interest along the route.

Misses Lena and Ada Morris of the Mammoth road will spend a two week's vacation at Coney Island.

Messrs. James Rogers, Frank Kiernan, John Laffey, James Horman, William Cullinan, and Misses Horman, Cullinan, Kennedy, Marley and several others, all of whom are of Collinsville, will enjoy a moonlight excursion to Harmony Grove next weeke.

Henry Mann is at Bradford, Vt.

Plumbers are requested to meet Labor Day at 8 o'clock a. m. at Plumbers' room Barrister's Hall, corner Merrimack and Central streets.

BACKBOYS' STRIKE.

The striking backboys of the Massachusetts mills went in this morning, and talked with their overseer who gave them no encouragement. Then, they state, they talked with Agent Southworth, who informed them they would not receive the raise in pay they asked for.

The boys then left the mill. They state that the strike has caused the shutting down of the card room and a couple of weave rooms besides making the second and third hands hustle.

A bit of recreation such as you will get at Winnipesaukee on September 10th will do you good.

REV. FR. JOYCE LECTURED.

A reception and concert in aid of the church funds was held at Rollo Bay, P. E. Island, Monday evening, at which the Rev. W. D. Joyce delivered an address and Mrs. B. P. McGoker, Mrs. Hugh Walker of this city and the Misses Kiggan of Boston assisted in the concert.

GREAT SHOCK

LITTLE CANADA SAW A WATERING CART YESTERDAY.

A watering cart at work was discovered in Little Canada yesterday and Damas Laporte it is said, fainted away upon seeing it.

Warm Weather

Weakness is quickly overcome by the toning and blood enriching qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine cures that tired feeling almost as quickly as the sun dispels the morning mist. It also cures pimples, boils, salt rheum, scrofula and all other troubles originating in bad, impure blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness, indigestion.

Pain-Killer.

(PERRY DAVIS')

A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is

Pain-Killer.

This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.

It is a simple, safe and quick cure for

Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Croup, Toothache.

TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

BIG DEMONSTRATION

AT THE LINCOLN TO HURRY HOME OUR TROOPS.

The Lincoln club's demonstration to hurry along the return of the Sixth regiment which will be held at its rooms in Wyman's Exchange tonight promises to be a big and a non-partisan affair.

Mayor Bennett has signified his willingness to preside and among the speakers expected to be present are Alderman Dimon, John C. Wilson, Alderman O. A. Libby, Representative James P. Ramsey, Councilman McCluskey, Senator Markham, Alderman Cosgrove, Representative W. H. I. Hayes, Alderman Holbrook, Alderman Lucius Derby, Councilman Garvey, Hon. Fisher H. Pearson, the editors of the several local newspapers and others.

The meeting will be for the ladies as well as gentlemen and the members of the city council are especially invited to attend. It is highly probable that at the close of the meeting some tangible action will be taken looking to the speedy return of our troops to Lowell.

Try the trips over Winnipesaukee on September 10th for that tired feeling.

NO FIREMEN'S BALL.

At the regular meeting of the Firemen's Fund association, last night, it was voted to dispense with the usual ball this year on account of the hard times and the condition of Huntington hall in which the ball has always been held. The average earnings of the annual ball have been between $1000 and $2000.

Boys' school suits at low prices at Steele's, Cor. Central and Prescott street.

FURIOUS RUNAWAY.

ON THORNDIKE STREET YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

An excited horse belonging to the New York and Boston express company and attached to one of the company's wagons, ran away yesterday. Several attempts were made by pedestrians to stop the frightened animal but were fruitless. One man got into the team only to be thrown out again. After a mad run through Thorndike street, the horse took a turn around Hood's laboratory and then down Highland street and finally was caught at the court house in a bruised condition. The wagon was badly damaged. The driver of the team jumped from the wagon on Thorndike street as soon as the animal became unmanageable.

All wool knee pant suits ages, 6 to 15, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 at Steele's, Prescott street.

SEVERAL ACCIDENTS

TWO RUN OVER DURING THE STORM.

Charles Ross was run over by a light wagon last night at the corner of Fletcher and Cross streets. The ambulance conveyed him to St. John's hospital. His injuries were not serious but he was unconscious for some time.

James Pierce of Sargent street was also struck by a carriage not far from the same place. Mr. Pierce had just turned the corner of Varney and Fletcher streets when the vehicle came dashing along in the opposite direction. It was too late for the man to escape and he was knocked down and run over. The ambulance was called and he was taken to his home. The fellow who drove the team did not stop or slack up to see how much damage he had done. Mr. Pierce is an elderly man aged about 65 years.

Maynard Pierce, a man employed by George Lynch, the Marion street, wood dealer, received severe injuries in the back at Davis & Sargent's lumber mill yesterday afternoon. One of the big bolts broke and struck him a little below the neck. At the same time a belt came off and also struck the man in the back.

You will get $2.00 worth of enjoyment all right if you take in the excursion to Lake Winnipesaukee on September 10th.

MATRIMONIAL.

ADAMS—FIFE.

Mr. Mark A. Adams, paymaster of the Atherton mills, and Miss E. Blanche Fife were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Fife, South street, on Thursday evening. Rev. C. C. Fisher performed the nuptials. A number of immediate friends and relatives witnessed the ceremony.

Boys' suits, with extra pants to match at Steele's, Prescott street.

KITCHENER SMILES.

George Kitchener, manager of Tom Boyle's Quincy, is broadly smiling at his friends today for a boy has come to gladden his home and the little fellow is doing finely.

10 dozen Boys' all wool golf caps, 25c. at Steele & Co.'s, Prescott street.

There was to have been a meeting of the Memorial tablet committee at city hall yesterday afternoon, but the members failed to appear, with the exception of Councilman Kennedy.

A quorum of the board of overseers of the poor met last night on the call of the secretary and approved bills.

The water board gave a hearing last night on the relocating of the pipes made necessary by the widening of Andover street. No business was transacted.

J. H. COFFEY DIED AT NOON

Passed Away at His Cottage at Salem Willows Yesterday.

The Late JOHN H. COFFEY, of Lowell, Who Died This Noon at His Cottage At Salem Willows.

He Sustained a Shock of Appoplexy Early in Morning—Doctors Who Were Called Immediately Gave up Hope of His Recovery—He Was a Prominent Resident of This City.

John H. Coffey, a prominent citizen of Lowell, died yesterday at his summer cottage at Salem Willows. Death resulted from a shock of apoplexy sustained early in the morning. Later in the morning, he suffered another shock. Three physicians were called and after an examination gave out the news that there was no hope for his recovery.

Mr. Coffey had been stopping with his family at Juniper and it is reported that he had appeared in good health last evening, when there was no sign whatever of his approaching illness. He took a trip to Europe recently for the benefit of his health and after returning joined his family at Salem.

Mr. Coffey is well known in this city because of his connection with the Consumers' Brewing company, now known as the Harvard Brewing company. Mr. Coffey was its former treasurer and manager and to him was largely due its rapid growth. He was also largely interested, being a part owner, in the Associate Building and had previously been engaged in the grocery and provision business in company with his brother on Suffolk street. He is well known throughout the city and also outside, having been prominent in business for years.

Mr. Coffey was a member of several benefit and social organizations and among his friends his death is deeply regretted. He was a genial companion and above all, loyal to his friends.

He was a member of the board of directors of the Harvard brewery and was identified with the concern ever since its incorporation, and was general manager and treasurer up to the time of its re-organization. Since then he has been on the board of directors, as stated above, but was active in the concern's business since he went to Europe.

His wife was formerly Miss Annie Quinn, daughter of Peter Quinn.

YELLOW FEVER

Ten New Cases Reported from Orwood.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

JACKSON, MISS., Sept. 2.—Ten new cases of yellow fever were reported last night from Orwood. These cases have appeared since the report of the first infection there and are said to be of a mild type. The official report of Inspectors Grant, Dunn and Harqison of the Mississippi board and Inspector Gill of the Louisiana board of health on the first Orwood case was received yesterday and pronounces the infection yellow fever.

ORDERS FOR THE SECOND MASS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—The following troops were ordered today to be mustered out of service:

First, Second, Third and 18th Pennsylvania; 4th Wisconsin; 71st New York; 2nd Michigan; 1st, 3rd and 8th Ohio; 53th Indiana; 2nd North Carolina; First and Second Alabama; Third U. S. Vols. Cav., and the Second Mass. The latter is ordered from Montauk to South Framingham.

MADE 18 KNOTS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 2.—The torpedo boat Davis being constructed at Wolff and Sewicke's Iron Works, has been given a preliminary trial trip of forty miles. It is stated that the ship made 18 knots and the trial was entirely satisfactory. The required knots is 22½ knots.

NAVAL OFFICIALS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 2.—Paymaster Kakahmaka, and Lieutenant Commander Tschuiya of the Japanese navy, have arrived from St. Paul to meet the crew of the new Japanese cruiser Kasagi, now building at Philadelphia. The crew will arrive here from Yokohama on the steamer Knishunaru.

TWO MASKED MEN

Entered a House and Demanded Money.

THEIR REQUEST WAS REFUSED AT FIRST.

They Finally Got Away With $21.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Shirley, Mass., Sept. 2.—Frederick O. Dane, who lives near the Lunenburg line about three miles from the railroad station in this place was awakened by two masked men about two o'clock this morning, who demanded all the money in the house, and when Mr. Dane refused to give it to them, he was assaulted with a club in the hands of one of the men. Mrs. O. S. Lincoln and her niece of New York, who were visiting at the house, were aroused by the disturbance and came to the assistance of Mr. Dane. A struggle ensued in which the visitors, with the aid of threats, backed up by a revolver, were victorious. Twenty-one dollars, however, were given to them and they left the house going toward Fitchburg.

EXCESSIVE HEAT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The official temperature at 10 o'clock this morning was 28 degrees and the per cent of humidity 87. Five deaths from the excessive heat have been reported in this city up to ten o'clock. There have been seven cases of heat prostration this morning in Jersey City.

DECISION RENDERED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 2.—The interstate commerce commission in the Canadian Pacific passenger rate case decided today that the Canadian Pacific is not entitled to the differential passenger rates contended for.

PLOT TO MURDER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Buda Pesth, Sept. 2.—The newspapers here report the discovery of a plot to murder Baron Banffy, the Hungarian premier.

GERMANY'S CLAIMS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, Sept. 2.—It is said that as a quid pro quo, for Germany's support in Egypt, Great Britain will recognize Germany's claims to utilize Syria as an outlet for her surplus population.

SHOT HIMSELF.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Middlebury, Vt., Sept. 2.—Word was received here from Bridgeport this morning that Leslie Parish of that place shot himself while hunting yesterday and died from his wounds. He was 35 years of age.

STEVENSON NOMINATED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 2.—John H. Stevenson, populist, has been nominated for congress by the democrats of the Twenty-third district.

BAYARD BETTER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Dedham, Mass., Sept. 2.—Hon. Thomas Bayard, had a relapse late last night and a consultation of physicians was held, after which Mr. Bayard's physicians remained with him all night. A second consultation was held this forenoon, and it was reported that Mr. Bayard was much better than he had been during the night, but he was still very ill.

GERMAN NAVAL FORCE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Berlin, Sept. 2.—A semi-official note issued today says: "A state of peace having been re-established between the United States and Spain, orders have been given that the German naval force at Manila be reduced to one or two ships, which, pending the complete restoration of order in the Philippine Islands, will suffice for the protection of German subjects and interests in that region."

TO SUPPLY WATER

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, D. C., Sept 2.—Acting Secretary Allen today sent orders to the Norfolk navy yard to have the distilling steamer Iris sent immediately to Camp Wikoff, the purpose being to provide the soldiers at Camp Wikoff with an abundant supply of absolutely pure water for drinking and cooking purposes. The Iris was fitted up by the navy department with remarkable rapidity as a distilling ship to supply the warships in sub-tropical waters. She is able to turn out 60,000 gallons of the purest distilled water every day. So long as the troops can be induced to drink this distilled water alone, their milk being daily inspected, it is believed that there will be an end to the further spread of fever.

TUXEDO

Washing Powder

comes in the only

Full

pound packages (16 ozs. not 12) on the market for **5 Cts.**

DON'T YOU WITCH

you had a pint bottle of Dows' Witch Hazel—only 25c. 389 Central St.

STABBING AFFRAY

Which May Result Fatally Took Place Last Night

SAMUEL COE HAS 14 WOUNDS IN HIS NECK.

His Friend Kearney Charged With the Crime.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Pawtucket, R. I., Sept. 2.—A stabbing affray which may result fatally took place in Lonsdale, a suburb of this city last night. Samuel Coe, 28, married, and William Kearney, 23, unmarried had been about the saloons together all the evening, and left the last one in which they were seen apparently very good friends.

Sometime later Coe was found on a dark street near one of the big mills, bleeding from 14 stab wounds in the left side of the throat, shoulder and back. The blade of an ordinary pocket knife was found broken off in one of the wounds of his neck.

He was carried to his home, where he lies in a dangerous condition. Dr. Garvin, who is attending him, says that while his wounds are not necessarily fatal, it would mean death to move him to the hospital. In a conscious moment Coe said he was attacked by Kearney who inflicted the wounds. The police are looking for Kearney.

CAPT. STOWELL'S BODY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, N. Y., Sept. 2. The morning train from Chickamauga today brought to Jersey City four privates of the 8th, Mass. and one of the 9th New York volunteers, on furloughs. All were convalescent from fever and able to continue their journey home.

The body of Captain Ira Stowell of the First New Hampshire volunteers, who died of fever in Chickamauga arrived in Jersey City today. It was in charge of his brother-in-law, James Bryan, and he will take it to Newport for interment.

PRETTY SOUVENIRS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Bristol, Eng. Sept. 2.—The Trades Union congress has presented souvenir cigar cases, cigarette cases, match boxes, and flasks to the American delegates.

AMASSED $50,000.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 2.—The steamer Tees which has arrived from Skagway Alaska, brings forty passengers from Dawson and considerable dust. C. A. Silene of San Francisco, was was the richest man aboard is said to have amassed $50,000.

McKINLEY ARRIVES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, N. Y., Sept. 2.—President McKinley, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley, Major Webb C. Haynes, Col. and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick and Geo. D. Corelliu, the president's assistant secretary, arrived at Jersey City over the Pennsylvania road at 11.40 o'clock today. He was joined at the Pennsylvania station by Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, who will remain with them during their stay in the city.

The party was driven to the Manhattan Hotel, where they were guests of Wm. S. Hawk, one of the proprietors of the hotel. They will occupy the state departments of the hotel.

WANT ALL RELEASED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 2.—Having arranged for the release and return to Spain of the Spanish sailors captured after the destruction of Cervera's fleet, the Spanish government is now seeking to secure the release of the Spanish soldiers, who are still held captive in this country. There are a few of these confined at Fort McPherson and our government is entirely willing to be rid of them. Our government having finally consented to release the sailors upon the sole condition that the Spanish government would transport them home, M. Thiebaut acting in the interest of the Spanish government, has just made application to the state department for similar treatment in the case of the Spanish soldiers. The request is under consideration and may be granted.

ORDERS ISSUED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Orders have been issued by the war department that all regular army regiments now at Montauk Point, which were stationed previously east of the Mississippi river, shall return to those same stations.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The American Social Science association this noon concluded its annual meeting. The following officers were elected:

President, Simeon E. Baldwin, New Haven, Conn.

First vice president, F. J. Kingsbury Waterbury, Conn.

Vice presidents, Francis Wayland, New Haven; Josiah Quincy, Boston; Francis G. Peabody, Cambridge, and 14 others; General Secretary Stanley Pool, New York; Treas. W. C. Lengendre, New York; Directors Edward T. Potter, New York; J. L. Green, Hartford, and others; Departmental Chairman of Education, J. G. Anderson, Waterbury, Social Economy, F. B. Sanborn, Concord; Jurisprudence, Francisco Wayland, New Haven.

This morning Dr. Elmer Lee of New York city and Dr. W. B. Holland of Pittsburg read papers.

BRAVE RESCUE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

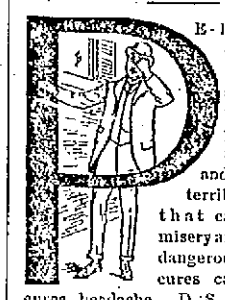
Wickford, R. I., Sept. 2.—Charles H. Eccleston, aged 50, was drowned in the harbor here last night by the capsizing of a sail boat. In company with his son Edward, aged 20, he was sailing in the harbor when the boat was struck by a squall, turned bottom up and the men thrown into the water. The young man was rescued with great difficulty by Edward Andrews, keeper of the Wickford light.

HEADACHE.

Do Not Allow It to Become Chronic.

If Unchecked, Insanity is Often the Result.

Head Pains That Result From Catarrh, Cured by Pe-ru-na.



PE-RU-NA always cures catarrh. Catarrh is responsible for that terrible pressure between the eyes, and many of the terrible headaches that cause so much misery and are really so dangerous. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh and so cures headache. D. S. Stout, of Salsna, Tex., writes: "I would not take anything for the relief that your Pe-ru-na has given me. I have said so much about it that our druggist here can scarcely get sufficient to supply the demand. Since taking Pe-ru-na my headaches have almost entirely ceased."

Buy Pe-ru-na of your druggist, or if you will write to Dr. S. B. Hartman, of Columbus, Ohio, he will advise you free of charge.

From Yesterday's Late Editions.

POLICE COURT

To-day, the day of the juvenile session, was prominently taken up by five drunks, none of whom were first offenders, and they were summarily dealt with.

Cornelius Sughrue received four months in the common jail and Delia O'Hare went him two better at the same place. James H. Swan and Michael Brosnahan drew six months apiece at the state farm. Thomas Caffrey was fined $3.

Albert F. Smith, a lad of ten years, charged with breaking and entering, and larceny, was put in the care of Probation Officer Tuttle.

Francis Ney and Bartholomew F. Lynch, vagrancy, were both sentenced to the Massachusetts reformatory. The defendants admitted that they slept in barns or in any old place when night overtook them. The latter is a Lowell boy and is of a good family, while Ney told the arresting officers that he had been "in the business for some time" and beat his way here from Iowa.

Special Justice Sargent of the Second District Essex court was the guest of Judge Hadley and remained throughout the session.

ON SOUTH COMMON.

THE FAIRMOUNTS AND MYSTERIES TO PLAY.

One of the hottest meets of the season will be the contest between the Fairmounts and Mysteries on the South common tomorrow. The former team is the only one that succeeded in defeating the champion Centralville organization and will try to duplicate the act, while the Mysteries are anxious to retrieve their lost laurels and in their endeavor to obliterate the single mar on their record will have nine of the fastest players to be procured hereabouts and will assist in making it a sharp encounter.

BOYLE'S FUNERAL.

The body of William Boyle, who died at Camp Wikoff, will arrive in this city tonight, his brother, a valued employe of C. I. Hood, having gone to New York to procure it.

Mr. Hood has taken a great interest in him and was instrumental in having the body brought home.

Boyle was only 20 years of age and a steady, hard working young man. When the war broke out he was working in Cambridge and getting the war fever, he enlisted in a company of heavy artillery from Connecticut. The first knowledge that his family had of his whereabouts was when he wrote them from Tampa, Fla. Only a week ago he wrote home that he was well and expected to be furloughed soon.

BOGUS NUNS

TWO ALLEGED FRAUDULENT COLLECTORS ARRESTED HERE

Two women alleged to be bogus nuns were arrested here this afternoon for alleged fraudulently collecting money.

A Table Requisite

Light, crisp, and flaky. The most delicious biscuit ever baked. An antidote for hunger.

FAVORITE MILK BISCUIT

An appetizing accompaniment for soup or salad. Sold everywhere, with the word "*Favorite*" on every biscuit.

NATIONAL BISCUIT CO.

A NEW LAW EXPOUNDED

For the Sun Readers by John W. McEvoy, Esq.

The Gist and the Bearings of the Enactment for Collecting Debts and Settling With Creditors—Much Depends Upon the Discretion of the Court.

The following article dictated at the solicitation of The Sun by John W. McEvoy, Esq., gives a very clear and comprehensive review of the law and its bearings in various directions. The article is well worth perusal by everybody who wishes to be informed on the scope and character of the new law regulating the collection and payment of debts and the penalties for non-payment, in violation of the court's order:

Chapter 519 of the Acts passed by the legislature in its session the present year is entitled "An act to provide an equitable process after judgment in certain cases." As the readers of The Sun have been favored with the publication of the act, it is unnecessary to give at this time any more than a summary of its provisions. The gist of the act is that a creditor who has already obtained or may in the future obtain a judgment against a debtor founded upon a claim for the necessaries of life, may apply to a clerk of a subordinate court, such as our police court, for an order compelling the debtor to appear at a designated time and place and submit to an examination into his circumstances, his income from any source and his ability to pay the judgment debt. If the debtor fails to appear, the inquiry may proceed in his absence and a finding may be made that he is either able or unable to pay the whole debt or make partial payments thereof, as the case may be, and after first allowing the debtor out of his income or wages a reasonable sum for his own support and that of his family the court may enter a decree fixing the time, place and amounts of payments to be made by the judgment debtor, which decree shall be subject to revision at any time on notice and inquiry and proof of changed circumstances. Upon failure to comply with such or a subsequent decree, the creditor may cause the debtor to again appear before the court and explain why the order has not been complied with, and unless the debtor shows good cause, he may be committed to jail for contempt of court for a period of not more than fourteen days for any one contempt. He may, however, be released at any time by order of the court upon payment of the claim and costs or upon his giving his bond with one or more sureties, conditioned that he will comply with all decrees of court in respect to the matter or after seven days' confinement the debtor may be released upon his own personal recognizance that he will henceforth comply with all decrees of the court.

A judgment debtor may himself apply for the benefits of the provisions of this act and may cause his judgment creditor to be cited to appear and show cause why the judgment debtor should not be allowed examination under this act; in which case the proceedings are the same as when the judgment creditor is the moving party. The act also provides that while the proceedings of one judgment creditor are pending, all other suits to recover on judgments are suspended.

It will be noted that the basis of the act depends upon the prerequisite that a judgment founded upon a claim for the necessaries of life has been obtained. That is, before proceedings can be had under this act, a suit must have been brought by the creditor in the usual way on a claim for necessaries, such as food, rent, or other proper sustenance, and whether with or without trial a judgment obtained by the plaintiff who thereupon becomes the judgment creditor. Naturally, the first questions that arise are, what is the object of such legislation, whom is it designed to benefit and will it accomplish its ends without making the remedy more odious than the disease? The law was passed largely through the efforts of an association of retail grocers and other provision dealers because of their inability to collect claims principally under twenty dollars, for which existing statutes had no special provision as to the examination of the debtor after judgment, as in the case of poor debtor hearings on executions above that amount, though under the new law there is no limit as to the amount of the judgment to be recovered in order that a claim may be prosecuted under it.

Prior to the passage in 1886 and 1887 of the law making weekly payments compulsory on certain corporations and others and the voluntary adoption of weekly payments by those not affected by that law, but little difficulty was experienced in the collection of debts except where there was a valid assignment of wages. Before the enactment of a weekly payment law, the trustee process was effective as a collecting agency, but since that time, except where large amounts are held, its power to get at the wages of a debtor if resisted, has become almost exhausted. The retail dealers, tenement property owners and other interested parties have endeavored at different times to persuade the legislature to repeal the law exempting the sum of ten dollars from every trustee attachment but notwithstanding their energetic efforts the law still remains in force. Disappointed but not dismayed they pursued their efforts further and finally secured the passage of the act under consideration. Thus it will be seen who constituted the motive power of such legislation, and who expected to be benefited by it. Though the act contains a provision enabling the debtor to secure its alleged benefits, still it is hardly possible that any judgment debtor desires such legislation or will apply for its protection.

Whether the act in its operation will deal justly between debtor and creditor remains to be seen. Assuming the existence of the evils it is supposed to correct, and the necessity of some such legislation, is the act likely to accomplish its purpose without causing other and greater grievances? To me it seems that some of the provisions of the act will be pernicious in effect and dangerous as precedents. To begin with, the law is retroactive in effect, in that as a judgment of our court is good for twenty years, or longer, if it can be proved that the debt on which it was founded has not been paid, all the judgments for many years passed may be resurrected and the debtors cited into court and compelled to disclose their income from any source, and if able, be ordered to pay such sums at such times as the court may direct, or take the consequences. It is not necessary that the judgment should be obtained in our local court as the act applies to a judgment obtained "in any case" anywhere, providing, of course, that the judgment can be satisfactorily proved, which, doubtless will be an expensive process if the full record of an outside court must be certified. The creditor must prove also that the judgment which he has obtained against the debtor is founded solely on a claim for necessaries furnished and should it appear that the judgment included something that could not properly be regarded as necessaries, then relief under this act could not be had. Another objectionable feature is that in case the debtor fails to appear, an inquiry may proceed in his absence. But in that event, how can the court properly learn the debtor's circumstances and his ability to pay unless it relies upon hearsay or the prejudiced testimony of the judgment creditor.

The most vicious part of the act is that which authorizes the debtor's imprisonment for contempt for a period of fourteen days and a like imprisonment for every successive contempt in failing to comply with any of the many orders and counter orders that the court may wisely or unwisely make in the years that may sometimes elapse between the beginning and the end of the proceedings under this act. In these days when the people, the press, and the bar have joined in agitating a demand for the abolition of the judicial power to punish for contempt, or at least such a curtailment of that power as will permit the accused the privilege of a trial, it is strange that our legislature took such a backward step by enlarging this troublesome privilege of the court, in fact, making it almost compulsory by imposing petty duties which can be enforced in no other way. As there is no appeal from commitments for contempt and as none is provided in this act, the objection to the enlargement of that power in the hands of the court may be readily seen.

It is the policy of the law to discourage litigation especially in small things but it is plain to all that unless the terms of this act are construed strictly as they should be in favor of the debtor there will be continually before the court a great graft of suitors, causing much inconvenience to judges and many vexations to the unfortunate debtors. It will enable unscrupulous collectors to harass, if not terrify, those who, through adversity, have fallen in debt and permit of considerable speculation in the prosecution of claims and purchase of judgments.

It concentrates great power in the presiding judge and compels him to descend to the investigation and adjustment of a man or woman's mode of living so far as their personal or family expenditures are concerned. It will necessitate the ventilation of a man's private affairs in open court and impose on the judge the disagreeable duty of instructing every judgment debtor how he and his family may live and still contribute in amounts, however small, to the payment of his debts.

Thus it will be seen that in its operation the law is in danger of encroaching upon a man's private rights. The act is paternal in its character and as such may be suited to a monarchial form of government but in this liberty-loving republic, the exercise on the part of a court of so much power and restraint over the individual and his family is contrary to all our country's traditions and the aims and declarations of its founders. Such inquisitorial privileges are not only permitted but required if necessary, by this act which is contrary to the genius of our institutions and offensive to us as a people, supposed to be born free and equal before the law. The law in its present form cannot be upheld or ever tolerated because of the pretext that its enactment was necessary to get after the "dead beats" who, as we know, form but a small percentage of those who mean to be honest, but whom circumstances make them appear to be otherwise.

However, as the presiding judge is allowed almost unlimited discretionary power and as we are specially favored in having upon the local bench a man so capable, so experienced, and above all (for the purposes of this act) so humane as Judge Hadley, the unfortunate debtor may take hope and fearlessly respond to the process which compels him to appear and disclose his financial condition. It is certain that no man will be ordered to do anything he cannot reasonably do, and that due allowance will be made for a man's inability to pay money when prevented through sickness, lack of employment, or other form of adversity.

Other objections of a technical character appear to me, but a discussion of them would not be of interest to the readers of The Sun.

—John W. McEvoy, Esq.

5 dozen light weight all worsted footless $1.00 golf hose, 50c. a pair to close. latest tops, received today. Steele & Co., Prescott street.

NO PAPER MONDAY

There will be no paper published on Monday (Labor Day) Tuesday's Sun will contain a full account of the day's observance.

Another lot of those shirts with two detachable collars. A1 patterns at 50c. Steele & Co.'s, Prescott street.

Buy your boy's school outfit at Steele & Co.'s, and save money.

CARPET MILLS.

WILL SHUT DOWN TODAY FOR A WEEK.

The employes of the Lowell Manufacturing company are again doomed to idleness, for yesterday it was announced that the works would be shut down all week. The operatives are much discouraged.

J. V. KEYES & CO.

Last week gave ladies of Lowell some great bargains in remnants of black dress goods.

During the coming week of September 5th, we will give just as good bargains in colored dress goods. Remnants long enough for skirts and dresses. We make a specialty of dress goods and linings. You do not want to miss these bargains. Special prices also on linings to go with goods.

—J. V. Keyes & Co.
The Black Goods House of Lowell.
J. V. Keyes. J. S. Banford.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY. } ss.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.
{SEAL.} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

CHESTER CUMMINGS OF CO. M, Sick with Fever at St. Xavier's Hospital, New York.

OUR SOLDIER BOYS

Master Cummings Writes on Novel Paper.

THE INSIDE OF A TOMATO CAN WRAPPER.

Dr. Bell Writes From Fortress Monroe.

The following letter from Dr. R. E. Bell of this city now at Fortress Monroe, has been received by a member of the Lowell auxiliary:

"Your letter received this morning. The order of which you speak is dated August 10th; it reached us about a week ago, perhaps ten days ago. The order states that the government will allow sixty cents per each man for the extra food required by those not able to eat in the regular mess hall or tent. This order is not just clear to us, but this is our understanding of it. This amount is ample to give every sick man all he requires. There should be no man suffering for the want of proper food if the surgeons do their duty, and I certainly believe they will. I think our friends in the north may rest assured that all will now go along smoothly. I think we are all right here now and shall not need any more money. If the people wish the men to have luxuries, they must still send money. This extra amount from the government will give the men everything that is necessary and many little extras. A lady of your city sent me a check for $35 a few days ago. This being Sunday I spent it for ice cream. We have a lot of men well enough to be sent home tomorrow. I concluded this Sunday afternoon would be a little brighter if they were treated to something which is not included in our ration list. The Massachusetts Aid Society have sent me money enough to put up a large plant for distilling the water. Our attendant give out after one week and I think the water is to blame. The Red Cross association gave me permission to have a large milk sterilizer made so that our typhoid fever patients are not getting bad or sour milk. This hospital is now in fine shape. We have treated about one thousand men with only sixteen deaths. We have had over three hundred cases of typhoid fever. I hope Camp Wikoff will soon get into good shape. We expect one hundred men and sixty sick men tomorrow. I am suffering from malaria, and the effects of the terrible heat, but I cannot get away now. I may get a few days' leave the first of September. If there is anything more I can explain, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

The Sun prints today a photo of Chester Cummings of Crosby street, a gallant soldier lad of Company M, Ninth regiment, who is now confined at the St. Xavier hospital in New York, suffering with others from the dread malaria as a result of a cruel experience in Santiago de Cuba.

Master Cummings, for he is yet a youth, was one of the youngest and most active members, along with being of the the most popular of Co. M. He was one of the first to get around the difficulty of writing without letter paper, for on July 14, he sent a letter to his mother written on the back of a tomato can wrapper. While on a march he spied an old tomato can with a gorgeous red wrapper and a picture of "Delaware Beauties Tomatoes Packed at Milford, Sussex Co., Del," and bearing the trade mark of Reis & Hirsch. Deftly he removed the wrapper, torn and soiled, from around the can and as soon as he got time, he sat down and wrote a letter to his mother on the back of the wrapper, using up every inch of space on it.

Then another time he sent home a deck of peculiar Spanish playing cards which he had procured at Santiago. These and the tomato can wrapper, Mrs. Cummings will always prize.

Here are a couple of the gallant lad's letters:

Santiago, Aug. 14, 1898.

Dear Sister—I received your letter and am glad to learn of the things of interest in Lowell. You say it has been warm there. It might have been but it never could compare with this torrid country. I am happy to be informed that all enjoyed the Fourth. Angus McDonald, who was sick in Camp Alger became worse when he reached Cuba and he hadn't been on the soil but a short time when a stray Spanish bullet found a resting place in one of his legs. He was almost immediately transported to Key West. Tell all my Lowell friends that I send my best regards.

Your Brother.

On the same day, Aug. 14, Private Cummings also wrote to his father in this city and on the following day communicated with his brother.

His mother has received several letters besides those directed to other members of the family. The first named letter is as follows:

Santiago de Cuba.

Dear Father: We are going to New York in a couple of weeks and I will soon be with you. We can get letters here every days now so don't be backward in writing. I am, as my previous letters state in tolerably good health, and will soon be as chipper as the best of them.

The letter to his brother in substance is:

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 15.

Dear Brother—Your letter to me arrived all right. In answer to your inquiry, I will say that we have yet a tough fight before us. I have gone through a lesson severely in the art of dodging bullets and even if I say it myself, I proved to be an apt scholar, at any rate, I came out of the encounters with a white skin. The smokeless powder completely fooled us in regard to the position of our opponents while their leaden missiles of death rained like a thounder storm in the midst of our regiment. Many a brave soldier boy will return home no more as the result.

You say the Spanish playing cards have been received; take good care of them, as they are a valuable souvenir. With love to all,

Your Brother.

Sylvester F. Lane of Lowell of Co. M, Ninth regiment, who is at the Carney hospital, was delirious all day yesterday and last evening his condition was considered to be serious. He is said to have weighed 217 pounds when he enlisted and has been reduced by sickness to 125 pounds.

All of the other patients at this hospital were last night said to be doing very nicely indeed.

A correspondent writes from Camp Wikoff: "I called to see Lieut. Gillow. Beside his cot sat two surgeons. One bent over asking him questions. The poor fellow was burning up with fever but the doctors say he is a promising patient and that he will pull through all right.

In another ward I saw ex-Senator Edward F. O'Sullivan of the Lawrence company. He recognized me and has a good grip in his handshake but he is but a mere shadow of his former self. He has not that yellow Cubanish look that most of the returning soldiers have and as soon as his stomach is toned up so that he can retain something on it the doctors say that he will improve.

"Sergt. O'Sullivan is hopeful and is looking forward to the day when he will start for home. 'I'll be all right,' said he 'as soon as I get home and get some home nursing. I long to see my wife and children and to be with them.' "

James Everett, orderly for General Adelbert Ames, is home on a parole. He arrived from Santiago last Saturday and is still suffering from the dreadful typhoid fever.

BURIAL AT SEA.

Brother Girard of St. Patrick's Boys' school has received word of the death of his brother, who was a member of the national guard of Washington. He suffered two sunstrokes while fighting in Cuba and had apparently recovered. He was taken ill again and died while on his way home and was buried at sea.

SALMON BRINGS NEWS.

Arthur Salmon, for whose untiring efforts in behalf of Lowell's soldiers, the thanks of the community are due, will meet the friends of Lowell's sick soldiers at city hall late this afternoon and give them all information regarding the sufferers. Yesterday Mr. Salmon was at Camp Wikoff and shook the hand of every Lowell man there. He also gathered all the information about their illness, inquired of them their wants and took messages from them to give to their folks at home.

Today he is doing a similar duty at Boston and expects to arrive home at 4 o'clock. Then he will proceed to city hall where he will meet the friends of the sick soldiers of Company M of the Ninth.

It will be to the advantage of those who have loved ones at Camp Wikoff or in Boston to see Mr. Salmon.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
Has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, SS.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of CHARLES RILEY, late of Lowell, in said County, deceased, intestate.

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to James B. O'Connor of Lowell in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Lowell in said County of Middlesex, on the twentieth day of September A. D., 1898, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Lowell Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this second day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight.

W. E. ROGERS. Asst. Register.

JOHN J. O'CONNOR, Attorney.

THE BEST TEST
of a medicine is what it does. Dows' Worm Syrup removes the pesky things every time. 359 Central Street.

FITS CURED
(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.)
Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P.O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address, Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

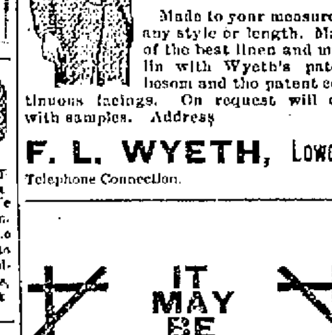
Cleaning-Up
Cleaning-Up
Cleaning-Up
IN OUR
Underwear Dept.
It will pay you to buy light weight Underwear at the prices we offer. A few small lots, different prices, we have made one price of all, and this price will clean them up.
23 Cents.
Why, it will be saving money for you to purchase this Underwear now for next season. Shrewd buyers will take advantage of this. BE AMONG THEM. Cleaning up our odd lots of stockings. Well, here's where you get more real BIG VALUES, four pairs for 25c., three pairs for 25c., two pairs for 25c. We must clean them up, you want them at these prices, just half the money other people ask for them. Don't let this chance go by.
Lowell One-Price Clothing Co.
72-86 MERRIMACK STREET.

Under New Management.
GEORGE WATSON,
The well known Market street baker, has bought out the Bakery cor. of Market and Dummer streets and in the future everything will be piping hot and sweet, clean and wholesome in the bakery line from the establishment. Remember the place, GEORGE WATSON, Cor. of Market and Dummer streets.

It "Doesn't Seem" to Begin Yet,
But it is true that the famous

$3.00 Sunlight Shoes
are selling as fast as we get them. These shoes are duplicates of the Finest Custom Boot Maker's, but our price is about one-half of what they charge. Made on the latest lasts and shapes.
SUNLIGHT SHOE STORE,
100 Central St., Opp. Market.
High Grade Repairing.

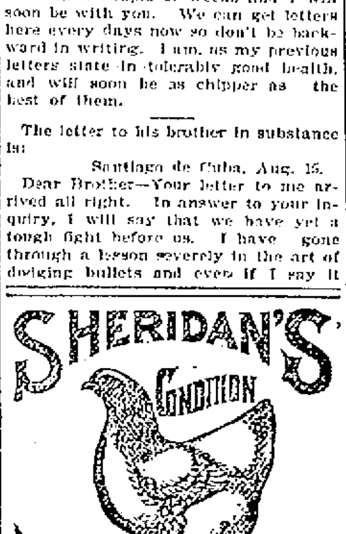
CUSTOM SHIRTS



Made to your measure in any style or length. Made of the best linen and muslin with Wyeth's patent bosom and the patent continuous facings. On request will call with samples. Address
F. L. WYETH, Lowell.
Telephone Connection.

Joe Patchen, the Famous Black Stallion, Driven by his Owner, C. W. Marks, that Went a Mile Yesterday at Readville, in 2.02, Making a New World's Record for Amateur Drivers.

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER



It will keep your chickens strong and healthy. It will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for moulting hens, and prevents all diseases. It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs only a tenth of a cent a day. Nothing on earth will
MAKE HENS LAY
like it. Therefore, no matter what kind of food you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit this fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce eggs. It is sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail.
If you can't get it send to us. Ask first. One pack. 25 cts. five $1. Large 2-lb. can $1.20. Six cans Exp. paid, $5. Sample of Best Poultry Paper sent free.
I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

If You Want Clean, Bright
COAL
Free from impurities, coal that ignites quickly and has good lasting qualities. Order of the
Middlesex Coal Co.
6 FLETCHER STREET,
And order now.
H. P. Hasey, President. J. J. Smith, Manager.
Telephone 671-2.

ZYNO—Cut this Coupon out.
GOOD FOR A SAMPLE OF
ZYNO
The Great Mexican Blood Tonic
Goodale's Drug Store.

IT MAY BE
A little late to buy a Refrigerator, but you can save money on them now. Enough to pay you to invest.
Baby Carriages
And Go Carts we want to "muster out" and have marked them down to ensure their quick sale.
Ranges.
When you want one, don't fail to see ours.
GAYNOR & CO.
85 Prescott Street.

THE SEWER LOAN

Calling for $30,000 Passed by the Alderman.

MONEY APPROPRIATED FOR THE TAX CASES.

Jurors Drawn for September Term.

There was a special meeting of the aldermen yesterday afternoon and particularly to draw jurors.

Alderman Holbrook was appointed by the mayor to draw the names of jurors for the September term of the civil court in Lowell. He did so with the following result:

William Nelson, 8 Russell street; Patrick R. Monahan, 16 Albion street; Horace B. Lang, 85 Forest street; Joan K. Lyon, rear 35 Summer street; Michael O'Shea, 14 Pleasant street; Charles F. Fish, 36 Dover street.

James Gookin, 300 Concord street, and William E. Noyes, 36 Rolfe's street, were drawn for the grand jury by Alderman Goward.

The resolution for $10,000 to be drawn from the general fund for the law department to be used in the tax cases was given its final passage in concurrence, six votes being cast.

The appropriation of $30,000 for sewers as amended by the common council was given its final passage.

AIKEN STREET PAVING.

The mayor and superintendent of streets, Cheney, opened bids yesterday afternoon for the paving of Aiken street. The Boston Paving company put in the highest bid, $2.35 a yard. The Narragansett Concession company of Providence in conjunction with E. A. Smith of Lowell offered to do the work for $2.15 a yard. Dunn brothers of Scranton, Pa., gave figures on three kinds of paving, $1.76, $1.86, and $1.97 a yard.

The contracts call for asphalt paving. The mayor and the superintendent did not reach any decision, but they will probably award the contract today.

PERSONAL.

Miss Annie Long of Marion street has returned after a pleasant sojourn at Bar Harbor and the mountains and other places of interest.

Miss Agnes Hamilton and Carrie Bartlett of this city and Maude Thomas of Boston are visiting in New York city.

Mrs. A. B. Dunne, the well known milliner of Boston, is visiting at the home of Mrs. Frank Fay, 81 London street, and will start for New York Tuesday with her trimmer, Miss Nellie Foley of this city.

George Parker of Parker & Sons, of Stevens street is spending his vacation in Maine.

Miss Susie Kimball of Stevens street is spending a two weeks' vacation in Boothbay, Me.

Patrol Officer John Hickson is again occupying his old seat in the police wagon. Officer Phil Dwyer, who assumed the duties during his absence has again been detailed to street duty.

Mrs. Catherine Doyle will spend the remainder of the summer and next winter down South, returning in the spring.

Rev. Fr. McCarthy of Omaha, Neb., who has been visiting his aunt, Miss Ellen Spencer of Lincoln street, has returned to his station, after an enjoyable sojourn at points of interest along the route.

Misses Lena and Ada Morris of the Mammoth road will spend a two week's vacation at Coney Island.

Messrs. James Rogers, Frank Kiernan, John Laffey, James Horman, William Cullinan, and Misses Horman, Cullinan, Kennedy, Marley and several others, all of whom are of Collinsville, will enjoy a moonlight excursion to Harmony Grove next weeke.

Henry Mann is at Bradford, Vt.

Plumbers are requested to meet Labor Day at 8 o'clock a. m. at Plumbers' room Barrister's Hall, corner Merrimack and Central streets.

BACKBOYS' STRIKE.

The striking backboys of the Massachusetts mills went in this morning and talked with their overseer who gave them no encouragement. Then, they state, they talked with Agent Southworth, who informed them they would not receive the raise in pay they asked for.

The boys then left the mill. They state that the strike has caused the shutting down of the card room and a couple of weave rooms besides making the second and third hands hustle.

A bit of recreation such as you will get at Winnipesaukee on September 10th will do you good.

REV. FR. JOYCE LECTURED.

A reception and concert in aid of the church funds was held at Rollo Bay, P. E. Island, Monday evening, at which the Rev. W. D. Joyce delivered an address and Mrs. E. P. McOsker, Mrs. Hugh Walker of this city and the Misses Kiggan of Boston assisted in the concert.

GREAT SHOCK

LITTLE CANADA SAW A WATERING CART YESTERDAY.

A watering cart at work was discovered in Little Canada yesterday and Damas Laporte it is said, fainted away upon seeing it.

Warm Weather

Weakness is quickly overcome by the toning and blood enriching qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine cures that tired feeling almost as quickly as the sun dispels the morning mist. It also cures pimples, boils, salt rheum, scrofula and all other troubles originating in bad, impure blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure Biliousness, Indigestion.

Pain-Killer.

(PERRY DAVIS'.)

A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is

Pain-Killer.

This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.

It is a simple, safe and quick cure for

Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Croup, Toothache.

TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

BIG DEMONSTRATION

AT THE LINCOLN TO HURRY HOME OUR TROOPS.

The Lincoln club's demonstration to hurry along the return of the Sixth regiment which will be held at its rooms in Wyman's Exchange tonight promises to be a big and a non-partisan affair.

Mayor Bennett has signified his willingness to preside and among the speakers expected to be present are Alderman Dimon, John C. Wilson, Alderman O. A. Libby, Representative James P. Ramsay, Councilman McCluskey, Senator O'Putnam, Alderman Cosgrove, Representative W. H. A. Hayes, Alderman Holbrook, Alderman Lucius Derby, Councilman Garvey, Hon. Fisher H. Pearson, the editors of the several local newspapers and others.

The meeting will be for the ladies as well as gentlemen and the members of the city council are especially invited to attend. It is highly probable that at the close of the meeting some tangible action will be taken looking to the speedy return of our troops to Lowell.

Try the dips over Winnipesaukee on September 10th for that tired feeling.

NO FIREMEN'S BALL.

At the regular meeting of the Firemen's Fund association, last night, it was voted to dispense with the usual ball this year on account of the hard times and the condition of Huntington hall in which the ball has always been held. The average earnings of the annual ball have been between $1000 and $2000.

Boys' school suits at low prices at Steele's, Cor. Central and Prescott street.

FURIOUS RUNAWAY.

ON THORNDIKE STREET YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

An excited horse belonging to the New York and Boston express company and attached to one of the company's wagons, ran away yesterday. Several attempts were made by pedestrians to stop the frightened animal, but were fruitless. One man got into the team only to be thrown out again. After a mad run through Thorndike street, the horse took a turn around Hood's laboratory and then down Highland street and finally was caught at the court house in a bruised condition. The wagon was badly damaged. The driver of the team jumped from the wagon on Thorndike street as soon as the animal became unmanageable.

All wool knee pant suits ages, 6 to 15, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 at Steele's, Prescott street.

SEVERAL ACCIDENTS

TWO RUN OVER DURING THE STORM.

Charles Ross was run over by a light wagon last night at the corner of Fletcher and Cross streets. The ambulance conveyed him to St. John's hospital. His injuries were not serious but he was unconscious for some time.

James Pierce of Sargent street was also struck by a carriage not far from the same place. Mr. Pierce had just turned the corner of Varney and Fletcher streets when the vehicle came dashing along in the opposite direction. It was too late for the man to escape and he was knocked down and run over. The ambulance was called and he was taken to his home. The fellow who drove the team did not stop or slack up to see how much damage he had done. Mr. Pierce is an elderly man aged about 65 years.

Maynard Pierce, a man employed by George Lynch, the Marion street, wood dealer, received severe injuries in the back at Davis & Sargent's lumber mill yesterday afternoon. One of the big bolts broke and struck him a little below the neck. At the same time a belt came off and also struck the man in the back.

You will get $2.00 worth of enjoyment all right if you take in the excursion to Lake Winnipesaukee on September 10th.

MATRIMONIAL.

ADAMS—FIFE.

Mr. Mark A. Adams, paymaster of the Atherton mills, and Miss E. Blanche Fife were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Fife, South street, on Thursday evening. Rev. C. E. Fisher performed the nuptials. A number of immediate friends and relatives witnessed the ceremony.

Boys' suits, with extra pants to match at Steele's, Prescott street.

KITCHENER SMILES.

George Kitchener, manager of Tom Boyle's Quincy, is broadly smiling at his friends today for a boy has come to gladden his home and the little fellow is doing finely.

10 dozen Boys' all wool golf caps, 25c. at Steele & Co.'s, Prescott street.

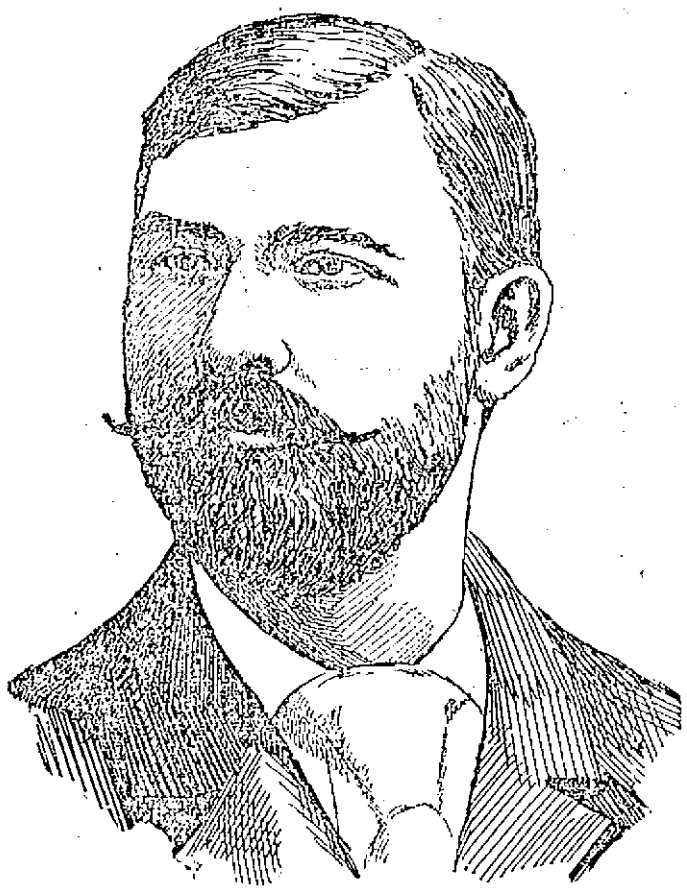
There was to have been a meeting of the Memorial tablet committee at city hall yesterday afternoon, but the members failed to appear, with the exception of Councilman Kennedy.

A quorum of the board of overseers of the poor met last night on the call of the secretary and approved bills.

The water board gave a hearing last night on the relocating of the pipes made necessary by the widening of Andover street. No business was transacted.

J. H. COFFEY DIED AT NOON

Passed Away at His Cottage at Salem Willows Yesterday.



The Late JOHN H. COFFEY, of Lowell, Who Died This Noon at His Cottage At Salem Willows.

He Sustained a Shock of Appoplexy Early in Morning—Doctors Who Were Called Immediately Gave up Hope of His Recovery—He Was a Prominent Resident of This City.

John H. Coffey, a prominent citizen of Lowell, died yesterday at his summer cottage at Salem Willows. Death resulted from a shock of apoplexy sustained early in the morning. Later in the morning, he suffered another shock. Three physicians were called and after an examination gave out the news that there was no hope for his recovery.

Mr. Coffey had been stopping with his family at Juniper and it is reported that he had appeared in good health last evening, when there was no sign whatever of his approaching illness. He took a trip to Europe recently for the benefit of his health and after returning joined his family at Salem.

Mr. Coffey is well known in this city because of his connection with the Consumers' Brewing company, now known as the Harvard Brewing company. Mr. Coffey was its former treasurer and manager and to him was largely due its rapid growth. He was also largely interested, being a part owner, in the Associate Building and had previously been engaged in the grocery and provision business in company with his brother on Suffolk street. He is well known throughout the city and also outside, having been prominent in business for years.

Mr. Coffey was a member of several benefit and social organizations and among his friends his death is deeply regretted. He was a genial companion and above all, loyal to his friends.

He was a member of the board of directors of the Harvard brewery and was identified with the concern ever since its incorporation, and was general manager and treasurer up to the time of its re-organization. Since then he has been on the board of directors, as stated above, but was active in the concern's business since he went to Europe.

His wife was formerly Miss Annie Quinn, daughter of Peter Quinn.

YELLOW FEVER

Ten New Cases Reported from Orwood.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

JACKSON, MISS., Sept. 2.—Ten new cases of yellow fever were reported last night from Orwood. These cases have appeared since the report of the first infection there and are said to be of a mild type. The official report of Inspectors Grant, Dunn and Hardgan of the Mississippi board and Inspector Gill of the Louisiana board of health on the first Orwood case was received yesterday and pronounces the infection yellow fever.

ORDERS FOR THE SECOND MASS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—The following troops were ordered today to be mustered out of service:

First, Second, Third and 13th Pennsylvania; 4th Wisconsin; 71st New York; 2nd Michigan; 1st, 3rd and 8th Ohio; 58th Indiana; 2nd North Carolina; First and Second Alabama; Third U. S. Vols. Cav., and the Second Mass. The latter is ordered from Montauk to South Framingham.

MADE 18 KNOTS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 2.—The torpedo boat Davis being constructed at Wolff and Sewick's Iron Works, has been given a preliminary trial trip of forty miles. It is stated that the ship made 18 knots and the trial was entirely satisfactory. The required knots is 22½ knots.

NAVAL OFFICIALS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Seattle, Washn., Sept. 2.—Paymaster Kukahmshka, and Lieutenant Commander Tschuiya of the Japanese navy, have arrived from St. Paul to meet the crew of the new Japanese cruiser Kasagi, now building at Philadelphia. The crew will arrive here from Yokohama on the steamer Knisimaru.

TWO MASKED MEN

Entered a House and Demanded Money.

THEIR REQUEST WAS REFUSED AT FIRST.

They Finally Got Away With $21.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Shirley, Mass., Sept. 2.—Frederick O. Dane, who lives near the Lunenburg line about three miles from the railroad station in this place was awakened by two masked men about two o'clock this morning, who demanded all the money in the house, and when Mr. Dane refused to give it to them, he was assaulted with a club in the hands of one of the men. Mrs. O. S. Lincoln and her niece of New York, who were visiting at the house, were aroused by the disturbance and came to the assistance of Mr. Dane. A struggle ensued in which the visitors, with the aid of threats, backed up by a revolver, were victorious. Twenty-one dollars, however, were given to them and they left the house going toward Fitchburg.

EXCESSIVE HEAT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The official temperature at 10 o'clock this morning was 93 degrees and the per cent of humidity 57. Five deaths from the excessive heat have been reported in this city up to ten o'clock. There have been seven cases of heat prostration this morning in Jersey City.

DECISION RENDERED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 2.—The interstate commerce commission in the Canadian Pacific passenger rate case decided today that the Canadian Pacific is not entitled to the differential passenger rates contended for.

PLOT TO MURDER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Buda Pesth, Sept. 2.—The newspapers here report the discovery of a plot to murder Baron Banffy, the Hungarian premier.

GERMANY'S CLAIMS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, Sept. 2.—It is said that as a quid pro quo, for Germany's support in Egypt, Great Britain will recognize Germany's claims to utilize Syria as an outlet for her surplus population.

SHOT HIMSELF.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Middlebury, Vt., Sept. 2.—Word was received here from Bridgeport this morning that Leslie Parish of that place shot himself while hunting yesterday and died from his wounds. He was 25 years of age.

STEVENSON NOMINATED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 2.—John H. Stevenson, populist, has been nominated for congress by the democrats of the Twenty-third district.

BAYARD BETTER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Dedham, Mass., Sept. 2.—Hon. Thomas Bayard, had a relapse late last night and a consultation of physicians was held, after which Mr. Bayard's physicians remained with him all night. A second consultation was held this forenoon, and it was reported that Mr. Bayard was much better than he had been during the night, but he was still very ill.

GERMAN NAVAL FORCE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Berlin, Sept. 2.—A semi-official note issued today says: "A state of peace having been re-established between the United States and Spain, orders have been given that the German naval force at Manila be reduced to one or two ships, which, pending the complete restoration of order in the Philippine Islands, will suffice for the protection of German subjects and interests in that region."

TO SUPPLY WATER

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 2.—Acting Secretary Allen today sent orders to the Norfolk navy yard to have the distilling steamer Iris sent immediately to Camp Wikoff, the purpose being to provide the soldiers at Camp Wikoff with an abundant supply of absolutely pure water for drinking and cooking purposes. The Iris was fitted up by the navy department with remarkable rapidity as a distilling ship to supply the warships in sub-tropical waters. She is able to turn out 60,000 gallons of the purest distilled water every day. So long as the troops can be induced to drink this distilled water alone, their milk being daily inspected, it is believed that there will be an end to the further spread of fever.

TUXEDO

Washing Powder

comes in the only

Full

pound packages (16 ozs. not 12) on the market for 5 Cts.

DON'T YOU WITCH

you had a pint bottle of Dows' Witch Hazel—only 25c. 389 Central St.

STABBING AFFRAY

Which May Result Fatally Took Place Last Night

SAMUEL COE HAS 14 WOUNDS IN HIS NECK.

His Friend Kearney Charged With the Crime.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Pawtucket, R. I., Sept. 2.—A stabbing affray which may result fatally took place in Lonsdale, a suburb of this city last night. Samuel Coe, 28, married, and William Kearney, 23, unmarried had been about the saloons together all the evening, and left the last one in which they were seen apparently very good friends.

Sometime later Coe was found on a dark street near one of the big mills, bleeding from 14 stab wounds in the left side of the throat, shoulder and back. The blade of an ordinary pocket knife was found broken off in one of the wounds of his neck.

He was carried to his home, where he lies in a dangerous condition. Dr. Garvin, who is attending him, says that while his wounds are not necessarily fatal, it would mean death to move him to the hospital. In a conscious moment Coe said he was attacked by Kearney who inflicted the wounds. The police are looking for Kearney.

CAPT. STOWELL'S BODY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, N. Y., Sept. 2. The morning train from Chickamauga today brought to Jersey City four privates of the 8th. Mass. and one of the 9th New York volunteers, on furloughs. All were convalescent from fever and able to continue their journey home.

The body of Captain Ira Stowell of the First New Hampshire volunteers, who died of fever in Chickamauga arrived in Jersey City today. It was in charge of his brother-in-law, James Bryan, and he will take it to Newport for interment.

PRETTY SOUVENIRS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Bristol, Eng. Sept. 2.—The Trades Union congress has presented souvenir cigar cases, cigarette cases, match boxes, and flasks to the American delegates.

AMASSED $50,000.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 2.—The steamer Tees which has arrived from Skaguay Alaska, brings forty passengers from Dawson and considerable dust. C. A. Silene of San Francisco, who was the richest man aboard is said to have amassed $50,000.

McKINLEY ARRIVES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, N. Y., Sept. 2.—President McKinley, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley, Major Webb C. Haynes, Col. and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick and Geo. D. Corelliu, the president's assistant secretary, arrived at Jersey City over the Pennsylvania road at 11.40 o'clock today. He was joined at the Pennsylvania station by Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, who will remain with them during their stay in the city.

The party was driven to the Manhattan Hotel, where they were guests of Wm. S. Hawk, one of the proprietors of the hotel. They will occupy the state departments of the hotel.

WANT ALL RELEASED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 2.—Having arranged for the release and return to Spain of the Spanish sailors captured after the destruction of Cervera's fleet, the Spanish government is now seeking to secure the release of the Spanish soldiers, who are still held captive in this country. There are a few of these confined at Fort McPherson and our government is entirely willing to be rid of them. Our government having finally consented to release the sailors upon the sole condition that the Spanish government would transport them home, M. Thiebaut acting in the interest of the Spanish government, has just made application to the state department for similar treatment in the case of the Spanish soldiers. The request is under consideration and may be granted.

ORDERS ISSUED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Orders have been issued by the war department that all regular army regiments now at Montauk Point, which were stationed previously east of the Mississippi river, shall return to those same stations.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The American Social Science association this noon concluded its annual meeting. The following officers were elected:

President, Simeon E. Baldwin, New Haven, Conn.

First vice president, F. J. Kingsbury Waterbury, Conn.

Vice presidents, Francis Wayland, New Haven; Josiah Quincy, Boston; Francis G. Peabody, Cambridge, and 14 others; General Secretary Stanley Pyot, New York; Treas. W. C. Lengendre, New York; Directors Edward T. Potter, New York; J. L. Green, Hartford, and others; Departmental Chairman of Education, Jas. Anderson, Waterbury, Social Economy, F. B. Sanborn, Concord; Jurisprudence, Francisco Wayland, New Haven.

This morning Dr. Elmer Lee of New York city and Dr. W. B. Holland of Pittsburg read papers.

BRAVE RESCUE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

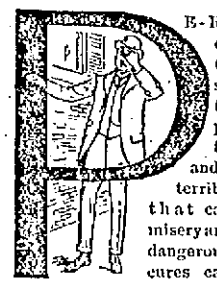
Wickford, R. I., Sept. 2.—Charles H. Brewston, aged 50, was drowned in the harbor here last night by the capsizing of a sail boat. In company with his son Edward, aged 20, he was sailing in the harbor when the boat was struck by a squall, turned bottom up and the men thrown into the water. The young man was rescued with great difficulty by Edward Andrews, keeper of the Wickford light.

HEADACHE.

Do Not Allow It to Become Chronic.

If Unchecked, Insanity is Often the Result.

Head Pains That Result From Catarrh, Cured by Pe-ru-na.



PE-RU-NA always cures catarrh. Catarrh is responsible for that terrible pressure between the eyes, and many of the terrible headaches that cause so much misery and are really so dangerous. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh and so cures headache. D. S. Stout, of Salsna, Tex., writes: "I would not take anything for the relief that your Pe-ru-na has given me. I have said so much about it that our druggist here can scarcely get sufficient to supply the demand. Since taking Pe-ru-na my headaches have almost entirely ceased."

Buy Pe-ru-na of your druggist, or if you will write to Dr. S. B. Hartman, of Columbus, Ohio, he will advise you free of charge.

From Yesterday's Late Editions.

POLICE COURT

To-day, the day of the juvenile session, was prominently taken up by five drunks, none of whom were first offenders, and they were summarily dealt with.

Cornelius Sughrue received four months in the common jail and Della O'Hare went him two better at the same place. James H. Swan and Michael Brosnahan drew six months apiece at the state farm. Thomas Caffrey was fined $3.

Albert F. Smith, a lad of ten years, charged with breaking and entering, and larceny, was put in the care of Probation Officer Tuttle.

Francis Ney and Bartholeniew F. Lynch, vagrancy, were both sentenced to the Massachusetts reformatory. The defendants admitted that they slept in barns or in any old place when night overtook them. The latter is a Lowell boy and is of a good family, while Ney told the arresting officers that he had been "in the business for some time" and beat his way here from Iowa.

Special Justice Sargent of the Second District Essex court was the guest of Judge Hadley and remained throughout the session.

ON SOUTH COMMON.

THE FAIRMOUNTS AND MYSTERIES TO PLAY.

One of the hottest meets of the season will be the contest between the Fairmounts and Mysteries on the South common tomorrow. The former team is the only one that succeeded in defeating the champion Centralville organization and will try to duplicate the act, while the Mysteries are anxious to retrieve their lost laurels and in their endeavor to obliterate the single mar on their record will have nine of the fastest players to be procured hereabouts and will assist in making it a sharp encounter.

BOYLE'S FUNERAL.

The body of William Boyle, who died at Camp Wikoff, will arrive in this city tonight, his brother, a valued employe of C. I. Hood, having gone to New York to procure it.

Mr. Hood has taken a great interest in him and was instrumental in having the body brought home.

Boyle was only 20 years of age and a steady, hard working young man. When the war broke out he was working in Cambridge and getting the war fever, he enlisted in a company of heavy artillery from Connecticut. The first knowledge that his family had of his whereabouts was when he wrote them from Tampa, Fla. Only a week ago he wrote home that he was well and expected to be furloughed soon.

BOGUS NUNS

TWO ALLEGED FRAUDULENT COLLECTORS ARRESTED HERE

Two women alleged to be bogus nuns were arrested here this afternoon for alleged fraudulently collecting money.

A Table Requisite

Light, crisp, and flaky. The most delicious biscuit ever baked. An antidote for hunger.

FAVORITE MILK BISCUIT

An appetizing accompaniment for soup or salad. Sold everywhere, with the word *"Favorite"* on every biscuit.

NATIONAL BISCUIT CO.

A NEW LAW EXPOUNDED

For the Sun Readers by John W. McEvoy, Esq.

The Gist and the Bearings of the Enactment for Collecting Debts and Settling With Creditors—Much Depends Upon the Discretion of the Court.

The following article dictated at the solicitation of The Sun by John W. McEvoy, Esq., gives a very clear and comprehensive review of the law and its bearings in various directions. The article is well worth perusal by everybody who wishes to be informed on the scope and character of the new law regulating the collection and payment of debts and the penalties for non-payment, in violation of the court's order:

Chapter 519 of the Acts passed by the legislature in its session the present year is entitled "An act to provide an equitable process after judgment in certain cases." As the readers of The Sun have been favored with the publication of the act, it is unnecessary to give at this time any more than a summary of its provisions. The gist of the act is that a creditor who has already obtained or may in the future obtain a judgment against a debtor founded upon a claim for the necessaries of life, may apply to a clerk of a subordinate court, such as our police court, for an order compelling the debtor to appear at a designated time and place and submit to an examination into his circumstances, his income from any source and his ability to pay the judgment debt. If the debtor fails to appear, the inquiry may proceed in his absence and a finding may be made that he is either able or unable to pay the whole debt or make partial payments thereof, as the case may be, and after first allowing the debtor out of his income or wages a reasonable sum for his own support and that of his family the court may enter a decree fixing the time, place and amounts of payments to be made by the judgment debtor, which decree shall be subject to revision at any time on notice and inquiry and proof of changed circumstances. Upon failure to comply with such or a subsequent decree, the creditor may cause the debtor to again appear before the court and explain why the order has not been complied with, and unless the debtor shows good cause, he may be committed to jail for contempt of court for a period of not more than fourteen days for any one contempt. He may, however, be released at any time by order of the court upon payment of the claim and costs or upon his giving his bond with one or more sureties, conditioned that he will comply with all decrees of court in respect to the matter or after seven days' confinement the debtor may be released upon his own personal recognizance that he will henceforth comply with all decrees of the court.

A judgment debtor may himself apply for the benefits of the provisions of this act and may cause his judgment creditor to be cited to appear and show cause why the judgment debtor should not be allowed examination under this act, in which case the proceedings are the same as when the judgment creditor is the moving party. The act also provides that while the proceedings of one judgment creditor are pending, all other suits to recover on judgments are suspended.

It will be noted that the basis of the act depends upon the prerequisite that a judgment founded upon a claim for the necessaries of life has been obtained. That is, before proceedings can be had under this act, a suit must have been brought by the creditor in the usual way on a claim for necessaries, such as food, rent, or other proper sustenance, and whether with or without trial a judgment obtained by the plaintiff who thereupon becomes the judgment creditor. Naturally, the first questions that arise are, what is the object of such legislation, whom is it designed to benefit and will it accomplish its ends without making the remedy more odious than the disease? The law was passed largely through the efforts of an association of retail grocers and other provision dealers because of their inability to collect claims principally under twenty dollars, for which existing statutes had no special provision as to the examination of the debtor after judgment, as in the case of poor debtor hearings on executions above that amount, though under the new law there is no limit as to the amount of the judgment to be recovered in order that a claim may be prosecuted under it.

Prior to the passage in 1886 and 1887 of the law making weekly payments compulsory on certain corporations and others and the voluntary adoption of weekly payments by those not affected by that law, but little difficulty was experienced in the collection of debts except where there was a valid assignment of wages. Before the enactment of a weekly payment law, the trustee process was effective as a collecting agency, but since that time, except where large amounts are held, its power to get at the wages of a debtor if resisted, has become almost exhausted. The retail dealers, tenement property owners and other interested parties have endeavored at different times to persuade the legislature to repeal the law exempting the sum of ten dollars from every trustee attachment but notwithstanding their energetic efforts the law still remains in force. Disappointed but not dismayed they pursued their efforts further and finally secured the passage of the act under consideration. Thus it will be seen who constituted the motive power of such legislation, and who expected to be benefited by it. Though the act contains a provision enabling the debtor to secure its alleged benefits, still it is hardly possible that any judgment debtor desires such legislation or will apply for its protection.

Whether the act in its operation will deal justly between debtor and creditor remains to be seen. Assuming the existence of the evils it is supposed to correct, and the necessity of some such legislation, is the act likely to accomplish its purpose without causing other and greater grievances? To me it seems that some of the provisions of the act will be pernicious in effect and dangerous as precedents. To begin with, the law is retroactive in effect, in that as a judgment of our court is good for twenty years, or longer, if it can be proved that the debt on which it was founded has not been paid, all the judgments for many years passed may be resurrected and the debtors cited into court and compelled to disclose their income from any source, and if able, be ordered to pay such sums at such times as the court may direct, or take the consequences. It is not necessary that the judgment should be obtained in our local court as the act applies to a judgment obtained "in any case" anywhere, providing, of course, that the judgment can be satisfactorily proved, which, doubtless will be an expensive process if the full record of an outside court must be certified. The creditor must prove also that the judgment which he has obtained against the debtor is founded solely on a claim for necessaries furnished and should it appear that the judgment included something that could not properly be regarded as necessaries, then relief under this act could not be had. Another objectionable feature is that in case the debtor fails to appear, an inquiry may proceed in his absence. But in that event, how can the court properly learn the debtor's circumstances and his ability to pay unless it relies upon hearsay or the prejudiced testimony of the judgment creditor.

The most vicious part of the act is that which authorizes the debtor's imprisonment for contempt for a period of fourteen days and a like imprisonment for every successive contempt in failing to comply with any of the many orders and counter orders that the court may wisely or unwisely make in the years that may sometimes elapse between the beginning and the end of the proceedings under this act. In these days when the people, the press, and the bar have joined in agitating a demand for the abolition of the judicial power to punish for contempt, or at least such a curtailment of that power as will permit the accused the privilege of a trial, it is strange that our legislature took such a backward step by enlarging this troublesome privilege of the court, in fact, making it almost compulsory by imposing petty duties which can be enforced in no other way. As there is no appeal from commitments for contempt and as none is provided in this act, the objection to the enlargement of that power in the hands of the court may be readily seen.

It is the policy of the law to discourage litigation especially in small things but it is plain to all that unless the terms of this act are construed strictly as they should be in favor of the debtor there will be continually before the court a great graft of suitors, causing much inconvenience to judges and many vexations to the unfortunate debtors. It will enable unscrupulous collectors to harass, if not terrify, those who, through adversity, have fallen in debt and permit of considerable speculation in the prosecution of claims and purchase of judgments.

It concentrates great power in the presiding judge and compels him to descend to the investigation and adjustment of a man or woman's mode of living so far as their personal or family expenditures are concerned. It will necessitate the ventilation of a man's private affairs in open court and impose on the judge the disagreeable duty of instructing every judgment debtor how he and his family may live and still contribute in amounts, however small, to the payment of his debts.

Thus it will be seen that in its operation the law is in danger of encroaching upon a man's private rights. The act is paternal in its character and as such may be suited to a monarchial form of government but in this liberty-loving republic, the exercise on the part of a court of so much power and restraint over the individual and his family is contrary to all our country's traditions and the aims and declarations of its founders. Such inquisitorial privileges are not only permitted but required if necessary, by this act which is contrary to the genius of our institutions and offensive to us as a people, supposed to be born free and equal before the law. The law in its present form cannot be upheld or ever tolerated because of the pretext that its enactment was necessary to get after the "dead beats" who, as we know, form but a small percentage of those who mean to be honest, but whom circumstances make them appear to be otherwise.

However, as the presiding judge is allowed almost unlimited discretionary power and as we are specially favored in having upon the local bench a man so capable, so experienced, and above all (for the purposes of this act) so humane as Judge Hadley, the unfortunate debtor may take hope and fearlessly respond to the process which compels him to appear and disclose his financial condition. It is certain that no man will be ordered to do anything he cannot reasonably do, and that due allowance will be made for a man's inability to pay money when prevented through sickness, lack of employment, or other form of adversity.

Other objections of a technical character appear to me, but a discussion of them would not be of interest to the readers of The Sun.

—John W. McEvoy, Esq.

5 dozen light weight all worsted footless $1.00 golf hose, 50c. a pair to close. latest tops, received today. Steele & Co., Prescott street.

NO PAPER MONDAY

There will be no paper published on Monday (Labor Day) Tuesday's Sun will contain a full account of the day's observance.

Another lot of those shirts with two detachable collars, At patterns at 50c. Steele & Co.'s, Prescott street.

Buy your boy's school outfit at Steele & Co.'s, and save money.

CARPET MILLS.

WILL SHUT DOWN TODAY FOR A WEEK.

The employes of the Lowell Manufacturing company are again doomed to idleness, for yesterday it was announced that the works would be shut down all week. The operatives are much discouraged.

J. V. KEYES & CO.

Last week gave ladies of Lowell some great bargains in remnants of black dress goods.

During the coming week of September 5th, we will give just as good bargains in colored dress goods. Remnants long enough for skirts and dresses. We make a specialty of dress goods and linings. You do not want to miss these bargains. Special prices also on linings to go with goods.

—J. V. Keyes & Co.
The Black Goods House of Lowell.
J. V. Keyes. J. S. Banford.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY. } ss.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.
{SEAL.} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

CHESTER CUMMINGS OF CO. M, Sick with Fever at St. Xavier's Hospital, New York.

OUR SOLDIER BOYS

Master Cummings Writes on Novel Paper.

THE INSIDE OF A TOMATO CAN WRAPPER.

Dr. Bell Writes From Fortress Monroe.

The following letter from Dr. R. E. Bell of this city now at Fortress Monroe, has been received by a member of the Lowell auxiliary:

"Your letter received this morning. The order of which you speak is dated August 10th; it reached us about a week ago, perhaps ten days ago. The order states that the government will allow sixty cents per each man for the extra food required by those not able to eat in the regular mess hall or tent. This order is not just clear to us, but this is our understanding of it. This amount is ample to give every sick man all he requires. There should be no man suffering for the want of proper food if the surgeons do their duty, and I certainly believe they will. I think our friends in the north may rest assured that all will now go along smoothly. I think we are all right here now and shall not need any more money. If the people wish the men to have luxuries, they must still send money. This extra amount from the government will give the men everything that is necessary and many little extras. A lady of your city sent me a check for $25 a few days ago. This being Sunday I spent it for ice cream. We have a lot of men well enough to be sent home tomorrow. I concluded this Sunday afternoon would be a little brighter if they were treated to something which is not included in our ration list. The Massachusetts Aid Society have sent me money enough to put up a large plant for distilling the water. Our attendant give out after one week and I think the water is to blame. The Red Cross association gave me permission to have a large milk sterilizer made so that our typhoid fever patients are not getting bad or sour milk. This hospital is now in fine shape. We have treated about one thousand men with only sixteen deaths. We have had over three hundred cases of typhoid fever. I hope Camp Wikoff will soon get into good shape. We expect one hundred men and sixty sick men tomorrow. I am suffering from malaria, and the effects of the terrible heat, but I cannot get away now. I may get a few days' leave the first of September. If there is anything more I can explain, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

The Sun prints today a photo of Chester Cummings of Crosby street, a gallant soldier lad of Company M, Ninth regiment, who is now confined at the St. Xavier hospital in New York, suffering with others from the dread malaria as a result of a cruel experience in Santiago de Cuba.

Master Cummings, for he is yet a youth, was one of the youngest and most active members, along with being of the the most popular of Co. M. He was one of the first to get around the difficulty of writing without letter paper, for on July 14, he sent a letter to his mother written on the back of a tomato can wrapper. While on a march he spied an old tomato can with a gorgeous red wrapper and a picture of "Delaware Beauties Tomatoes Packed at Milford, Sussex Co., Del," and bearing the trade mark of Reis & Kirsch. Deftly he removed the wrapper, torn and soiled, from around the can and as soon as he got time, he sat down and wrote a letter to his mother on the back of the wrapper, using up every inch of space on it.

Then another time he sent home a deck of peculiar Spanish playing cards which he had procured at Santiago. These and the tomato can wrapper, Mrs. Cummings will always prize.

Here are a couple of the gallant lad's letters:

Santiago, Aug. 14. 1898.

Dear Sister—I received your letter and am glad to learn of the things of interest in Lowell. You say it has been warm there. It might have been but it never could compare with this torrid country. I am happy to be informed that all enjoyed the Fourth. Angus McDonald, who was sick in Camp Alger became worse when he reached Cuba and he hadn't been on the soil but a short time when a stray Spanish bullet found a resting place in one of his legs. He was almost immediately transported to Key West. Tell all my Lowell friends that I send my best regards.

Your Brother.

On the same day, Aug. 14, Private Cummings also wrote to his father in this city and on the following day communicated with his brother.

His mother has received several letters besides those directed to other members of the family. The first named letter is as follows:

Santiago de Cuba,

Dear Father: We are going to New York in a couple of weeks and I will soon be with you. We can get letters here every days now so don't be backward in writing. I am, as my previous letters state in tolerably good health, and will soon be as chipper as the best of them.

The letter to his brother in substance is:

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 15.

Dear Brother—Your letter to me arrived all right. In answer to your inquiry, I will say that we have yet a tough fight before us. I have gone through a lesson severely in the art of dodging bullets and even if I say it myself, I proved to be an apt scholar, at any rate, I came out of the encounters with a whole skin. The smokeless powder completely fooled us in regard to the position of our opponents while their leaden missiles of death rained like a thunder storm in the midst of our regiment. Many a brave soldier boy will return home no more as the result.

You say the Spanish playing cards have been received; take good care of them, as they are a valuable souvenir. With love to all,

Your Brother.

Sylvester F. Lane of Lowell of Co. M, Ninth regiment, who is at the Carney hospital, was delirious all day yesterday and last evening his condition was considered to be serious. He is said to have weighed 217 pounds when he enlisted and has been reduced by sickness to 125 pounds.

All of the other patients at this hospital were last night said to be doing very nicely indeed.

A correspondent writes from Camp Wikoff: "I called to see Lieut. Gillow. Beside his cot sat two surgeons. One bent over asking him questions. The poor fellow was burning up with fever but the doctors say he is a promising patient and that he will pull through all right.

In another ward I saw ex-Senator Edward F. O'Sullivan of the Lawrence company. He recognized me and has a good grip in his handshake but he is but a mere shadow of his former self. He has not that yellow Cubanish look that most of the returning soldiers have and as soon as his stomach is toned up so that he can retain something on it the doctors say that he will improve.

"Sergt. O'Sullivan is hopeful and is looking forward to the day when he will start for home. 'I'll be all right,' said he 'as soon as I get home and get some home nursing. I long to see my wife and children and to be with them.' "

James Everett, orderly for General Adelbert Ames, is home on a parole. He arrived from Santiago last Saturday and is still suffering from the dreadful typhoid fever.

BURIAL AT SEA.

Brother Girard of St. Patrick's Boys' school has received word of the death of his brother, who was a member of the national guard of Washington. He suffered two sunstrokes while fighting in Cuba and had apparently recovered. He was taken ill again and died while on his way home and was buried at sea.

SALMON BRINGS NEWS.

Arthur Salmon, for whose untiring efforts in behalf of Lowell's soldiers, the thanks of the community are due, will meet the friends of Lowell's sick soldiers at city hall late this afternoon and give them all information regarding the sufferers. Yesterday Mr. Salmon was at Camp Wikoff and shook the hand of every Lowell man there. He also gathered all the information about their illness, inquired of them their wants and took messages from them to give to their folks at home.

Today he is doing a similar duty at Boston and expects to arrive home at 4 o'clock. Then he will proceed to city hall where he will meet the friends of the sick soldiers of Company M of the Ninth.

It will be to the advantage of those who have loved ones at Camp Wikoff or in Boston to see Mr. Salmon.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
Has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, SS.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of CHARLES RILEY, late of Lowell, in said County, deceased, intestate.

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to James B. O'Connor of Lowell in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Lowell in said County of Middlesex, on the twentieth day of September A. D., 1898, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Lowell Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this second day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.
JOHN J. O'CONNOR, Attorney.

THE BEST TEST
of a medicine is what it does. Dows' Worm Syrup removes the pesky things every time. 359 Central Street.

FITS CURED
(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.)
Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P.O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address, Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

If You Want Clean, Bright
COAL
Free from impurities, coal that ignites quickly and has good lasting qualities. Order of the
Middlesex Coal Co.
6 FLETCHER STREET,
And order now.
H. P. Hosey, President. J. J. Smith, Manager.
Telephone 571-2.

ZYNO—Cut this Coupon out.
GOOD FOR A SAMPLE OF
ZYNO
The Great Mexican Blood Tonic
Goodale's Drug Store.

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

It will keep your chickens strong and healthy. It will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for moulting hens, and prevents all diseases. It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs only a tenth of a cent a day. Nothing on earth will
MAKE HENS LAY
like it. Therefore, no matter what kind of food you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit this fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce eggs. It is sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail.
If you can't get it send to us. Ask first
One pack. 25 cts. five $1. Large 2 lb. can $1.20. Six cans Exp. paid, $5. Sample of Best Poultry Paper sent free.
I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

Cleaning-Up
Cleaning-Up
Cleaning-Up
IN OUR
Underwear Dept.
It will pay you to buy light weight Underwear at the prices we offer. A few small lots, different prices, we have made one price of all, and this price will clean them up.
23 Cents.
Why, it will be saving money for you to purchase this Underwear now for next season. Shrewd buyers will take advantage of this. BE AMONG THEM. Cleaning up our odd lots of stockings. Well, here's where you get more real BIG VALUES, four pairs for 25c., three pairs for 25c., two pairs for 25c. We must clean them up, you want them at these prices. Just half the money other people ask for them. Don't let this chance go by.
Lowell One-Price Clothing Co.
72-86 MERRIMACK STREET.

Under New Management.
GEORGE WATSON,
The well known Market street baker, has bought out the Bakery cor. of Market and Dummer streets and in the future everything will be piping hot and sweet, clean and wholesome in the bakery line from the establishment. Remember the place, GEORGE WATSON, Cor. of Market and Dummer streets.

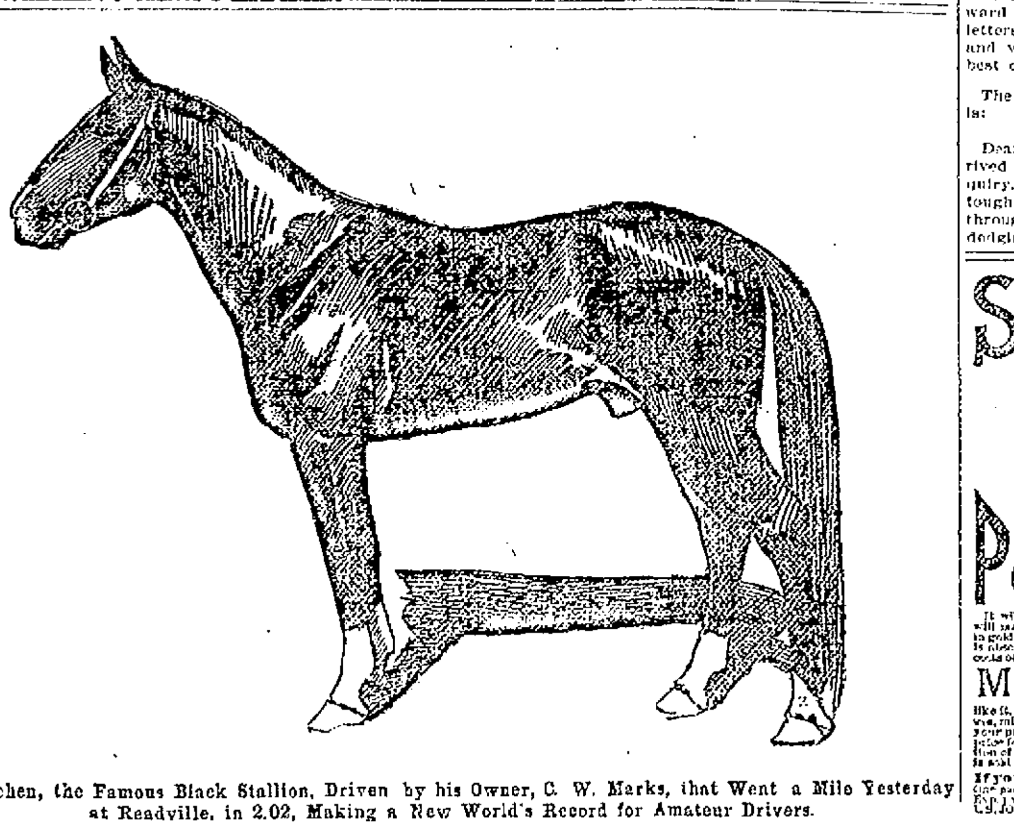
It "Doesn't Seem" to Begin Yet,
But it is true that the famous

$3.00 Sunlight Shoes
are selling as fast as we get them. These shoes are duplicates of the Finest Custom Boot Maker's, but our price is about one-half of what they charge. Made on the latest lasts and shapes.
SUNLIGHT SHOE STORE,
100 Central St., Opp. Market.
High Grade Repairing.

CUSTOM SHIRTS

Made to your measure in any style or length. Made of the best linen and muslin with Wyeth's patent bosom and the patent continuous facings. On request will call with samples. Address
F. L. WYETH, Lowell.
Telephone Connection.

IT MAY BE
A little late to buy a Refrigerator, but you can save money on them now. Enough to pay you to invest.
Baby Carriages
And Go Carts we want to "muster out" and have marked them down to ensure their quick sale.
Ranges.
When you want one, don't fail to see ours.
GAYNOR & CO.
35 Prescott Street.



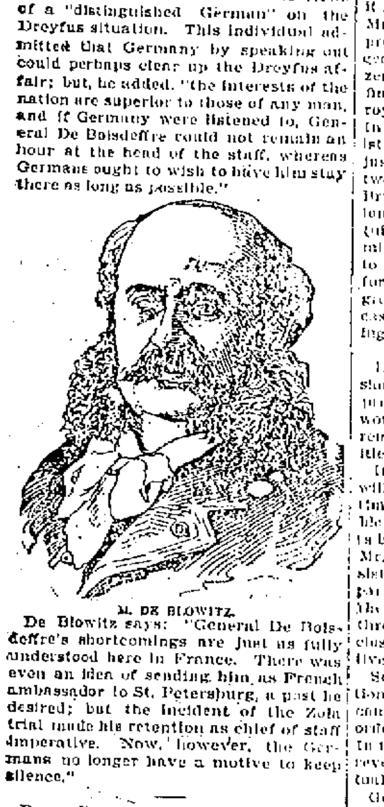
Joe Patchen, the Famous Black Stallion, Driven by his Owner, C. W. Marks, that Went a Mile Yesterday at Readville, in 2.02, Making a New World's Record for Amateur Drivers.

THE DREYFUS AFFAIR

The Germans Could Lift the Veil if They Would.

Some Think Henry Was a Scape Goat—The Scandal May Embroil the Two Nations.

London, Sept. 3.—Mr. DeBlowitz, the Paris correspondent of The Times, telegraphs that he has obtained the views of a "distinguished German" on the Dreyfus situation. This individual admitted that Germany by speaking out could perhaps clear up the Dreyfus affair; but, he added, "the interests of the nation are superior to those of any man, and if Germany were listened to, General De Boisdeffre could not remain an hour at the head of the staff, whereas Germans ought to wish to have him stay there as long as possible."



M. DE BLOWITZ.

De Blowitz says: "General De Boisdeffre's shortcomings are just as fully understood here in France. There was even an idea of sending him as French ambassador to St. Petersburg, a post he desired; but the incident of the Zola trial made his retention as chief of staff imperative. Now, however, the Germans no longer have a motive to keep silence."

Proceeding to relate from inside knowledge the history of the forgeries of Colonel Schwartzkoppen's (late German military attache in Paris) handwriting, the correspondent says the work was so cleverly done as to deceive Colonel Schwartzkoppen himself, who, even when he became aware of it, was unable to denounce it, owing to the introduction of certain names.

Mr. DeBlowitz arrives at this conclusion: "It is absolutely impossible that Lieutenant Colonel Henry should have attained the necessary professional dexterity. The actual forger therefore must be sought elsewhere, though it is likely enough that Henry concocted the phrases. Discovery would not be difficult and would elicit the whole truth."

The most pessimistic feelings continue to exist, the common belief being that Great Britain and Russia are on the eve of war and that the consequences of the Dreyfus scandal will involve France in war with Germany. The government is doing its best to stem the rising tide of agitation by a studied quiescence which scandalizes the papers, but it may succeed in getting over the crisis. Mr. Faure ignores the reproaches of the press and remains at Havre. Mr. Bourgeois, minister of education, is in Switzerland. Mr. Peytral, minister of finance, is at Marseilles, and Mr. Lockroy, minister of marine, is at Cherbourg. In the meantime, Mr. Cavaignac, minister of war, and Mr. Sarrien, minister of justice, are busy enough. Sarrien had two prolonged conferences with Mr. Brisson yesterday, and after Cavaignac's long interview with Sarrien, both ministerial conferences were devoted ministerial conferences were devoted to an endeavor to convince the minister for war of the necessity, on political grounds, of a revision of the Dreyfus case, which the whole country, including the army, now demands.

High officers confess that the discussions which will follow revision will probably entail war; but they say that would be preferable to having the army remain under a cloud, with the possibilities of agitation leading to civil strife.

It is said that the chamber of deputies will not assemble until October, by which time it is hoped the storm will have blown over. Almost all the ministers, it is believed, are now in favor of revision. Mr. Cavaignac alone is obdurate, insisting that he must first finish his departmental inquiries; and that even then he will act only under pressure of a threat of publication abroad of such disclosures as would leave him no alternative to revision.

Several officers of the highest distinction, it is alleged, threaten to resign their commissions and to publish the facts in order to force the government to act. In the crowd of speculations and alleged revelations, however, little that is actually new has been divulged.

General Pellieux is [illegible] at having been deceived. He says that during the Zola trial he received a letter from a juryman begging him for proof of the guilt of Dreyfus. He learned elsewhere that the jury wanted the report of Captain Lebrun-Renaud, who is credited with having received a confession from Dreyfus. All of General Pellieux's demands upon the government failed to get anything but Henry's forged letter, which Pellieux took on trust. In his anger at this base deception, General Pellieux has now written to the governor of Paris, asking with brutal frankness to be placed upon the retired list, as he does not wish to be mixed up with "men lacking all sense of honor." The governor has begged him to reconsider his decision.

Colonel Picquart implores Mr. Labori, who was counsel for Zola in his recent trial, to cease efforts to obtain Picquart's freedom, as he says he can wait until Sept. 21, when he will be liberated and can face his accusers.

REVIEW OF TRADE

Fewer Failures Than in Past Years.

THE MONTH SHOWS ENCOURAGING SITUATION.

Great Increase in Exports for the Month.

New York, Sept. 3.—The smallest failures ever recorded in any month for five years, according to Dun & Co., were those of August. The enormous volume of business in a month usually one of the most inactive of the year demands attention. Postponement during the months of war of some contracts and purchases which have come forward explains part of the increase, and the strong absorption of securities explains part, but there has also been a great decline in the average of prices for all commodities.

The advance of 1-16th in cotton to 5.81 cents has followed a little better milling demand, with rather less favorable reports of probable yield, but the crop is at the worst likely to exceed the world's needs. The New Orleans cotton exchange makes the output for the past year 11,199,994 bales, and southern consumption 1,152,621 bales.

The shipments of boots and shoes from the east in August have been larger than in any previous year—115,402 cases in five weeks, against 415,422 in 1895, when the output to Sept. 1 had been 438,000 cases smaller than this year, and the August movement exceeds by 41,000 cases, or 10 percent, that of 1892.

The woolen mills have rather better orders, but not enough as yet to warrant running nearly full force, with the price of wool held at the west much above eastern markets, and by those markets about 1 cent higher than the calls are bidding. In cotton manufacture there is better demand, with 1-16th rise in print cloths, though brown sheetings are a shade lower, the demand for other goods being still fairly strong.

Exports have begun to increase, and for the week exceed last year's by $1,-[illegible], or 27 percent, while imports were smaller than last year by $318,000, or 5 percent. In view of the extraordinary magnitude of exports and reduction of imports a year ago, the figures indicate a large balance in favor of this country.

Failures for the week have been 171 in the United States, against 191 last year, and 22 in Canada, against 25 last year.

HISSED THE DEPUTIES.

Pana, Ills., Sept. 3.—Fifty-four deputy sheriffs who have been on guard duty at the Springside coal mines made a demonstration yesterday afternoon by marching in a body through the principal streets of the city, with loaded rifles and fixed bayonets, to the city hall park, where they rested on their arms for half an hour. They were in charge of Mayor Penwell and Chief Deputy William Baldwin. Later they returned to the Springside mine.

All along the line of march citizens hissed the deputies and applied all manner of epithets to them, but the deputies coolly continued the march. Mayor Penwell said the deputies were brought to the city on orders of Governor Tanner, but the state secretary of the labor bureau, David Ross, the governor's representative, looking into the situation, denied the statement of the mayor. Mayor Penwell said it was feared the lives of the deputies' and operators' families were in danger. The demonstration created great excitement.

BOSTON COAL LOST.

Boston, Sept. 3.—The barge, Moonbeam, coal laden, from Newport News for this port, has been abandoned off Barnegat by the steamer which had it in tow. The crew of four men was probably rescued. The barge was built in Searsport, Me., in 1879.

Mayor Farnham of Malden arrived in this city from Montauk Point yesterday, and in an interview said that matters were in bad shape there. He says that the Ninth regiment men look like walking skeletons. He thinks that half of them can safely be brought back to Boston at once.

Mr. Patrick Tansey and family are spending their vacation at Old Orchard.

A COURT MARTIAL

Demanded by Residents of Chatanooga.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Chickamauga Park, Sept. 2.—General Frank commander of the 23rd army corps, his staff, the corps headquarters' force, and ambulance corps, all left for Anniston, Ala., this morning. Tomorrow the headquarters of the 2nd and 3rd brigades will be ready to leave and then the Third Tennessee will go Monday. General Breckinridge has determined to learn the full truth about the hospital situation at Camp Thomas and has begun a vigorous investigation. If it is proven that any person or persons are guilty of neglect and mismanagement they will be punished accordingly.

Six prominent Chattanooga citizens, four of them leading physicians, have preferred charges against Major Hubbard surgeon of the 9th New York, who was charged with being responsible for the death of Sergeant Frank who was struck by a train a few days ago. It is claimed that Major Hubbard caused the removal of Sergeant Frank, when his life might have been saved by keeping him quiet and that when other physicians expostulated with him used language unbecoming a gentleman and an officer. A court-martial is demanded.

ANOTHER WAR IMMINENT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A special despatch from Paris, published this afternoon says the French cabinet has decided upon a revision of the Dreyfus case. It was announced this afternoon by La Patrie that several officers of the general staff had decided to resign shortly and divulge all they know of the entire Dreyfus affair. One officer declares that war will inevitably follow as a result of the revelations to be made concerning the machinations of another government.

BROOKS ASSUMES COMMAND.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

GUAYAMA, Island of Porto Rico, Sept. 1.—Delayed in transmission.—Upon General Miles' departure today General Brooks issued an order assuming command of the troops in this island.

The bridges along the military road are being repaired and Gen. Brooks will start northward Saturday. The general expects to establish headquarters at Rio Pedras, outside the city.

SENATOR HANNA

Says the War Department is Blameless.

SICKNESS IS ALL AMONG VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

Throws Blame on Their Officers.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 2.—Senator M. A. Hanna has returned to Cleveland after a month's outing in the Yellowstone Park and the Northwest. In the course of an interview concerning the reported sufferings in army camps, Mr. Hanna said:

"I do not care to place the blame for the conditions upon anyone. I will say, however, that the governors of the different states appointed the volunteer officers and we find that the illness among the troops comes from the volunteer ranks. The places for the location of the camps were selected because of their availability and their climatic conditions.

"Regular troops have been camped alongside the volunteers and no sickness among them. I do not wonder that the death rate has been high in some cases. Several times I visited Camp Alger and looked carefully over the place. At the edge of the camp I found banana stands and places where beer and pop and such kinds of stuff were sold to the troops. That kind of stuff never helped the volunteers.

"Look at the task which has been performed by the administration. At the outbreak of the war there was provision but for 125,000 men. I am acquainted personally with the heads of the war department, and I am positive that they worked from sixteen to eighteen hours each day to equip and arm this army of between 275,000 and 300,000 men. The whole affair seems marvelous to me and could not have been accomplished by any other nation in the world.

RETIRED OFFICER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 2—Col. T. C. Tupper, a retired officer, who won distinguished honors in the civil and Indian wars is dead. He was forty-three years with the Sixth U. S. Cavalry. During the civil war and Indian wars following, Tupper took part in forty-seven battles and was never wounded.

LOOK AT YOUR NICKELS

A counterfeit nickel of indifferent workmanship has appeared in circulation in this vicinity. It is bright and clean looking, but slightly greasy to the touch. The date is 1867 and the side bearing the figure "5" is well executed On the date side are several glaring differences from the genuine coin. The shield which occupies the centre is smaller and narrower. The motto "In God We Trust." is poorly done and the milling is one-sided and execrable. The general appearance and weight of the coin are such as to render it an easy matter to pass them.

THEY ARE TAXABLE.

The commissioner of internal revenue has ruled that memorandums of sales or transfers of stock, or agreements to deliver the same at any future time, are taxable, under clause one of schedule A, of the new revenue act, at the rate of 2 cents for each $100 represented, and not at the uniform rate of 10 cents for each memorandum under the head of certificates in the same act.

The commissioner has also held that in cases of reinsurance, where one insurance company reinsurts the risks or parts of risks of another company, no stamp is required.

A FINE SHOWING

Made by the Boats on Parade Today.

BOSTON HARBOR ALIVE WITH SMALL CRAFT

Who Warmly Greeted the Fighters.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 2.—Nine grim warriors of the navy in leaden war paint, sailed up the harbor just after noon today, accompanied by a tremendous fleet of every conceivable kind of craft, while the entire voyage from Boston Light, six miles down the bay, to the wharves was attended by the shrieks of the steam craft and the cheers of the crowds along the shore, and at the wharves, off which the Massachusetts, which led the fleet finally anchored and fired the customary salutes to Commodore Howison at the Navy Yard. The fleet, as it wound its way up through the narrow channel, was the object of the most intense interest on the part of thousands. Each ship, while not as easily distinctive in feature as the larger vessels of the navy, nevertheless, was recognized by many and their identity by them was disclosed to many more. The little Marietta recalled the famous voyage around the Horn with the Oregon. The Wilmington was a reminder of the terrible morning, when, with the Winslow, she was the target of Spanish gunners who killed Ensign Bagley. The Helena recalled many a scrimmage with Spanish batteries and the Topeka distinctly different in lines from the others, was thereby shown to be a foreigner and the purchase of the government.

Aside from the Massachusetts, the ships were nearly all of the same class. Boston saw no armored cruisers or torpedo boats but she saw the vessels that kept the blockade of Cuba intact.

The fleet left Provincetown early in the morning, but owing to a heavy fog the run across the bay was necessarily slow and not until 11 o'clock did the Massachusetts finally loom up in the fog off the lightship. The rest of the fleet was strung out three miles astern in a double column formation, the Machias being paired with the Detroit, the Castine with the Wilmington, the Helena with the Marietta and the Bancroft with the Topeka.

As the fleet drew in towards Boston Light, one of the mysterious signals fluttered from the military mast of the Massachusetts and gradually the ships swung into single file, the Detroit behind the Machias, the Wilmington behind the Castine, the Marietta behind the Helena and the Topeka behind the Bancroft. Quite a number of small yachts had gone outside the bay to meet the squadron but as the Massachusetts came up to the light, they fairly swarmed about her and opened a terrific din with anything available for noisy demonstration. For some reason, however, the big battleship did not return the salute of the hundreds of tugs but the other boats of the fleet gave back blow for blow from their steam screamers. When nearly abreast of the lighthouse, Capt. Higginson slowed the Massachusetts down to just steerage way and at 12.15, the tug bearing Governor Wolcott and his staff ran alongside and the state officers climbed aboard, where they were cordially greeted and escorted to the chart house. In the meantime, the other ships had closed in so that when the Massachusetts started off again less than an eighth of a mile separated each of them. By this time the whole lower bay was completely filled with craft, from a big side wheeler to a row

Ivorine Washing Powder is made by one of the oldest soap firms in America..... *The J.B. Williams Co., of Glastonbury, Conn.* They are famous for *purity* of product and *superior excellence* of all their goods. They recommend Ivorine as the BEST washing powder. You'll recommend it too after you have tried *one* package. *A cake of white Glycerine Toilet Soap...sweet, fragrant and delightful...is put in every package of "Ivorine."*

50 Years of Success

THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
GLASTONBURY, CONN.
MAKERS OF WILLIAMS' FAMOUS SHAVING SOAPS.

WAS DESPONDENT

A Veteran Tried to Kill His Wife.

HE STRUCK HER WITH A HAMMER.

Then He Shot and Killed Himself.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Gardiner, Me., Sept. 2.—News was received here this forenoon to the effect that Conrad Bornshemer, a veteran, whose home was on the Togus road, several miles from Gardiner, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting, after he had made an attempt to kill his wife. His wife was struck several times with a hammer but was not seriously injured.

He has been very despondent, during the past few weeks on account of his inability to gain an admittance to the Togus Home for disabled volunteer soldiers, and on several occasions had urged his wife to allow him to shoot her, after which he proposed to set fire to the house and then turn his revolver on himself.

Bornshemer was about 57 years old and served through the rebellion in the 37th New York battery with distinction.

MISS DAVIS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Narragansett Pier, R. I., Sept. 2.—It was announced that Miss Winnie Davis, daughter of Jefferson Davis, who is suffering from gastric troubles, had failed during the night. Her condition is now considered serious.

A NEW COINER

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 2.- Daniel Cole has succeeded A. T. Spetts, as coiner at the San Francisco mint. During the four years ended August 31, this mint coined $153,597,531, of which over $125,000,000 was gold of the Pacific coast.

LOSS OF $70,000

Caused by a Fire in Bertram's Ship Yard.

THE SHOPS ARE A COMPLETE WRECK.

They Employed Over 200 Men.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 2.—The Bertram shipyards were destroyed early this morning by fire. The shops are a complete wreck and the damage to the machinery very heavy.

The steamer City of Toronto, in the final stages of construction by the Bertram company was saved with great difficulty. The loss was placed at about $70,000; insurance chiefly held by American companies.

Mr. Geo. Bertram, M. P., for Centre Toronto, is president of the company, which employs over 200 men.

REPORTED ALLIANCE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Port Townsend, Wash., Sept. 2.—The Japanese mail steamer Kinshui Marsh-has ended a record-breaking trip from the Orient by running on Bush Point, a rocky beach about 15 miles up Puget Sound. Powerful tugs worked on her and she was floated, badly damaged.

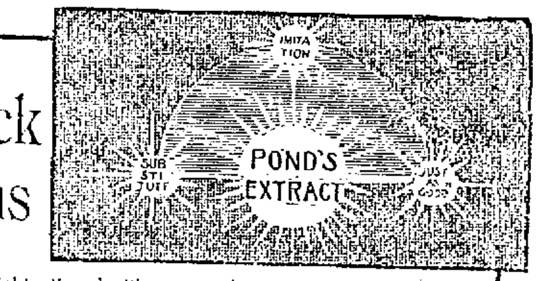
Late Japanese papers insist that an alliance is about to be entered into between Japan, the United States and Great Britain.

CROSS SUES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 2.—Third Baseman Cross of the Browns has brought suit against the Philadelphian Base Ball club for $3000. Under the terms of his contract, with that club, last year, Cross was to be entitled to that sum at the end of the season under conditions governing his play and conduct. Cross claims that he obeyed the stipulations and sues to have the Philadelphian club carry out their part of the contract.

Mock Suns



Bright lights, tinged with many colors, often appear near the sun. But these mock suns are never mistaken for the real article. When a substitute for **POND'S EXTRACT** is offered you, kindly remember the application. Pond's Extract is manufactured and bottled solely by the POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY, at their own factory. It relieves all pain. It cures Sunburn, Chafing, Mosquito Bites, and Bruises.

BASE BALL.

Boston, Sept. 3.—A very close decision at the home plate against the Clevelands in the ninth inning saved the champions from a third defeat of the week at the hands of the spiders. The game was dull up to the sixth, when both sides changed pitchers, and the balance of the contest was intensely exciting, both Young and Nichols using great judgment. The game was called at the end of the tenth on account of darkness. Attendance, 2000. Score:

Bostons.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamilton, c. f.	6	1	3	1	0	0
Long, s. s.	3	0	0	0	3	1
Lowe, 2 b.	4	1	1	6	6	0
Collins, 3 b.	4	0	1	1	3	0
Bransfield, c.	1	1	0	1	0	1
Klobedanz, 1 b.	4	0	0	9	1	1
Duffy, l. f.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Stahl, r. f.	5	1	2	4	1	0
Yeager, 1 b., c.	4	1	1	8	0	0
Lewis, p.	2	0	1	0	1	0
Nichols, p.	3	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	40	6	10	30	16	5

Clevelands.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, l f.	6	2	3	6	1	0
Wilson, r. f.	4	1	0	2	0	0
Wallace, 3 b.	5	0	0	3	4	1
McKean, s. s.	5	0	1	2	1	0
Tebeau, 2 b.	2	1	1	3	2	0
O'Connor, 1 b.	4	0	1	4	2	1
Criger, c.	4	1	2	9	2	2
Blake, c. f.	3	1	1	1	0	0
Powell, p.	2	0	0	0	2	0
Young, p.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	6	9	30	14	4

Bostons ....1 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—6
Clevelands .0 2 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0—6

Earned runs—Bostons, 4; Clevelands, 1. Two-base hit—Hamilton. Three-base hit—Burkett. Home run—Yeager. Stolen bases—Duffy, 2. Double play—Long, Lowe and Klobedanz. First base on balls—By Lewis, 6; by Nichols, 1; by Powell, 4; by Young, 1. Hit by pitched ball—O'Connor. Struck out—By Lewis, 1; by Nichols, 4; by Young, 4. Time—2:33. Umpires—Lynch and Andrews.

The Phillies hit the ball hard in St. Louis yesterday, and had no trouble in winning. The browns played a loose fielding game.

The New Yorks dropped another game to the Pittsburgs, principally because of what looked very much like mutiny. Rusie pitched one inning, but was too sick to continue. Meekin for some reason would not take his place, and Joyce went out to Seymour in right field and tried to get him to go into the box. Cy also refused, and while the argument was on, Doheny volunteered. Although he pitched Thursday and went in without warming up he did good work, but was given miserable support.

WEALTHY MAN DROWNED.

St. John, Sept. 3.—The authorities have discovered that a man calling himself Frank T. Allen of New York, who was drowned near here while bathing last Sunday night, was Franklin Weld, a wealthy railroad and bank official of New York and Falmouth, Mass. The body was identified as that of Weld by his New York attorney, who came here after reading in the papers of the drowning of Frank T. Allen. The name of Allen was assumed by Weld, who was touring Canada for his health, together with his wife, as he did not desire to come in contact with prominent railroad officials who might be traveling this way. After the drowning, Mrs. Weld neglected to inform the coroner that they had been traveling under an assumed name, and it was several days before Weld's identity became known.

SUICIDE OF A SALESMAN.

Philadelphia, Sept. 3.—Charles P. Newton, a traveling salesman for a tobacco firm of New York, committed suicide at the Bingham House by hanging. His motive for the act is unknown, and he left no word behind. Newton was a frequent guest at the hotel, and was apparently a man of exemplary habits. He reached the hotel several days ago, and up to the time he was last seen was apparently in good spirits.

DROWNING OF A BOY.

Rockland, Me., Sept. 3.—A drowning accident occurred yesterday near the Croy Islands. Four boys were out sailing when their boat capsized, and Almon Davis was drowned. The others were picked up in an unconscious condition. Young Davis was a son of Robert Davis of North Haven.

FOR THE SIXTH.

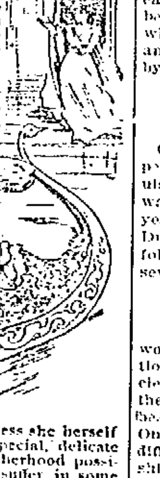
BOYS WILL ENJOY AID ASSOCIATION DELICACIES.

It was voted to appropriate a sum of money to furnish delicacies to the Lowell boys of the Sixth regiment, at a meeting of the Lowell auxiliary, Mass. Vol. Aid association. The articles will be forwarded to Porto Rico on the "Bay State" which will probably leave for that place immediately after visiting Montauk.

The following members of a committee of three has been chosen to confer with Mayor Bennett as to the best manner of assisting returned soldiers. Mrs. H. C. Fuller, Mrs. H. M. Thompson and Mrs. George C. Wright.

GUEST RECEIVED.

A most enjoyable entertainment consisting of musical selections, dancing, etc., was held last evening at the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. McCue in honor of their young cousin, Mr. Walter P. McGinn of Providence, R. I. who is spending a few days with them.



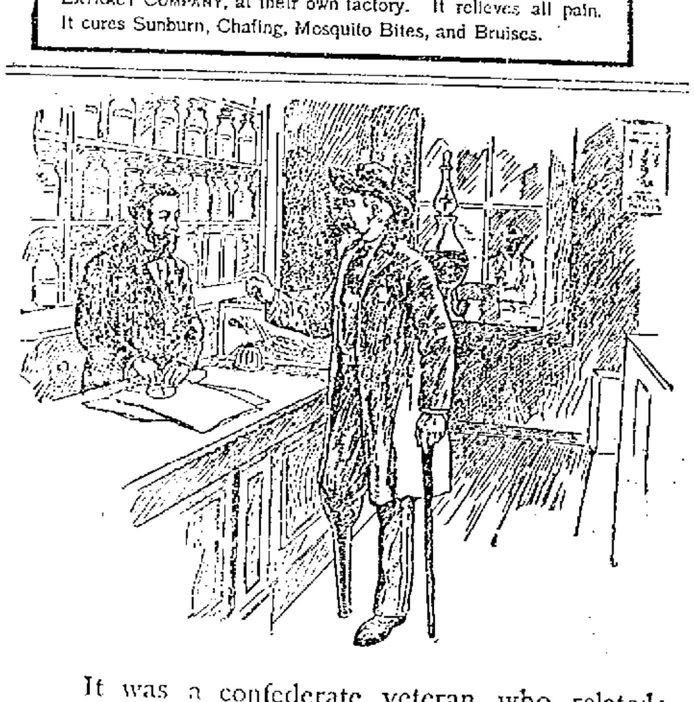
Oh, want a warm welcome the first little traveler whom Heaven guides to the door of a woman's heart receives from the happy mother. Every thought and care is given to the comfort and well being of the new comer after it has entered into the portals of life and taken its place at the family fireside.

Yet during the time when baby is expected few women do all they should to insure the little one's constitutional strength and vigor. No mother wants to have a puny, weakly, sickly baby yet unless she herself is entirely healthy in the special, delicate structure which makes motherhood possible, the baby is certain to suffer in some way for her weakness or neglect.

The surest way to avoid this is for the mother to reinforce her own strength by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription during the time of anticipation. It will make her perfectly healthy. It will lighten and brighten the time of waiting. It will make the ordeal of motherhood absolutely safe and comparatively free from pain and will insure a strong, healthy constitution for the baby.

Mrs. Nannie J. Taylor, of Lovelace, Hill Co., Texas, says: "I am the mother of eight children. I suffered from female weakness. I tried physicians with no avail. When I last became with child I saw the advertisement of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I bought two bottles and took according to directions. When baby was born I had a very easy time and have not suffered one hour since, from female weakness. Baby is as fat and healthy as can be."

Prospective mothers should send to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., for a copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, which will be sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps *to pay the cost of mailing only*, or 31 stamps for cloth-bound copy.



It was a confederate veteran who related: "A son of mine told me, while home on a visit over a year ago, to get some Ripans Tabules. I did so, and in a very short time I was benefited. I have felt better, ate more and relished it better than at any time since the war, and am doing more work now than I ever expected to do again."

SPORTS AND THE DRAMA

THE COMING WOMEN'S GOLF TOURNAMENT AT ARDSLEY.

[Copyright, 1895.]

The women's golf championship of the United States will be held this year on the Ardsley course, at Ardsley-on-Hudson, Oct. 11-14.

The first golf championship for women held in America took place in 1895. In 1895 Mr. Robert Cox, a golf enthusiast from Edinburgh, paid a visit to this country and became enchanted with the Morris county course, near Morristown, N. J. As a token of his appreciation he generously offered a handsome $1,000 challenge cup to be competed for annually, provided the first competition for it were held over the course which had so taken his fancy. The winner of the event was a young miss of barely 16, who has since then clearly proved her right to the honor. Miss Beatrix Hoyt, who then first came to the front as a golf player, last year again won the women's championship, and, barring accident, she will win the challenge cup for the third time next month.

Her style of play is characterized by a dash and brilliancy which, together with the fact that she always manages to keep cool and collected, have helped her in her play. Her swing is the admiration and envy of all the women players who have ever seen her. During the second round last year she broke the record for the course, her score being 47, 50—97, which has never been beaten by any woman playing on those links, the previous woman's record for 18 holes being 103.

A unique feature of the play for the championship last year and one which in a measure eclipsed Miss Hoyt's performance was the score made by little Margaret Curtis of the Essex County club. She was only 13 years of age, but she wielded the driver with superb skill, and her approaching was the admiration of many of her older competitors. She made the fourth best score.

The Ardsley club, where the championships will be held this year, has one of the finest courses in the country. Some of the best natural hazards in the United States are included in the links. The professional record over the course is 74 and the best amateur score 88. Throughout every shot has to be well played, and the variety is unsurpassed anywhere. The second hole, or river (225 yards), is a hard nut for many a mediocre player. There is an appalling ravine over 120 yards wide to be carried, and then it is plain sailing, but a topped hole lands one in a veritable slough of despond. The fourth hole, the chasm, is only a half iron shot, but about 100 yards have to be carried, as the chasm is in most cases unplayable.

Though golf has not been played by American women for any length of time, the results would seem to show that the younger girls are the only ones who may hope for any great measure of success. The freedom of motion which the sport demands precludes the matronly ones from acquiring more than a very moderate degree of skill and leaves the laurels to be won by girls still in their teens. This rule, it is true, has not held good in England, where for three successive seasons Lady Margaret Scott held the championship; but, so far as experience on this side is concerned, it may be asserted as a logical deduction.

The playing ability of American women is not to be compared with that of their English cousins. There are at least 50 women in England who could give one stroke a hole to any player on this side and then beat her easily. Our girls as yet do not play golf very well, but experience born of persistent practice will remedy that fault in a few years.

Practice is what is wanted more than anything else. It is well enough to talk about natural aptitude for the game and youthful enthusiasm, but Beatrix Hoyt has earned her well deserved success through the sort of work few girls are willing to undertake. When she made her appearance at the Morris county championship two years ago, her long game was her weakest point. She seldom made a drive of more than 125 yards, and in the long driving competition at that tournament she was beaten by Miss Madeline Boardman, who covered only 137 yards. Since that time Miss Hoyt has devoted herself assiduously to perfecting this point in her otherwise strong game, and now her average drive is 150 yards and her best considerably more.

The most formidable rival at present to Miss Hoyt for national honors at Ardsley next month is Miss Eidlitz of the Ardsley club. At the Shinnecock championship last month Miss Hoyt beat her in the final round by 7 up and 6 to play, and it is in that order that they are likely to finish at the national championship.

The accompanying pictures are from photographs taken by Mr. Josiah Newman, the well known editor of Golf. The view of the Ardsley course shows one of the most picturesque as well as difficult hazards.

EDGAR L. CARPENTER.

Edmond Rostand.

There is no doubt that Edmond Rostand's drama, "Cyrano de Bergerac," is the play of the year. Coquelin found a new lease of artistic life in playing this character all last winter in Paris, and now he has made a like success with the play in London.

These facts are pertinent and interesting, since Richard Mansfield, who stands at the head of all English speaking actors, will make this play the principal feature of his coming season.

Mr. Rostand began his career at the age of 23, when his three act comedy, "Les Romanesques," was accepted in 1891 by the Comedie Francaise, though it was not performed till 1894. A four act play, "La Princesse Lointaine," brought out at the Renaissance theater and played in London by Sarah Bernhardt, was only a demisuccess, though it pleased the critics by its wealth of poetic fancy. M. Rostand's next work, "La Samaritaine," also produced by Mme. Bernhardt at the Renaissance theater and recently revived there, revealed a new phase of his talent. It is a poetical paraphrase of the story of Christ and the woman of Samaria.

Born at Marseilles in 1868, M. Rostand is the son of M. Eugene Rostand, a well known writer on political economy. He was married at the age of 21 to a charming and accomplished lady, herself a poet of no mean attainments. He has a considerable private fortune and is rapidly making another out of "Cyrano," the French provincial rights alone having brought him in $20,000. In person he is slightly above the middle height and somewhat slim, has the activity of movement suggesting an expert fencer, speaks rapidly and with an almost southern exuberance of gesture.

A New Tenor.

Mme. Cosima Wagner has recently heard a new tenor named Clemens Kaufung and taken him off to Baireuth to study there the role of Parsifal for the next festival. He was formerly at Cologne and will return there after the Baireuth stamp has been put on him.

COMMENT ON THE COMING CORBETT-M'COY ENCOUNTER.

[Copyright, 1895.]

The unavoidable postponement of the contest between Corbett and McCoy owing to the recent tragedy in the former's family has tended to increase public interest in the forthcoming encounter. The fact that the proposed affair has a significant bearing on the heavyweight championship of the world, because the winner will probably meet Robert Fitzsimmons, who has virtually promised to give the conqueror a chance to gain the title, makes it only a shade less important than a real championship contest.

Both men are hard at work in preparation for the event. Corbett is at Asbury Park, where also is Fitzsimmons with his family. McCoy has chosen as a training spot a place on the south side of Saratoga lake. Governed by his experiences at Carson City, Corbett is not overdoing matters and thus rendering himself liable to become stale before the contest. McCoy's efforts are devoted to building himself up and strengthening every fiber of his body.

There is a wide diversity of opinion as to the outcome of the affair, and the admirers of each man rate their favorite far ahead of his adversary. I asked Sam Austin, the well known writer on sporting topics and referee, what in his opinion would be the tactics of the two principals when they meet in the ring.

"There is no doubt," he replied, "that it will be one of the most scientific of the great boxing contests ever witnessed, for both the participants are masters of the art. I expect that the first half dozen or so rounds will be very fast, with Corbett doing all the leading, for it will be his endeavor if possible to bring the affair to an end early. McCoy, on the other hand, will confine his attention to holding his opponent off. Then when he has tired him, or rather Corbett has played himself out, as he did in the first six rounds of his go with Fitzsimmons, McCoy will really start in to be aggressive. Corbett proved at Carson City that, although he was vastly cleverer than Bob Fitzsimmons and could land his blows whenever and wherever he wished, there was not sufficient force behind them to do his opponent much harm, so that when he had him almost gone he couldn't clinch matters with an effective blow. Corbett has not the stamina to last long, and it is of this fact that McCoy intends to avail himself if he can do so."

I asked Mr. Austin whether it was true, as sometimes stated, that McCoy is a disciple of the Corbett school of sparring.

"No," was the reply. "Corbett is undoubtedly the cleverer boxer, but his style is very different from McCoy's. Corbett, when facing an opponent, stands in the regulation position so often seen in pictures of him and generally affected by boxers for many years. McCoy, on the other hand, differs from Corbett even in this matter. He leans more toward his adversary and holds his arms very far apart, so that to a novice or uncritical observer it would appear that he had no guard at all, but it is a splendid pose nevertheless and less tiring than the other.

"McCoy is, first of all, a defensive fighter, and he has evolved the safest and easiest method of warding off every possible blow that may be directed at him, whether a cross counter with the right for his jaw, a straight job with the left for the face or an attempt for his wind with a punch on the solar plexus. McCoy is one of the easiest boxers in his attitude in the world.

"Corbett's greater age, other things being equal, should be an advantage rather than the reverse," was the answer to my next query. Continuing, Austin said: "A boxer should not reach his prime till he is 35. The reason so few are any good when they arrive at that age is because they have killed themselves off as a rule by dissipation. But take a man who has lived a clean, healthy life, one who does not drink, smoke or chew tobacco, and you will find that between 35 and 40 are his best years. Joe Choynski is a good proof of this fact. He is a man who indulges in none of the above mentioned vices, and now at 33 he is improving every day. Corbett, however, showed in his go with Fitzsimmons that he had not the stamina, as I have before said, for a long encounter, and so, though he is stronger than McCoy by reason of his age, it may not benefit him much in the event of the affair lasting many rounds.

"As to which on form, judging by records, should win, it is a hard matter to judge, but my opinion of the result is that the contest will be close and fast all the way through, with the decision a task for the referee to figure out at the end of the affair as to which has the better of it."

In reply to my question as to whether the only advantage possessed by McCoy on paper over Corbett, that of reach, would avail him at all, Mr. Austin replied that as regards their measurements there really wasn't much to choose between the two men. They will probably enter the ring within ten pounds of each other's weight, Corbett's superiority in this matter being offset by McCoy's greater length of reach. In other matters they are so nearly equal that the difference is insignificant.

Talking of the lessons to be drawn from contests already engaged in by the two men, he said that as regards the Corbett-Jackson affair the latter ought to have won. He entered the ring a cripple, having injured his ankle just before the fight and practically sprained the joint. In that condition he stayed off Corbett for 61 rounds, so that it is probable that had he been in prime condition he would have won. When Corbett met Mitchell, the latter was a "has been" and had no business to fight at all.

In regard to the Sharkey-Corbett four round go Mr. Austin said that Corbett had been taking baths at Hot Springs, Ark., before the affair, and they had weakened him, so that he entered the ring practically baked. Corbett did not know until several days after the contest why he had felt so queer during the encounter, and until he accidentally found out the cause of his failure to win against the sailor had decided to retire from the ring.

Concerning McCoy's record, Austin said he thought the Kid could have easily whipped Tommy Ryan in their first meeting in the first few rounds, but that it was a grudge against Ryan that kept him from cutting loose at him, preferring to defeat him by degrees and thus give him more punishment. The second contest between the two was stopped by the police, Austin thinks by prearrangement, Syracuse being Ryan's home town.

A great deal of adverse criticism has been leveled at McCoy because Sharkey knocked out Ruhlin in four rounds, whereas McCoy received the decision over him on points only after the full 25 rounds had been contested. This is unfair to McCoy, as the style of the two men is totally different. Sharkey is the strongest boxer living, in all probability, and rushes and plunges against his adversary with little science in the hope of being able to land a chance blow which will finish the encounter. McCoy has not the strength for such work, but being an accomplished boxer can outpoint and tire his opponent and thus win out. Austin thinks that had Ruhlin not overestimated McCoy's fighting (not boxing) ability he would probably have started the hot work earlier and won the battle.

Comparing the modern boxers with the old timers, Austin said there was one man who stood head and shoulders above all the present day oratorically inclined aspirants to championship honors, and he, of course, was John L. Sullivan. He combined the instincts of the fighter with very fair technique as a boxer and never asked who his opponent was, but where he was, so he could meet him. He had the bulldog tenacity and ability to take punishment unflinchingly which constitutes the difference between a fighter and a boxer.

The art of the latter may be acquired, while the former is never learned, but must be in the man.

WALLACE T. HYDE.

New York.

Long Driving at Golf.

A British amateur, Mr. Edward Blackwell, is generally regarded as the longest driver ever known to the game of golf, longer even than Douglas Rolland or James Braid. An account of a match between Mr. Blackwell and Andrew Kirkaldy, at St. Andrews, Scotland, in July, the latter being a very long driver also, gives some measurements of Mr. Blackwell's performances. The wind favored the return half of the course. We quote from the London Golf:

"A real 'stinger' from the second tee by the amateur elicited the observation from Andrew that 'he's going gar them sing the day, I think.' It was followed by a clock shot on to the green, close to the hole (417 yards).

"At the ninth Mr. Blackwell drove a remarkably long ball, which appeared to carry past the bunker, and reached the green. This drive must have been 280 yards or more in length, of which all but 20 or 25 yards was carry. Andrew's drive had been sliced, but Mr. Blackwell was so far on that he could put at the hole, which he secured in three.

"Proceeding to the thirteenth, the amateur hit another of his best, which was within an ace of carrying on to the top of Walkingshaw's table, about 250 yards distant and more than six feet above the level of the teeing ground. The ball struck the face close to the top and broke at right angles quite 20 yards to the left.

"At the seventeenth a terrific drive, which must have carried the wooden sheds (some 170 or 180 yards from the tee) by quite 100 yards, elicited from Andrew the awestruck remark: 'He's a baste to drive. G——, look at that!'

"In the afternoon at the seventeenth hole Mr. Blackwell was well on the green, ten yards from the hole, with a drive and a cleek shot. The distance on the map is 461 yards. His drive was even longer than that of the morning."

Regarding the longest drive on record, Golf has this to say:

"In the matter of the longest drive on record, that by Mr. F. G. Tait—341 yards 9 inches—holds the field in virtue of entirely trustworthy evidence and of the fact that its precise length was determined by scientific measurement. But a few days ago Mr. Blackwell informed the present writer that when last in this country a few years ago he drove a ball from the tee at the edge of the Swilcan Burn to the stone steps leading up to the R. and A. club. Now, this shot must be longer than Mr. Tait's, but how much longer, in default of measurement, one is not prepared to say. But it would perhaps correspond to the distance between the first tee and the first hole on the medal green, which is set down as 352 yards. The writer understands that the ball hit the steps, so that even that distance does not represent the full value of this remarkable stroke."

A former account of probably the same performance described Mr. Blackwell as having driven so close to the green that he used his putter for his second shot. The hole is 387 yards.

An English golfer who was in New York a few weeks ago said that playing at Pau this season Mr. Blackwell covered 696 meters in two, according to accurately made measurements. Since a meter is 39.37 inches, the distance covered at Pau was 651 yards.

Odd Title For a Play.

One of the oddest titles of forthcoming productions for the ensuing season will be the comedy production of Smyth & Rice, written by Henry Guy Carleton. It will be called "The Cuckoo," and expectations are that in point of theme and originality it will mark a new feather in the cap of its author, whose excellent work in the American comedy field is exemplified in John Drew's "The Butterflies" and Nat Goodwin's "A Gilded Fool." Messrs. Smyth & Rice have apportioned for its interpretation the best company of artists in their forces, in which are included the principal actors and actresses whose ability and entertaining versatility were the medium through which "My Friend From India," the first of their successes, rose to the topmost point of favor.

Cordang, the famous Dutch rider, who holds the world's record for 24 hours, is anxious to come to America to ride Tom Linton 50 miles behind pace. Linton is perhaps the best 50 mile rider in the world and before the close of the season will have a "shy" at Jimmy Michael and Bill Martin at that distance.

Stories of The Stage.

Bronson Howard, believing some time ago that "Shenandoah" would never again be in active demand, cut down his royalty to an arbitrary sum of $200 per week in place of the 7½ per cent of the gross receipts which had formerly been his honorarium. This was Mr. Litt's opportunity, and he at once secured an option on the play for two years in the belief that the then impending war between the United States and Spain would add immensely to the value of the play.

When the time came to exact the conditions of the option and sign the contract, Mr. Howard had seen a great light on his own account and blandly remarked, "Why not make this a percentage of the gross receipts and allow me to take a chance with you?" "No," replied Mr. Litt in his most Chesterfieldian manner, "I am satisfied to take all the chances and will stick to the terms of the option." Then the playwright was sad and, as the event proved, not without reason, for the revival was a great success.

A prominent German actor had fulfilled half of his "starring" engagement in the capital of a grand duchy, and as yet no recognition of his talents had been forthcoming in the shape of a decoration. Disgusted, the player announced his intention of departing the following morning. Early on that day the theater intendant acquainted his grand ducal master with what had happened.

The conversation took place in the garden of the schloss, situated on the road to the station, and suddenly an open carriage with the actor in it hove in sight. "Be quick!" said the prince. "Get me that box on my writing table. If go he must, we'll at any rate try to satisfy him in his ambition." The intendant ran and returned just as the vehicle passed the gates.

"One moment, Herr D.," shouted the prince. "Here is something to remember me by." The actor bowed low as he accepted the packet and went his way. In another moment, however, his conveyance reappeared at the gates. "There are two crosses, your Highness," he exclaimed. "Never mind," replied the prince. "Give the other to the coachman."

Several well known London theaters are doomed to destruction by the recently adopted plans for street improvements. Among them is the Gaiety theater, which was opened under the management of John Hollingshead on Dec. 21, 1868. With the Gaiety also disappears the Globe theater, opened on Nov. 28, 1860, with Byron's comedy, "Cyril's Success." The theater was built by Sefton Parry on the site of Lyon's inn, the dwelling place—No. 2—of William Weare, who was murdered by Thurtell at Gill's Hall, in Hertfordshire, and whose gig was subsequently used on the stage of the old Victoria in a lurid drama based on the Weare murder. The new Olympic also goes, but this is a comparatively modern theater, built on the site of the old playhouse in which the elder Farren, Frederick Robson, Charles Mathews and Alfred Wigan won some of their greatest triumphs. The new house has been consistently unfortunate, and nobody will regret its demolition.

W. S. Gilbert, the English dramatist, was lunching not long ago at a country hotel when he found himself in company with three cycling clergymen, by whom he was drawn into conversation. When they discovered who he was, one of the party asked Mr. Gilbert how he felt "in such a grave and reverend company." "I feel," said Mr. Gilbert, "like a lion in a den of Daniels."

"Lost In Siberia," "The Golden Key," "Paddy's Market," "Daughters of the Poor," "The Stars and Stripes" and "The Hustler" are some of the new plays to be toured by Davis and Keogh this season.

A RISING YOUNG ACTOR.

Franklin McLeay is a young Canadian who a few years ago was playing minor roles in Wilson Barrett's company. His genius, however, was of that order which would not be kept down, and he soon rose to the position of leading man of the organization. His work as Nero in "The Sign of the Cross" and as The Bat in "Pharaoh" stamped him as an actor of remarkable power and versatility. His later triumphs as Jediah in "Daughters of Babylon" and as Iago in "Othello" attracted the attention of Beerbohm Tree, who promptly engaged him to play Cassius in "Julius Cæsar." McLeay fairly shared the honors with Mr. Tree in that production, as he has been doing since in "Ragged Robin," with which the distinguished English actor is now entertaining his patrons at the beautiful Her Majesty's theater, London.

STAGE WHISPERINGS.

Fregoli introduced a new specialty at the Alhambra in London recently which recalls the Fregolilograph. It is an expose of his method of making his marvelous, quick changes.

Joseph W. Whiting has been engaged by the Kelcey-Shannon company to play Mr. Le Moyne's part in Clyde Fitch's successful society drama, "The Moth and the Flame."

Ristori came from her retirement the other day for a final appearance at the Cavignano theater in Turin. The house literally rose at the famous artist as she appeared, a little bowed by years, to recite Dante's "Enfer." The actress chose the Cavignano theater for her last appearance as being the stage she liked best of all.

Edward J. Morgan, the leading man of Daniel Frohman's New York Lyceum theater company, who scored such a success in London as leading man with Mrs. Leslie Carter in "The Heart of Maryland," was in the original production of "Paul Jones," which was the first play presented at the Castle Square theater in Boston. His part was a minor one, and only on his merits has Mr. Morgan climbed the ladder of fame.

Alberta Gallatin, recently of Mrs. Fiske's company, is announced as leading support to Chauncey Olcott this season.

Mrs. James Brown Potter and Kyrle Bellew have signed with Managers Williamson and Musgrove for a tour through New Zealand and South Africa, where they are well known and have played very successful engagements. After their return they will play another short engagement in London and then come to America with a repertory of new plays.

William Morris has been engaged to play Gil de Berault in a special "Under the Red Robe" company.

The indefatigable Ed Rice is said to have secured in his latest discovery, Miss Christine Anderson, one of the most remarkably sweet voiced prima donnas that have ever graced the musical comedy style of entertainment. Miss Anderson will be seen in the production of "The Ballet Girl."

Arthur Hoops, the young Chicago actor, has been engaged by Daniel Frohman as leading man for the James H. Hackett company.

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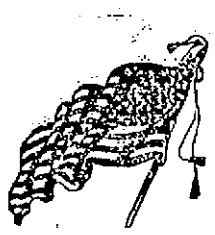

Let the Sixth Regiment be sent home at once.

The Alleghany which brought the Ninth from Cuba was a veritable ocean hearse. We want the Sixth regiment returned but not in a cattle scow like the Alleghany.

Western papers assert that an exodus from the Klondike is imminent. Prices however, are so exorbitant that the men who lived there are not likely to bring back much of their gold.

Boss Platt of New York is again coming to the front as an advocate of Colonel Roosevelt's nomination by the republican party as a candidate for governor. Platt should remain in obscurity because since his magnificent failure in the campaign in Greater New York, he can only prove a hoodoo in any contest he enters.

SHOW UP THE ROTTENNESS.

The question of investigating the management of the late war is being discussed throughout the country and the people of all classes and conditions are unanimous in the belief that the whole matter should be thoroughly ventilated. New facts are coming to light every day which prove conclusively that Secretary Alger and some of his subordinates are responsible for starving whole regiments and causing much sickness and death. One example is cited out of thousands that might be quoted. Secretary Alger was offered the use of the Yale to carry one thousand tons of provision on every trip to Cuba. The Yale has a splendid ice plant capable of producing twenty tons of ice per day and had the offer been availed of, it might have not only provided food for the men who were starving but also cooling drinks for the wounded and the sick. Alger relied upon his own resources not wishing to accept any favors from the fleet, and the consequences are seen today in the disaster to the troops from the ravages of disease caused largely by hunger and unsanitary surroundings. Alger should resign, because today without an investigation he stands convicted of murderous mismanagement.

LABOR DAY.

Monday will be Labor day, a day devoted to the interests of labor, to demonstrations in favor of the rights of labor, for redress of grievances and to promote the welfare and improve the conditions of the toiling masses in general.

The labor unions of this city are to turn out in parade in observance of the day and as usual they will carry their union banners with mottoes expressive of their demands.

We often hear that there is no country in the world in which the laboring classes are so well off as here; yet this is but partially true. Politically the laborer is a free man, the equal of his employer, but in other respects there is a vast difference—far greater indeed than there should be. The only sense in which the American laborer is distinctly better than the laborers of other lands is that in which he holds in his own hand, the power of delivering himself from the evil of which he complains. The right use of the franchise against his enemies is sufficient ultimately to overthrow, all of them, to redress every wrong of which he complains.

The demonstration to take place in this city is intended as a manifestation of this power and as an assertion of labor's rights with a protest against the wrongs it is obliged to endure.

And what are the wrongs? They vary in different parts of the country, but there are wrongs of a national character imposed upon the toiling masses by unjust laws, by speculative combines, by the agencies that control distribution, by monopolies, by the abuse of the judicial power in the hands of petty officials, as exemplified in the injunction against strikes, and by the employment of paid assassins as in the case of the slaughter of the miners at Lattimer.

All these are important questions, which cannot be righted only by united and well directed efforts on the part of the laboring hosts, but strange to say, they are making very little progress in removing these growing evils. The strength of labor forces of the country is split up among different political parties and is often destroyed by internecine conflict which defeats the objects to be attained.

The laboring people suffer from a centralization of power, they suffer by any approach to monarchial despotism or by an assumption of autocratic powers by the heads of our government or the commanders of our army.

But there is one evil from which labor suffers more than all others, and that is the appreciation of gold, the demonetization of silver and all the evils it entails. It is the problem most urgently demanding the attention of labor and of the masses of the country.

It is more important than the issue that brought on the war because, while gold is the only basis of our circulation the money kings and even foreign syndicates can raise and lower values at will and the people are the sufferers. The question of a fixed standard of value is the greatest of the day and until that is settled by the restoration of bimetallism or the money of the constitution, it matters not how great the gold reserve while the standard is gold and while gold is always increasing in value, then the people of the country will suffer by being obliged to pay their debts in dollars of greater value than those they borrowed.

IT WOULD BE CRUEL."

The Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association has proposed to bring the sick soldiers of the Ninth regiment to their homes on the Bay State. This, no doubt, is well meant, as those who have made the offer believe that the soldiers will be benefited by being brought to this state or to their homes but such is not the case unless the conditions in the hospitals where they are at present situated are very defective. When a man is very sick, he wants to be kept quiet; and to put him aboard a ship for a voyage would in all probability increase his illness. Most of the soldiers are sick either with typhoid or malarial fever; yet it may be possible that some of them may have yellow fever. To put a typhoid patient on board a ship for such a voyage would be to take the readiest way of killing him, and it is almost as bad for the other fever patients, because the rocking and heaving on the voyage would increase the fever and probably cause death, where recovery might be possible by leaving them in the hospitals where they are distributed.

Suppose they were brought to this state and that a case of yellow fever should come to a city like Lowell. An epidemic might easily be manufactured in this way that would close the mills and cause a quarantine to be established over all New England. Hence it is that the proposition made by the Bay State society, though with the best of intentions, would be cruel to the patients themselves and dangerous to the people of the entire state. The soldiers are better where they are and if they require better treatment, let it be given them, but by all means let them remain at the hospitals to which they have been assigned until they shall have recovered sufficiently to stand the voyage without risk of death.

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THE ARENA OF POLITICS

REPUBLIC OR EMPIRE

WHICH WILL WE HAVE IN THE NAME OF THE UNITED STATES?

American Imperialism the Child of Plutocracy—Will We Discard Our Past? Pertinent Thoughts on a Current Question.

Following is an extract from an article written for the September Arena by the editor, John Clark Ridpath:

It would be a strange exception to the order of human nature and to the concurrent acclaims of history that the American people, of all the peoples of the world, should give away their past as if it were nothing. Have we no fathers? Did our fathers accomplish nothing for which we should have a manly pride? Were our fathers rebels and fools or were they patriots and wise men? Were they heroes or were they only insurgent jackanapes in rags? Were their deeds worth commemorating, or were they fit to be forgotten? Have we no monuments of a heroic past? Have we no insurrection in which to glory? Have we no rebellion against arbitrary power to which the pen of history and the pencil of the epic bard should be devoted as to the one thing worthy of preservation in the new world? Were our little states, 13 in all, huddled together along the Atlantic border, something fit to be revered for all time as the nurseries of human liberty, or were they ungrateful provinces, disloyal and spiteful? Were the institutions which the Revolutionary fathers created on these shores worthy to be transmitted to posterity, or shall posterity now forget them and cast them off as outworn rags?

Will the American nation in very truth discard its past? Have we no more pride? Is patriotism dead? Is the new railway terminal in Boston worth more than Independence hall? Are those three miles of stone palaces on Fifth avenue, New York, with their 28 voters, better than 10,000 humble homes of our fathers, a freeman and a patriot in every house? Is America the only country known to history base enough to discard its heroic fathers and to set in their place a retinue of nabobs wearing the regalia of imperialism? Has representative government become a thing so poor and mean as to be cast out on the fulginous ash heap of history, to fester in the sun and to have its remaining substance sucked up by the bluebottles of a parvenu nobility?

In this world each nation must take its own course. Each people must do as it will; each must have its own standards and its own ideals. So also of communities; so also of the individual men and women who compose the nation. Each for himself must mark out his own pathway and follow it. Even a fool, according to Mr. Kipling, "must follow his natural bent, even as you and I." All men must go their several ways to their destiny, and each in eternity must take his station according to the light and purpose in him. They, therefore, who will forget their fathers, they who think more of glory than they do of liberty, they who esteem riches and power above freedom and human hope, may accept, if they will, this new American empire which the lust of conquest, in league with the pride of power, is building on the grave of the republic, but, for ourselves, we will have none of it, now or ever. "I had rather be a dog and bay the moon" than to train with this miserable procession of spurious commercialism that is marching on in splendid raiment and idiotic glee toward the nearby maelstrom yonder which is to swallow the republic and leave as only the glittering framework of a gilded empire in its stead.

But the empire expresses itself not only in the form of insular ambition and in the lust for added political power and glory. It also reveals its character and purpose in the attempt to establish the rule of money over manhood in our country and throughout the world. One may at least understand something of the spirit which reaches out to seize the islands of the sea; that at least is rational. One may understand how ambition can find food in the creation of political splendors. An island is valuable, and splendors are dazzling, but, as for the reign of gold, that is more difficult to fathom and comprehend. The empire stands for the reign of gold. It stands for the ascendency of wealth, the subjection of the poor and the obliteration of free manhood.

The republic, on the other hand, has nothing in common with the reign of gold. It knows nothing of the institution of any power over society other than the expressed will of the people. Democracy? Plutocracy? How can these two things be and abide together? They cannot. No freeman, whether he be Democrat or some other, can hold office in the kingdom of gold. In that kingdom all men are subjects. In it citizenship is impossible. Never yet in human history has a nation yielded to the domination of wealth and at the same time preserved its liberties. Never yet in the past annals of mankind has a single example been afforded of a people at once taxations and free. The moment that the acquisition of wealth becomes the prevailing motive of action with a given race or nation that moment its vigor and its virtue begin to wane—that moment it ceases to be free and great. Under the circle of the sun there is not a single instance in which this deep down law of human society has been set at naught.

And there is a reason for all things. There is a reason why the reign of gold is utterly inconsistent with the reign of manhood. The nation that follows freedom and maintains it has certain ideals which are radically opposed to the ideals prevalent in the empire of gold. With the free nation the first concern of civil society is to preserve the intellectual life, the moral force and the spontaneous energy of its citizens. The intellectual life expresses itself in the discovery of new truth, in the restatement of the old truth in newer and more attractive forms in order that men may love the truth and find it, in the dissemination of the truth by literature and art, in the creation of institutions having respect to the intellectual and moral betterment of mankind. The moral force of a nation is manifest in its robust virtues, in its courage, its heroism, its humane purpose, its devotion to the humanities and in its scorn of falsehood, its contempt for perfidious practices and in its intolerance of all cruelty. The spontaneous energy of a nation expresses itself in the development of sterling individual character. It makes men and women like the stars that dwell apart in the eternal space. It preserves the essential principles of human nature, its beauty, its sublimity, its singular unity of aim and end.

All these elements of life the republic cherishes. All of them wither under the empire. Under the reign of gold democracy is impossible. The reign of gold is an essential part of imperialism. The empire consists with the establishment of the despotism of concentrated wealth; indeed, the empire requires the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few, for the empire consists of a few and not of the many. The empire is a central sun, with a limited number of satellites revolving around it and borrowing their light and heat from its effulgence. The light and heat of the empire are supported by materials taken from the millions and thrown like fuel into the splendor of the furnace.

In America the new imperialism is favored most of all by the plutocratic classes. The plutocracy has succeeded, by taking advantage of the conditions of American life, in accumulating the means out of which to construct the empire. The few thousand millionaires and billionaires who have risen to more than princely rank by the spoliation of the American people know well that the democratic republic does not furnish them with adequate means for defending and increasing their spoil. They have heaped up their enormous resources in the most defensible forms, but they show an ill disguised dread of danger and would fain have stronger bulwark.

Whoever has read the history of piracy will have noted with amusement the alarmed anxiety of the pirates to get into some situation where they can deposit their treasures without the possibility of disturbance or discovery. To this end they sail from one archipelago to another. They hide and burrow on unknown shores. Sometimes, dreading the exposure of the land, they establish a treasure house in the bottom of the sea. What a pity that these enterprising speculators could not enter into a union with some government that would go partners and furnish them the needed protection! What a glorious thing if they could get control of a "strong government," enter into combination with it, take possession of its resources and proclaim an empire for the promotion of "business" and the dispensation of the principles of the gospel! The analogy would then be perfect.

Year by year in the United States the wealth created by the labor of the millions has been sucked up and concentrated in the hands of a few. Such a process can never go on according to justice or with any sincere regard for the rights of producers. Since the civil war the class of nabobs has been constantly increasing in numbers and power. They all belong to one political party—the party of the empire. There is not one of all the American nabobs who is not an imperialist. There is not one of them who believes in the democratic republic or in the maintenance of the rights of the under man. There is not one of them who has not gone over, body and soul, to imperialism, and there is not one who has not been forced into this abandonment of democracy and this substitution of the empire by the sheer stress of his situation.

Let it be understood that the republic and the Stock Exchange do not consist. The liberties of mankind and the privileges of bond grabbers cannot both be preserved. The spontaneous free right of the individual citizen and the necessary despotism of concentrated wealth cannot be maintained side by side.

My countrymen, we thus have three facts in which imperialism expresses its purpose. The first of these is territorial acquisition, for the empire must conquer and expand. The second fact is that inflamed political lust of power which seeks to create a government apart from the people, over them, without their consent and pressing them down against their protest. The third fact is the institution of plutocracy, which demands the other two for its maintenance and promotion. Concentrated wealth seeks to secure itself and to perpetuate its reign by means of a political system which maintains itself not by free will, but by arsenals and armies and navies, in the manner of the European powers.

In these garbs and disguises the empire has come. It has overshadowed the republic, and its apologists are forth in all the avenues of public opinion. They stand in every porch where they may be heard. To this end the book is written; to this end the magazine goes forth burdened with contributions intended to poison and pervert public opinion and to insinuate new ideas of society and state, inconsistent with the preservation of republican institutions. The forum and the pulpit resound with an acclaim which is either the vociferation of ignorance or the paid argument of an advocacy to which all truth and human rights are strangers. Imperialism is openly advocated in high places as though it were not rank treason. The republic may be seen swaying and rocking under the stress like a shaken tower struck by the assaults of a powerful enemy who is in league with the keepers of the house. It may be that our strong tower will go down. It may be, on the other hand, that we shall withstand the assault and come forth from the conflict with the experience of ages concentrated in our thought and purpose for the battles and achievements of the new era of humanity and hope.

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LABOR DAY

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Should call at ESTEY parlors. Manufacturers and sell at factory prices. Easiest terms in Lowell. Pianos all grades and prices.
145 MERRIMACK ST.

A NOTABLE GATHERING OF THE WAR VETERANS.

1865. 1898.

[Copyright, 1898.]

PROBABLY 100,000 veterans will rally to the annual encampment of 1898. Cincinnati has been favored before by the veterans, but there is one distinction to remain with the Queen City on account of the pageantry of the coming week. This is the first national gathering of the G. A. R. in a time of warlike doings. Veterans bearing scars as mementos of battles fought nearly 40 years ago will line up on the streets by the side of young fellows who stepped Mausers at Santiago. From the ranks of Custer's old squadrons gray and grizzled "Wolverines" will point to empty sleeves brought from La Quasima and El Caney by beardless Rough Riders and exclaim, "Boys, you'll do!"

No shadow of a chance exists for jealousy or diatribe at the meeting of these heroes, old and new. The lads are worthy of their forbears. Again and again the lips of veterans who sailed under Farragut or followed Sherman to the sea or rode beside Sheridan at Cedar Creek and Five Forks will give voice to the proud boasts, "My son is on the Yankee, the Dixie, the Texas, the Oregon," and "Mine is with Wheeler, with Brooke, with Merritt, with Lee."

Nothing would please the fathers of these heroic boys better than to be able to pass over, along with the rifles and carbines and cutlasses that have found younger hands to wield them, the time honored badges of the G. A. R. It is a natural and a noble emotion, but time must show that the heroes of 1898 have founded martial conditions and glories which call for symbols all their own. The boys of 1861 shouldered arms in a warfare of purely local principles; those of 1898 carried the emblem of liberty to shield the oppressed of other lands. Whether the fruits of the victory be great or small a new era has dawned upon America. The world has learned that human rights are broader than the boundaries of any one nation.

The Grand Army of the Republic was the pioneer of a peculiar type of military society. The nearest approach to it is among the Confederate veterans, where local associations have within a few years developed a national society. In both cases the inspiration sprang from fraternal and benevolent motives. The comradeship born in the long struggle of arms proved a tie too strong to be sundered by time. "These are the people I love best of any on earth," is the veteran's way of referring to former comrades.

An army society, perhaps more than one, will naturally result from the muster of so many volunteers of the Spanish-American war. It is not generally known that the first permanent military society of the civil war was formed in the Third army corps (Federal) at the front in 1862. This society, called the Third Army Corps union, meets annually on May 5, the anniversary of the battle of Williamsburg. The second society, organized during the war, was that of the Army of the Tennessee, which is still in existence. The preliminary meeting of the Tennessee veterans was held in the state capitol at Raleigh during the Federal occupancy of that city in April, 1865. The objects of the organization were declared to be to keep alive and preserve kindly and cordial feeling among officers of the Army of the Tennessee, to hold their fame and glory as a sacred trust and to relieve the families of officers who fell in the war or might thereafter be stricken by death. A member may designate by will any relative to whom his membership shall descend, and in default of such action the eldest son inherits the father's title. This society is confined exclusively to officers.

While army societies confined exclusively to officers may, for obvious reasons, display great vitality, they have never been very popular with American veterans. Grand Army men point with pride to the fact that in their encampments the private soldier and the general meet on equal terms as comrades. In view of the fact that the interest drawing comrades together is almost wholly a sentimental one the membership in this order has been phenomenally large and the spirit a very creditable one. When the order had the reputation of being political, the membership was so low that it often seemed on the point of dissolution, and in those states where politics had the upper hand there was a practical disbandment of posts.

Steps have been taken to form a society among the officers present with the army at Santiago. It will be exclusive. There are about 500 officers eligible to this society.

One of the societies of civil war veterans commemorates the saddest of the tragic events of that era, the death of Lincoln. On the 15th of April, 1865, a party of officers in Philadelphia arranged for a meeting of army and navy officers to take action relative to the fall of their commander in chief. The response was so hearty that it was decided to effect a permanent organization, and the result was the founding of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Membership in this body is divided into three classes, the first being officers and ex-officers of the United States forces engaged in the civil war. The order has developed national proportions and has maintained for a number of years about 20 state commanderies. Through its hereditary and honorary classes the Loyal legion is to be perpetuated, but in one sense it is not so exclusive as the Grand Army, for in this body only those who can show an honorable war record between April, 1861, and April, 1865, are eligible.

Three years after the close of the war the survivors of the Army of the Cumberland formed a society with General George H. Thomas at its head. The Cumberland was Thomas' army, and he was a great favorite with the men. Every man who ever served with him either as an officer or in the ranks was eligible to membership. General Phil Sheridan at one time had commanded a division in that army and served as president of the society from 1872 until his death.

The last of the great army societies to be formed was that of the Army of the Potomac. Soldiers of all ranks are eligible, and the association has been the strongest of all in membership partly for the reason that the old army was the largest aggregation of troops in one command.

Probably the most striking event in the history of wars was the joint reunion of the veterans of the Army of the Potomac and the survivors of the Army of Northern Virginia on the battlefield of Gettysburg in 1888, the twenty-fifth anniversary of that battle. This reunion was originated and carried to a successful end by the Potomac society and was hailed in all sections as the first formal hand shake of old antagonists across the bloody chasm of the war—a reunion of hearts as well as of political fortunes. That thrilling and inspiring occasion gave an impetus to the formation of veteran societies in the south.

Veteran reunions have been popular in the south since the close of the war, but not until within a decade has there been a movement for strong permanent organizations. The Confederate Army of the Tennessee society is among the oldest associations on the southern side. On the authority of Confederates in a position to know the facts credit is given to the Grand Army of the Republic for teaching their old foes the blessings of veteran organizations. At the Yorktown centennial of 1881 the Confederates were represented by many associations of the survivors of regiments and batteries, the Federals, among other semimilitary bodies, by posts of the Grand Army. After a cordial hand shake on the field of our common victory some of the Richmond veterans invited the Grand Army boys to accept the hospitalities of their old capital. Taking the cue from the Yankees, the Richmond soldiery organized Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans. Other camps sprung up, and a few years ago a strong national society was effected under the personal leadership of General John B. Gordon of Georgia. Auxiliary institutions of sons and daughters of veterans similar to those in the north have taken root in the south, and but for the contrast of colors worn and the arrangement of the hues of heaven in the battleflags borne in their processions it would be difficult to tell on which side the veterans fought who throng the cities on each annual reunion. And at this date it makes no difference, for the sons of the blue and the sons of the gray are now ranged side by side under one flag.

The object of the Confederate Veteran association is the same as that of the Grand Army of the Republic—namely, to perpetuate the ties of comradeship formed in the field, to found an enduring memorial of American valor as displayed in the great struggle and to look after the welfare of the needy veterans and their helpless dependents. A nobler object never called a limited class to unity of action. In the south the civil war not alone checked but actually obliterated general prosperity, and in the north the long struggle seriously checked the fortunes of the masses who gave their best years to the service. Beneficent military societies were needed, but the want may never come again, hence the Grand Army and the Confederate Veteran union will have no exact parallels in our country's future. Not to mention the regimental and battery associations of veterans, which are almost limitless, small bodies of members of various commands have been organized, and many have been in existence for 20 years. There are societies of cavalrymen, of the members of the signal corps, numerous societies composed of members of army corps and several formed of naval veterans.

The survivors of the navy have been very active and tenacious in founding societies. At present there is a Farragut association in Philadelphia, one in New York and one in the west, with headquarters at Chicago. Connecticut has a strong society of navy survivors, California maintains one under the title of Naval Veteran Legion, New Orleans is the headquarters of the Naval Veteran Association of the Gulf and Boston of the Kearsarge Association of Naval Veterans. About ten years ago the National Association of Naval Veterans was formed.

Societies of veterans of former wars have been in existence for two or three generations, but their activities have been confined to occasional reunions. The Society of the War of 1812 was formed in 1826. At the anniversary meeting in 1895 only one of the original members was present. Societies of Mexican veterans have sprung up in several states, the more important being those of Illinois and California. Reunion gatherings are held annually in those states, also in Missouri and in several large cities. In the military associations thus far mentioned there has been no attempt to discriminate in the matter of service. An honorable discharge from the army or navy showing service during the war period has been held as a proof of meritorious service. Some years ago an association called the Union Veteran Legion was organized with the avowed purpose of establishing a service merit. The membership is restricted to veterans who served continuously for two years or were discharged on account of wounds received in battle. This order has established a national organization, but the membership is comparatively small owing to the fact that the Grand Army has the first hold upon the affections of the veterans.

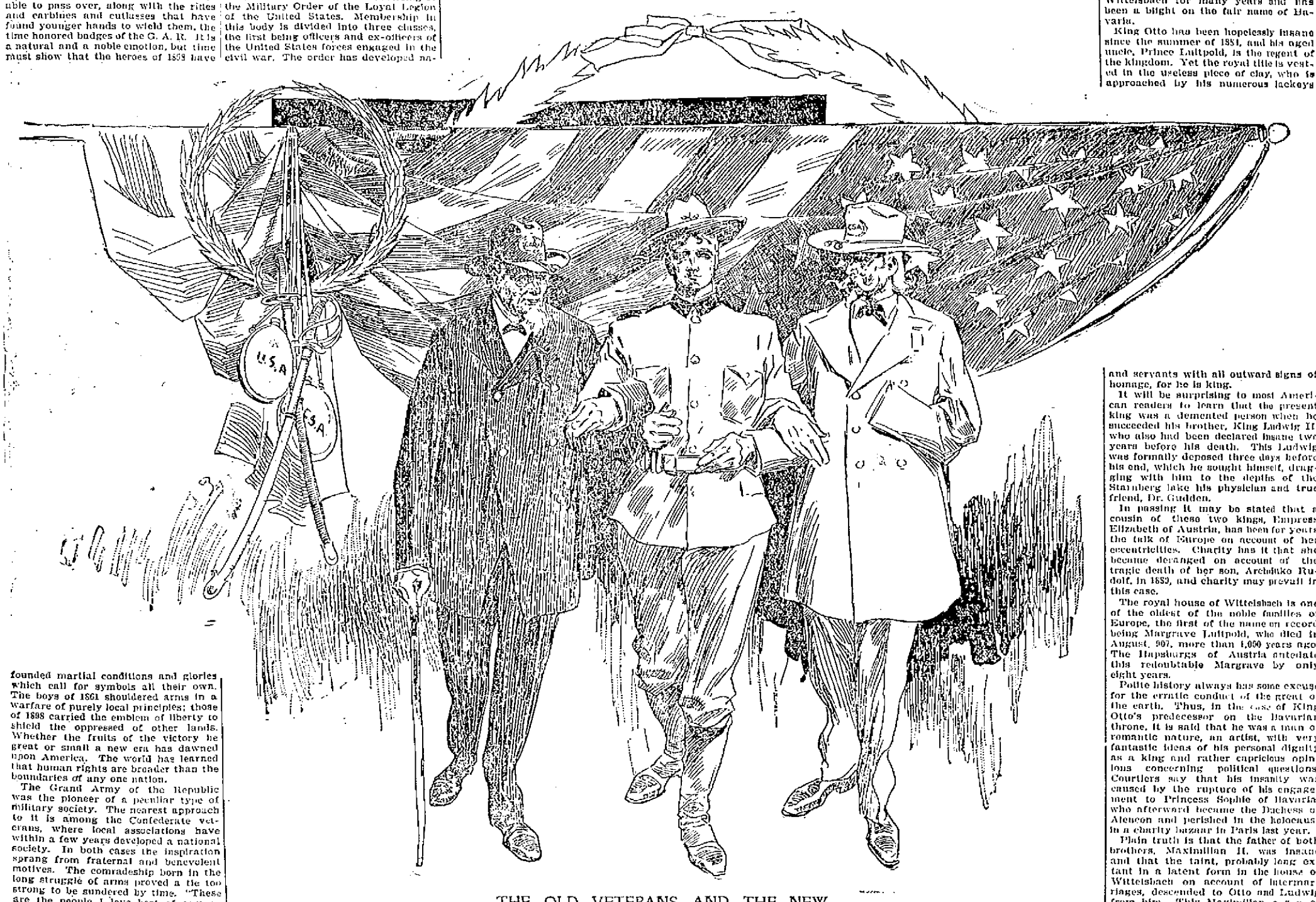
In the ranks of the Grand Army may be found members of other military societies, especially of the Loyal Legion and the army associations. Eligibility to any one of the others entitles the holder to admission to the G. A. R. under its special rules. The ritual of this order is most elaborate and impressive, especially in all that relates to memorial and funeral ceremonies. Many of the aged members who are unable to attend encampment and reunion meetings say that they wish to keep their names upon the roll of honor until summoned to join the rank of the grand army above. Whether founded in pride or in sentiment or in tender devotion to symbols and ceremonies fraught with the holiest meaning the passion of loyalty to the order and to comrades is indestructible, like the patriotism which was the basis of it all.

Therefore in holding that the Grand Army of the Republic is an institution which, while it may be and has been imitated, yet cannot be paralleled, the veterans do not necessarily place it upon a pedestal as something forever incomparable. "Other times, other customs." The soldiers of 1898 faced new dangers and new problems. In the veteran stage they may also create anew.

There has been much talk recently of loyalty to the flag, meaning the emblem in an objective sense, regardless of what it represents. Should a crisis come again like that of 1861 and devotion to the flag count for more than adherence to principle it will not be the first time in the history of the world when the symbol has possessed more power than the thing symbolized. "My country right or wrong" may sound cynical to some ears, but the words were dictated by a sentiment of the kind that makes and saves nations. Holding for a motto the words, "Our country's flag, first, last and always," these end of the century defenders of the blood bought symbol may carve out new ideals of national greatness and found an order of veterans that shall be peerless in its day and unrivaled in its destiny.

Not more than one-third of the survivors of the Federal armies belong to the Grand Army of the Republic. Probably the lapsed memberships would bring the roster up to one-half. There are now about 350,000 on the roll. Such a career could not have been prophesied by the dreamers in Sherman's camps who conceived the idea of another Masonic order, with army comradeship as its mystic tie. Within a year after the close of the war the northern and western states were honeycombed with brotherhoods, legions and unions, established by the disbanded volunteers. All of them gave way before the order of secret faith, which came unheralded except by word of mouth among new converts. At the end of five years the organization was national, but struggled on for ten years with a membership reckoned in tens of thousands. Then the waves burst forth and in the decade between 1880 and 1890 the roster swelled from 60,000 to nearly a quarter of a million. Losses by death in sparsely settled districts account for the decrease in the last decade, but the number is still phenomenal when it is remembered that it costs something to belong to the Grand Army, especially to maintain active comradeship with all that that relation involves.

GEORGE L. KILMER.



THE OLD VETERANS AND THE NEW.

Bavaria's Mad King.

It was reported recently in the dispatches that the mad King Otto of Bavaria was nearing his end at Fuerstenried, a royal castle of the south German monarchy. The taint of insanity has been running through the house of Wittelsbach for many years and has been a blight on the fair name of Bavaria.

King Otto has been hopelessly insane since the summer of 1881, and his aged uncle, Prince Luitpold, is the regent of the kingdom. Yet the royal title is vested in the useless piece of clay, who is approached by his numerous lackeys and servants with all outward signs of homage, for he is king.

It will be surprising to most American readers to learn that the present king was a demented person when he succeeded his brother, King Ludwig II, who also had been declared insane two years before his death. This Ludwig was formally deposed three days before his end, which he sought himself, dragging with him to the depths of the Starnberg lake his physician and true friend, Dr. Gudden.

In passing it may be stated that a cousin of these two kings, Empress Elizabeth of Austria, has been for years the talk of Europe on account of her eccentricities. Charity has it that she became deranged on account of the tragic death of her son, Archduke Rudolf, in 1889, and charity may prevail in this case.

The royal house of Wittelsbach is one of the oldest of the noble families of Europe, the first of the name on record being Margrave Luitpold, who died in August, 907, more than 1,000 years ago. The Hapsburgs of Austria antedate this redoubtable Margrave by only eight years.

Polite history always has some excuse for the erratic conduct of the great of the earth. Thus, in the case of King Otto's predecessor on the Bavarian throne, it is said that he was a man of romantic nature, an artist, with very fantastic ideas of his personal dignity as a king and rather capricious opinions concerning political questions. Courtiers say that his insanity was caused by the rupture of his engagement to Princess Sophie of Bavaria, who afterward became the Duchess of Alencon and perished in the holocaust in a charity bazaar in Paris last year.

Plain truth is that the father of both brothers, Maximilian II, was insane and that the taint, probably long extant in a latent form in the house of Wittelsbach on account of intermarriages, descended to Otto and Ludwig from him. This Maximilian, a son of Ludwig I, was treated by his father in a manner so severe that the young prince at one time escaped from Munich, bought a residence in the vicinity of Hamburg and there led a life of absolute abandon. When Maximilian assumed the reins in 1848, upon the abdication of his stern parent, he still continued what in this country would vulgarly be called his "sprees" periodically. He finally developed the idea that both his sons, Ludwig III, born in 1845, and the present Otto, born in 1848, amid the thunder of the great revolution, had inherited from him that taint which would ultimately call down upon them the curse of mental death.

The court physicians as well as eminent medical celebrities called in by the court clique sought in vain to disabuse Maximilian from this horrible idea. The course of events has shown that Maximilian II, in the inner consciousness of his guilt and shame, was correct.

It was probably this awful vindication of orthodox Mosaic law that caused Maximilian Harden in his Zukunft article to say about the time when King Otto's father ascended the throne: "The royalists in the land sniggered into their beard, rubbed their hands in glee and whispered to each other grinningly: 'Now we have what we want. Now can, as in times of yore, a maniac wear the crown.'"

THE PECULIAR CHINESE ARMY.

Major A. E. J. Cavendish, late military attache with the Chinese army, says that in many respects the Celestial army presents a curious example of the unfittest. In its broad outlines the scheme is simple and suited to the country, but with the characteristic love of detail of the Mongol in its minutiæ it is exceedingly complex. Every province has its separate "army."

The writer gives an interesting account of these forces, and, proceeding to general remarks, says:

Much of the utter inefficiency of China's army is explained by the native saying, "Do not use good steel to make a nail nor take a good man to make a soldier," which is most thoroughly acted up to.

On almost every occasion in 1894-5 the Chinese troops refused to stand up to the despised Japanese. Small wonder when of the hundreds of thousands who since 1862 have been "drilled" with foreign weapons not one in 50,000 has been taught their proper use. Musketry and artillery practice is limited generally to handling the weapons, and instruction in the use of rifles and field guns is not thought necessary. Nay, it is opposed.

In January, 1895, several thousand men had been collected at Shanhaikuan, under General Wu-ta-cheng, to re-enforce the army in Manchuria. New rifles and field guns had been served out, and the force was to move early in February, yet on Jan. 20 the men fired their rifles for the first time, and barely 1 per cent of hits on a target 200 yards distant ensued. As for the guns, not a soul knew how to load them or set a fuse, and when at length one was fired with the aid of the foreigners present the ammunition was so defective that, although the gun was laid for 3,000 yards, the shell only traveled 350. Yet these men were sent north to fight at Tien-chuang-tai without further training, instruction by a foreigner having been haughtily refused.

To be a soldier is to lose caste in China; to imbibe foreign notions is worse still and incurs the hatred and suspicion of the civilians, who in reality govern the army and navy, so much so that to be a graduate of the foreign schools is an almost certain bar to promotion. In the military and other schools established by Sir Robert Hart and the viceroys at Peking and elsewhere the students have to be bribed to attend, so as to compensate them for the social disadvantages of foreign education. If we add to this the natural contempt for foreigners ingrained in the Chinese nature, we have potent causes for the willful laziness and ignorance of officers, which are truly appalling. Alas, that they should add cowardice as well!

A general near there, being ordered to keep a sharp lookout for the Japanese, whose landing was hourly expected, did so by asking the railway station master to send two coolies to the coast to look for the enemy! His was the plan of arming his men with bags of pepper to be thrown in the faces of the Japanese, who, while engaged in sneezing, would all be slain by the Chinese spearmen!

It seems a libel on the human race to say that out of a manhood of 300,000,000 of Chinese a body of good soldiers cannot be made, and, with the example of the army which has been evolved from the Egyptian fellaheen, it may be premature to call it impossible. But China herself cannot do it. The very best human material and the most elaborate instruction would be wasted under the existing native official, who steadily resists all reform in his maladministration. Nevertheless the docile soldiers and sailors of China have never yet had a chance of showing under proper management what are their real capabilities. Should they under European tutelage ever prove themselves in any numbers to be of real military value the "yellow terror" may not be a mere figment of the superheated brain.

Fortunes of Spain.

At one time no doubt Spain was the richest country in Europe. Within a few years after the conquest of America more than $1,000,000,000 was carried to Spain, and as long as colonies have been maintained in this hemisphere there has been a stream of gold flowing that way into both private and public coffers.

Under the original colonial laws the king got one-fifth and the church one-fifth of everything that came from America. The three-fifths that remained, however, were sufficient to make some of the largest fortunes in the world. Evidences of this great wealth are still found in all parts of Spain in the enormous and costly palaces and castles scattered over the country. But the money has largely been wasted in luxury, gambling and bad investments and in trying to compete with modern progress in agriculture and other industries by the use of antiquated methods and machinery.

Spain resembles Ireland in many respects and Russia in more. The territory is divided into vast estates, which are cultivated to a certain measure by the owners and the remainder leased to tenants. There are also large ranches and factories of various kinds which formerly belonged to private individuals, members of the nobility and aristocracy, but the soil has been worn out by centuries of cultivation and is no longer profitable without the use of expensive manures and modern machinery. The herds of cattle have become depleted both in numbers and in breed, although in some parts of Spain are still found the best cattle and horses in Europe and the best mules in the world. The factories have generally passed from the hands of individuals who inherited them into the control of corporations, the buildings on the estates are badly out of repair, the castles are in ruins and the tenements are worse than those of Russia or Ireland.

The wealth of the people has been sapped by taxation and their own extravagance, and the money of the many has been absorbed by a few capitalists who are enormously wealthy and hold mortgages upon the estates of their less prudent neighbors. Bribery and corruption in public life is the rule rather than the exception, and when a favorite of the prime minister is sent out to fill an official position in one of the colonies it is expected that he will come back rich.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

Josephine Kipling, the oldest child of Rudyard Kipling, was recently punished for telling an untruth and went to bed sobbing rebelliously: "I think it's real mean! So there! My pa writes great big whoppers, and everybody thinks they're lovely, while I told just a tiny little story and get whipped and sent to bed."

Captain D. C. Woodrow of the navy has the flag floated by the Virginius on her ill fated filibustering trip to Santiago in 1873. It was taken from the vessel by the captain himself on Dec. 26, 1873, just before the ship sunk while being brought back to the United States.

Fernande, the daughter of Ferdinand de Lesseps, well known in this country because of her visit here with her father, having secured a divorce about a year ago from Count de Gontaut Biron, spendthrift and profligate, is now about to marry the Count de Miramont.

It turns out now that the reason General Toral turned over only 113 horses to General Shafter at Santiago, instead of about 1,000, as was expected, is that the animals were quietly sold by the Spanish officers to the various restaurants in the city, which resold them in small pieces and at large prices to the American soldiers, who had previously been living on hard tack and bacon.

In a circular letter to the directors of schools the Italian minister of public instruction complains that instruction in domestic duties is too much neglected in the schools for girls. He says that the studies pursued seem to have been arranged with special regard to the few who want to become teachers.

The emancipation of the feet of Chinese women has begun, as is indicated by a story from Peking to the effect that some of the ladies of that city recently gave a ball and actually danced. The Chinese girl's feet are so maltreated in infancy, as a usual thing, that when she grows up she can hardly hobble.

In introducing himself to his flock at a new pastorate Rev. E. B. Lytle of Marysville, Mo., said: "I am a Methodist in religion and an American in politics. Nobody owns me. I have one wife, and she has two children. I guess that is about all."

The Ways of Womankind

BAB EULOGIZES THE SOUTHERN WOMAN.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs.

After the war of 1812 there used to come here, in regular troops, children, "grown ups" and colored servants. Then came the war that devastated the south and made it, like a phenix, to rise again from its ashes, and for awhile, when the ashes were still warm, this old fashioned place had but few visitors. Its time was to come. There were too many memories about it for it to be neglected.

Life seems one great round of love-making. These Springs were never meant for fast matrons or elderly spinsters, but they were dedicated to the beauty of youth, and it is supreme. The position of the mother of the average family here is that of looking after her chickens, big and little, seeing that Nanny's sash is tied or seeing that some cousin has been brought along because her own mother is an invalid who cannot endure life at the White Sulphur. In short, it is the position of a matronly hen over a very lively brood. If there is one dominant industry in the south, one would have to admit—that is, if one wished to be honest—that it is the "infant" one, for the average southern family has from four to 14 children. At a wedding given near this place not so very long ago the great desire of the bride was to keep an old darky, commonly called "Aunt Lizzy," as far from her as possible, since it was believed that she possessed the mystic power, known as "the laying on of hands," which insured to the happy couple a handsome, healthy pair of twins before the year was over.

Girls used to buy Aunt Lizzy Howard to stay away, but she was inclined to be something of a—well, she was inclined to tell what wasn't quite true. So she would accept the present and then appear at the wedding and stand, ghoulike, at the door, ready to put her horrible black fingers, long and mystical looking, upon the white gown or veil of the unfortunate bride. Every southern girl for miles around knows about her, and every one of them dreads her. Not that they don't want to have a tribe of children—that seems to be their greatest happiness—but as a young matron put it to me, "If Aunt Lizzie Howard does manage to 'hoodoo' you, it is not so much yourself that you care about, but for some reason the gentlemen seem to be guyed a little bit about twins, and yet why should they?

"Just look at the doctor that attended gallant and religious Stonewall Jackson! Why, he had two or three sets of twins! And then think of poor General Hood with numerous pairs of twins! I do believe they were beautiful. I can't remember, but mamma says that when the Hood babies all came out with their mammy everybody used to laugh and say, 'There goes Hood's battalion.' But you know we southerners like babies mightily, and I never can think that a house is really well furnished unless there are plenty of little folks and two or three well bred dogs."

There is always at the White Sulphur one girl who is the belle. While there may be hundreds of pretty girls, still there is one each season who is triumphant, and to have been the belle at the White Sulphur and not to be engaged at its end and counted as a matron during the next means that the beauty was a failure. The present one comes from close to the line that divides the north from the south. She is dressed simply, for the best reason in the world. Her people have very little money to spend, and she has been brought here by a rich cousin. She fixes over her frocks, and when one or two more handsomely dressed girls have pitied or scoffed at her she always says with a laugh: "Oh, I don't mind it as long as I look nice, and it is quite fun fixing over your things. You never know how they are going to turn out."

The white muslin dress is washed, fresh ribbons put on it, and the belle of the ball dances not only all through the night, but half the morning and the greater part of the afternoon, for at the Old White everybody dances. I sometimes think that is one reason why southern children are so graceful. Taken off for the summer, an awkward boy will be hauled in to fill up a square dance, and before he knows anything about anything he is getting compliments all around, and the prettiest girl there is saying to him, "Why, Tommy, I didn't know you could dance so well!" And tomorrow morning Tommy has the courage to ask some one to dance with him, and soon his awkwardness goes away, while a happy mother says to Tom's mother, "Why, Mrs. Gordon, your Tom is getting to be a real man," and Tom's mother smiles and looks lovingly at the author of Tom's being and says, "Well, he certainly don't get his good manners and his fine dancing from strangers," and the little fest is made much of, and so life goes on in a very innocent manner.

The belle of the ball is saying, "But I don't think our men would like it." The two soft brown eyes are looking up into yours, and these words are coming from two rosy, red lips. She is giving you her opinion as to what "our men like." From her youth up her brother has been trained to wait on her, but also from her youth up she has been trained to give the pretty little "Thank you," the affectionate nod, the caressing word that is so delightful to the heart of man and which makes all the difference between the woman and the shirt front.

It is the shirt front that she thinks "our men wouldn't like much"—the shirt front in all its glory and grandeur, stiff and immaculate. She is standing up with her hands behind her like the pictures of Dorothy Tennant, saying, "How would I look in a shirt and jacket?" Well, it is a funny thing, but you can't conjure up a picture of how she would look in a shirt and coat, but you do approve of the way she looks in a white mull frock, a broad sash about her waist and a bodice that is V shaped at the throat, both back and front tantalizing you with a glimpse of the white neck; a head crowned with soft brown hair and a half French, half American face glowing at you. She has a happy time of it, this belle of the White Sulphur Springs, for life here is a series of dances, mint juleps and admiration. She does not drink so many juleps, but each morning she takes one because she has been in the habit of doing so ever since she was a baby, and she manages to imbibe it as a bird might, her pretty face showing above the bunch of green like the flower that she is. She is adored by young and old, and the secret of her popularity lies in this—she will give up a dance with the man whom she loves dearly to hobble through one with old Tom Ashton, who will persist in dancing, although he has a wooden leg, but then he fought alongside of papa and once saved him from being killed during the war.

Of course there are women here who dress superbly, much more magnificently than at many of the northern watering places, but they are the wives either of tobacco kings or railroad capitalists. The soft southern speech and the pretty southern gallantry are infectious, and hard hearted, cross grained brokers find themselves saying polite nothings and making awkward but well meant bows to whomever may have attracted their attention. A northern man is as wax in the hands of a southern woman.

Undoubtedly in the south the feminine element is the stronger, and in the hands of its women lieth salvation. But to return to what's going on here.

To those interested it may be stated that, if anything, the juleps are slightly sweeter and the whisky used in them has a more oily taste. I mean this in a complimentary sense, for the whisky that rasps the throat is not conducive to the joy of a julep. A julep must go down one's throat in a slow sort of toboggan fashion, and all the while you are smelling the spicy flavor of the mint and wondering who first discovered it or, having found it, combined whisky, mint and sugar, gave it this title and made it one of the great seductions of the south. You may go about declaring you do not like it, you may say you have an English preference for brandy and soda, for the champagne cup that seems to touch you in a fascinating way, but once your foot is on the native heath of the southern girl you meekly bow down to the julep.

Next to the julep comes the consumption of chicken, and, though up to date you may have thought a chicken good in its way and undoubtedly healthful, it is simply surprising to see these southern women eat it meal after meal and prefer it to the juliest steak, the most underdone bit of mutton or the finest fish that ever was caught.

The belle of the year is talking softly of a beautiful woman who was the belle before her mother was married—a wonderful beauty, a great wit—the daughter of Judge Gould of Richmond, known to all the country round as Mattie Gould. She did everything, and she did everything well. Men fell before her as tin soldiers before an active broom, and yet she never lost her sweetness of temper.

At that time a Miss Triplett, also from Virginia, was a sort of rival to this beautiful girl, and my pretty belle was telling of a supper that is counted among the archives of the Springs. At it was a large party, and the rivals were opposite each other. Miss Triplett was asked to give a toast. She declined. Then somebody smiled at Mattie Gould where she was standing, looking like a picture, holding her glass triumphantly in the air, and, making a graceful bow to the other girl, she said: "Here's to youth, beauty and health. United this makes a triplet." And many stories are told of this one and that one, and the voice of the little beauty sinks as she whispers of the beautiful place where Mattie Gould sleeps, of the grave covered with daisies and how on the day of her funeral, when all Richmond that couldn't drive walked to see their pride, their beauty, laid away forever, instead of a hymn four gentlemen sang her favorite song, "Under the Daisies," and sleeping near was the little baby whose life, lasting only a few minutes, had been her death.

Then there was a silence, and in the quietness that comes over me as it does over them I understand why the women of the south are popular with men.

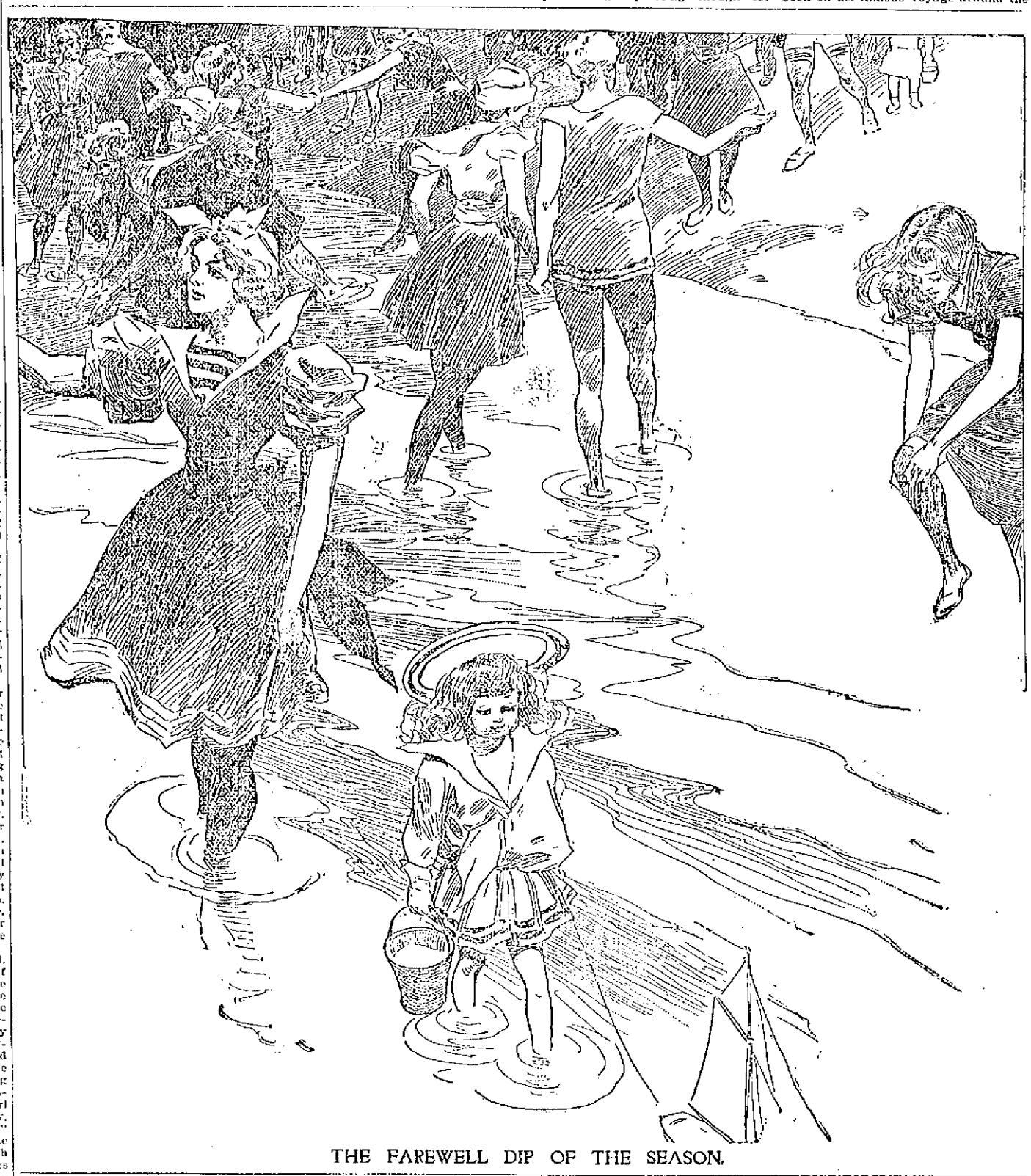
It is because they are always affectionate. They never lose an opportunity to give a kiss, to pay a compliment or to do a something that will please the man that rules their hearts.

It is because they never talk scandal, a pleasant gossip being enough for them, since their homes, children and husbands usually make a world that satisfies them.

It is because while they are intelligent, well read women, usually women up in the classics, they will not touch the foul sex novel of today.

It is love, love, love, that makes the southern girl go around. Every girl expects to get a husband and to love him with all her heart, and she is seldom disappointed. The average man is usually very happy when he gets the "belle of the Springs" or one of her admiring women friends for a wife, and he ought to be, oughtn't he?

BAB.



THE FAREWELL DIP OF THE SEASON.

HANDSOME WOMEN OF HAWAIIAN ISLES.

[Copyright, 1898.]

The original Mother Eve could scarcely have been lovelier than some of the Eves who inhabit what admirers are wont to call the Eden of the Pacific. Tawny of skin, with great, lustrous dark eyes and fine, glossy tresses of black, they are fair to look upon, nor does their beauty fade early, as is often the case with women who live in nature favored climes. The grace of figure and beauty of face of these fair daughters of the south Pacific are equaled by their sprightliness of wit and quickness of comprehension. They are passed mistresses of all the athletic arts, fearless swimmers, dashing equestriennes, skilled fisherwomen—in fact, veritable modern Dianas.

It was in the year 1778 that Captain Cook on his famous voyage around the world discovered the Sandwich islands, set like gems in the jewel casket of the blue Pacific. Their condition has changed much since then, but, so far as the women are concerned, has been one for the better. Within the space of about 100 years the islanders have advanced in civilization in a way no other savage people have done.

In the city of Honolulu, with its churches, its fine business blocks and its colleges, the palm trees and the cocoanuts waved 100 years ago. Instead of the rather meager garments in which the social leaders of Captain Cook's Hawaii were clad they are now arrayed in the latest creations from Paris.

The women in Hawaii are blessed, for they have no housekeeping duties worth speaking of. If the family has money and lives in one of the towns, there are troops of servants to wait upon them, and if they live in primitive fashion in one of the thatched cottages of the interior the head of the household does all the work, which consists of little more than going out and cutting a few bananas or yams or custard pears, or digging up some taro root to make the national dish, poi, or chasing a pig or wild fowl through the forest on feast days, or lying for hours beside some fern shaded stream angling for fish. Life is idyllic in those far islands of the Pacific, and had Tennyson known Hawaii he probably would never have written those world weary lines, "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay."

Among the simpler classes in Hawaii—that is, the country people of the interior—there is no heartache over a lack of up to date millinery or frocks, for, clapping a palm or a banana leaf upon her head and gracefully donning a short Mother Hubbard or perchance a gayly woven mat, the Hawaiian lady is quite in the south sea mode.

There are very few of the natives of the Sandwich Islands who do not know how to read and write, and as a consequence the women as a class are educated to a greater degree than in many communities that have had the advantage of civilization for hundreds of years. The white women who have come into Hawaii—mothers, wives and sisters of the Americans or Englishmen, whose capital is helping to develop the country—have set an example to the natives which they are not slow to follow. The children, too, in the kindergartens and the public schools are being rapidly Anglicized.

The half caste population, families in which the head of the house is a Portuguese, Chinese or Japanese and the wife a native woman, receives greater respect than is accorded the same class anywhere else in the world.

There is the family of the Chinese Vanderbilt, for instance, that of Ah Fong, whose 13 daughters are said to be the belles of Honolulu and have long been the toast of naval officers whose ships lingered in Honolulu bay. The lovely slant eyed Misses Ah Fong are said to be very well educated, clever and of excellent taste. Those of the 13 now married have bestowed their hands and hearts and shares of Ah Fong's fortune upon appreciative Caucasians.

Many of the native Hawaiian women are quite well endowed with land, and this has of course won them fortune hunters from other lands, who have gone to Hawaii to take up rice or sugar planting. Marrying a Hawaiian lady is of course cheaper than buying a plantation.

Possibly nothing will give a better idea of the character of the Hawaiian women than the story of that splendid semisavage, Princess Kapiolani, who visited this country in 1887. Like all Hawaiians, she believed that the crater of Mount Kilauea was inhabited by the terrible goddess Pele, who, whenever she was angry or offended, poured forth a storm of fire and lava upon the land.

Being convinced that Pele was a humbug and in order to prove it to her people and perhaps chase away any lingering doubts of her own, she announced that on a certain day she would ascend the mountain with her attendants and challenge the goddess in the name of Jehovah, the Christian's God, to do her worst.

As they climbed the mountain side one of the priestesses of Pele, who lived on the mountain, came out to urge her to give up her project. Princess Kapiolani merely laughed at the old woman and went on. When they reached the brink of the crater, looking down into the horrible pit with its seething lava and flames, she invoked the goddess:

"These fires were kindled by Jehovah," said she. "He alone is God, and Pele is naught. I trust in Jehovah, and he will preserve me. Let Pele pour forth fire and stone and lava as her answer."

Kapiolani cast stones and other rubbish into the sacred crater, and, breaking off a cluster of the mountain berries sacred to the goddess, she deliberately ate them in the presence of the priestesses of Pele and her suit. She also broke off the long, fine threads of lava that hung over the rocks upon the mountain side and which were known as Pele's hair.

There was no desecration which she could think of which she did not offer the ancient goddess of the mountain, but the voice of the volcano was still. For days after the faithful waited, expecting Pele to make reply, but she never resented the affront, and with one accord the Hawaiians disowned her. Since then Christianity has flourished in the island.

In their homes the Hawaiian people are simple and hospitable. The better classes have an ideal life, being deeply devoted to one another. Picturesque and perhaps a trifle emotional, they add to the rather deliberate practical characteristics of the Americans qualities which may serve to round out and soften some of the more rigid national traits.

It may not be generally known, but in Hawaii men greatly exceed women in number, so that spinsters have a delightful range of choice even though they remain single until well on toward the "fair, fat and forty" stage.

ETHEL KNOX.

ETIQUETTE OF A COURT BALL.

Buckingham palace, London, is admirably adapted for the giving of state balls, and many historic entertainments of the kind have taken place in the splendid suit of rooms which overlook St. James' park on the one hand and the beautiful gardens of the palace on the other. Some people are under the erroneous impression that every lady presented at court has a right to an invitation for one of the two state balls which are given each season. This is quite a mistake, and the fact is that, although certain officials and their families are invited as a matter of course to each state ball, the invitations are not issued according to any strict rule.

Some of the most interesting apartments in Buckingham palace are closed on the occasion of the state ball. Among them is the small Chinese dining room, every article in which was once in the summer palace at Peking. The walls are covered with Chinese pictures, and from the painted ceiling hangs a wonderful chandelier in the form of a bunch of tulips. This apartment was brought from the pavilion at Brighton and may certainly take rank among the curiosities of furnishing.

Before each state ball several vanloads of plate are brought up from Windsor to Buckingham palace, but the staff of servants kept in London is quite able to cope with the refreshments, the more so that all the fruit and vegetables are supplied from the gardens at Windsor. One great feature of the Buckingham palace buffet is a certain kind of hock or Moselle cup, made from a very old German recipe and from specially selected wines.

The etiquette of a state ball is somewhat peculiar. The guests are not introduced, and there is no official reception. The dancing does not begin until the arrival of the royal party. Court trains are not worn at state balls. On the other hand, gentlemen are expected to appear in uniform or court dress.

Court dress is either of cloth or black velvet. If of cloth, the color chosen is generally dark blue, claret or brown. It consists of a dress coat, trousers finished off with a narrow gold stripe down the side, a white waistcoat, a cocked hat and a sword. A black velvet court dress is by far the most becoming. When a dress coat and knee breeches are worn, silk stockings, low shoes with silver buckles, a cocked hat and sword complete the costume. The court dress of a clergyman is very unbecoming, for it consists of a black silk Geneva gown and bands. Bishops are not presented, for on being appointed they do homage to the queen, and this takes the place of a presentation. On the other hand, they attend levees. Full dress uniform is worn by officers belonging to both services, by deputy lieutenants and, in a word, by all those who have a right to any special form of costume. The prime minister presents all members of the diplomatic body and members of the cabinet.

A Wonderful Lace Scarf.

The French nation has recently presented to the empress of Russia a specimen of modern lace worthy of her, a real masterpiece of lacemaking. It consists of a cobweb scarf, two yards long and one yard wide, in a variety of colored chantilly lace never attempted before and sufficiently light to be carried off by butterflies. In this instance polychrome effects have been successfully achieved by a few old lacemakers at Bayeux under the supervision of the painter Felix Aubert. This innovation was suggested to the artist while at Venice, where he had the opportunity to admire the skill of a few embroideresses copying with wonderful accuracy some designs from Correggio.

The first samples of this new departure were submitted to M. Hanotaux, who takes great interest in the lace industry. The minister of foreign affairs himself was so delighted with the beauty of the work and of its thread painting that he at once ordered a scarf to be made in this unique style, intended as a suitable gift to Alexandra of Russia.

The floral pattern of the scarf displays no less than 20 different shades. Its border of conventional narcissi incloses a frame of two interlaced rose tree stems, bearing respectively La France roses and yellow roses. By a delicate forethought the center is left as open and aerial as possible, so as to veil the beauty of the bare shoulders which it is meant to shelter. On this light ground of rare point d'alencon are sparingly scattered small lilies, while at each angle glitter the imperial crown and monogram of the empress, A. F. (Alexandra Feodorovna), woven in gold.

The empress will thus have the opportunity of comparing the latest notion in multicolor lace manufactured by the fairy workers of France with the polychrome style of more ancient origin produced by lace workers of her empire.

The Czar at Home.

A pretty picture of the home life of the czar is the following: Alexander III was said to be an autocrat even in the bosom of his family. Nicholas II, however, is the very reverse. He regards his consort as a good comrade, and when, in urgent cases, ministers seek an audience late in the evening he is invariably to be found in her company, chatting and laughing without restraint. The czar is generally occupied at his desk, while the czarina busies herself with embroidery work. Immediately a minister enters she rises as if to retire, but more often than otherwise the czar informs her that she is not one too many.

WOMEN THE WORLD OVER.

Miss Lolia Stephenson of Cincinnati is the youngest orchestra leader in this country, and probably in the world. She is now only 18, having been born at Wabash, Ind., in 1880. She began to study the violin at the age of 7, and when 11 years old played first violin and directed the local orchestra, which furnished music for all entertainments at the Wabash Opera House. She retained this post four years, at the end of which time she went to Cincinnati to study under Henry C. Froehlich, concert master of the Cincinnati orchestra. In three years under him she has finished the five year course and now wishes to go abroad.

The czarina evidently forgot, when she forbade the practice of smoking among the ladies at the imperial court, that reform, like charity, should begin at home. Princess Henry of Prussia, her sister, is devoted to the cigarette. The Dowager Empress Alexandra smokes habitually, as do the Duchess of Cumberland, the empress of Austria, the queen regent of Spain and the queen of Portugal. Man cannot give up his beloved tobacco without a fug, and why should woman? Surely he will not find it in his heart to blame the ladies of the court for petitioning for a withdrawal of the distasteful order.

The Duchess of Sutherland has consented to act as president of the British Society of Women Journalists.

The queen of Greece lately sent an American woman an autograph letter expressing her thanks for a generous contribution sent a few months ago to the American-Greek mission at Athens by Mrs. De Grace of New York city. Her contribution was for the benefit of the sick and wounded Greek soldiers and their families. It is said that in many Greek schools, whenever the national anthem is sung, it is followed by the American national hymn, in grateful recognition of the sympathy and substantial aid received from many citizens of this country.

A woman took the first prize at the Lancashire and Cheshire Phonetic Union association's competitive examination. She is Miss Flora Ferguson and was one of 4,000 shorthand candidates for the honor.

GEN. WHEELER

Thinks Some Reports are Groundless.

Concerning Camp Wikoff—The Conditions are Now Satisfactory—The President Anxious About the Soldiers.

Montauk Point, L. I., Sept. 3.—Major General Joseph Wheeler gave out the following Friday: "The following is a sample of the letters we are constantly receiving regarding the soldiers in the camp: 'Regarding my step-son, we feel very uneasy about him on account of the newspaper reports of the privations and suffering inflicted upon the private soldiers. Although he has never uttered a complaint since he has been in the army, we hear from other sources of the cruel and horrible treatment inflicted on our soldiers under the pretense of humanity for our neighbors, and the whole country is in a state of terrible excitement. I should not be surprised if the feeling should lead to a revolution of some kind, for I assure you I hear on all sides the most violent and bitter denunciations of the war department and the administration. It is indeed a great pity that the glory of our triumph should be dimmed by such a shameful thing as the ill-treatment and starvation of our own brave soldiers while the Spanish prisoners have the best treatment the country can afford.'

"It will be seen that this letter says that not a word of complaint has been received from this soldier and so far as my investigation goes, no complaint has been made by any of the brave soldiers that have added glory to our arms in the Cuban campaign. A great many anxious fathers, mothers, brothers or sisters arrive here from all parts of the United States to look after their relatives, who they say the papers tell them are suffering; and many of them have heard that their relatives are in a condition of starvation. Most of these people are little able to expend the money for such a journey, and they are surprised when they come here to find their relatives surrounded with everything to eat which can be procured by money; and if sick in the hospital, they are gratified and surprised to find that they are given every possible care.

"In reply to a direct request that I give the exact facts as I see them, I will state: Every officer and soldier who went to Cuba regarded that he was given a great and special privilege in being permitted to engage in that campaign. They all knew that they were to encounter yellow fever and other diseases, as well as the torrid heat of the country, and they were proud and glad to do so. They knew that it was impossible for them to have the advantages of wagon transportation which usually accompanies armies, and yet officers and men were glad to go, to carry their blankets and their rations on their backs, and to be subjected, without any shelter, to the sun and rains by day and the heavy dews by night. They certainly knew that the Spaniards had spent years in erecting defenses, and it was their pleasure to assault and their duty to capture the Spanish works. They were more than glad to incur the hardships and the dangers. They went there and did their duty, each man seeming to feel that American honor and prestige was to be measured by his conduct. The brave men who won the victories did not complain of the neglect of the government, but on the contrary they seemed grateful to the president and secretary of war for giving them the opportunity to incur these dangers and hardships. They realized that, in the hurried organization of an expedition by a government which had no one with any experience in such matters, it was impossible to have everything arranged to perfection; and they will testify that under the circumstances the conditions were much more perfect than anyone could have reason to expect, and that the president and the secretary of war and others who planned and dispatched this expedition deserve high commendation.

"One reason why our army was lacking in some respects in equipage was that a telegram was received from Admiral Sampson stating that if the army reached there immediately they could take the city at once, but if there was delay, the fortifications of the Spaniards would be so perfected that there might be great difficulty in taking it. On receiving this dispatch from Admiral Sampson the war department directed the army to move at once, and, as all connected with the army will recall, the orders were received after dark, and the army was in motion, had travelled nine miles and was on the ships at daylight. When the expedition sailed for Cuba it went there escorted by a large fleet of warships.

"At that time it was regarded as impossible for a merchant ship to sail on the ocean safely from any American port to Santiago, but as soon as the Spanish fleet was destroyed so that it was possible for unarmed ships to sail safely to Santiago, the generous people of the United States subscribed money without limit and dispatched ship after ship loaded with luxuries and delicacies for the Santiago army, and everything that could be accomplished for their comfort was done by the president and secretary of war.

"After the surrender had been completed and arrangements perfected for transporting the Spanish army to Spain the president and secretary of war sent shipping to Santiago and transported our army to one of the most healthful localities in the United States. The point selected by the secretary of war was so situated that the enough protection was given the people of the United States from the danger of yellow fever contagion. The soldiers, upon their arrival at this place, received every care and bounty which could be procured by money. The president and secretary of war directed that their health and comforts should be cared for without reference to expense, and in addition the people within a circuit of 100 miles vied with each other in shipping to them carloads and steamboat loads of luxuries of all kinds.

"I have just finished my daily inspection of the hospitals. With rare exceptions the sick are cheerful and improving. I have nurses and doctors to care for them, and in all my tours I have not found a single patient who made the slightest complaint. It is true there has been suffering, and great suffering. The climate of Cuba was very severe upon all our soldiers, but instead of complaining, the hearts of those brave men are filled with gratitude to the people for the bounteous generosity which has been extended to them. There is no doubt that there have been individual cases of suffering and possibly neglect among the soldiers, not only in Cuba but since their arrival at this place. Nearly 20,000 men were brought from a yellow fever district to the United States. It would have been criminal to have landed them and allowed them to go promiscuously among the people. It has been stated by physicians that if that had been done, yellow fever would have spread through many of our states. To avoid such a catastrophe, a point which is more thoroughly isolated from the people than any other locality which could be found was selected. By these wise means the country has been saved from the scourge of this fearful disease.

"Everyone will realize that to land 18,000 men and put them on the fields without any buildings whatever, could not be done without some hardships. Over 5000 sick men have been received in the general hospital, and as many more sick have been cared for in the camps, and yet only about 60 deaths have occurred in these hospitals. Tents had to be erected and hospitals constructed, and preparations to supply these 18,000 men with wholesome water, food, medicines, physicians, nurses, hospital furniture, cooks, wagons, ambulances and the other needs essential to the caring for 18,000 men, fully half of whom are very sick or in a feeble condition. In addition to this most of the bedding and much of the clothing were left in Santiago to prevent yellow fever infection. All of these deficiencies have had to be supplied. We had but one line of railroad to bring these supplies and sometimes there have been delays."

STATES TO CARE FOR THE SICK.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Senator Allen of Nebraska was at the war department yesterday looking after the interests of sick soldiers of the Second Nebraska. He had received a telegram from Omaha saying that these soldiers were arriving there without provisions having been made for their care. Secretary Alger at once directed that the adjutant general of Nebraska take charge of these sick soldiers and place them in hospitals, the expense to be borne by the United States. Subsequently a general order was issued to the adjutant generals of the different states, directing them to take charge of sick soldiers on the same basis.

Commanding officers of all camp departments and general hospitals have received the following instructions: "It has been reported to the war department that many convalescent soldiers who have received furloughs and started for their homes have been taken ill on the way. To avoid further occurrences of this kind, it is suggested in the strongest possible terms that all soldiers travelling homeward on furloughs will exercise the best judgment in caring for themselves, especially those who have been ill in the hospitals with fevers. Their appetites are very keen, and unless they deny themselves everything except necessary food of the simplest character, they are in great danger of a relapse. This instruction is sent out hoping that it may catch the eye of those men en route, and also that no man shall receive a furlough whom the surgeon in charge believes to be unable to travel alone; and that no furloughed soldier shall leave a hospital without receiving full instructions as to his diet while en route to his home from the surgeon."

A THIRD MUSTERING OUT.

Washington, Sept. 3.—A statement prepared at the war department shows that 83 of the organizations in the volunteer army have received orders looking to their being mustered out of the service. This number includes 63 regiments and a number of minor organizations, such as batteries of artillery, independent companies of cavalry, etc., and probably represents almost one-third of the approximate 220,000 men called for by the president in the two proclamations issued by him.

WENT TO MONTAUK.

New York, Sept. 3.—President McKinley and his party left the city at 10:10 o'clock last night, taking the ferry for Long Island City. A special train was waiting to carry the presidential party to Camp Wikoff. After dinner was served at the Manhattan hotel the president went upstairs to the Transportation club rooms, which occupy the entire upper floor of the hotel, and for an hour he held an informal reception. Chauncey M. Depew introduced the callers. When the party left the hotel on the way to the ferry, a considerable crowd of guests and citizens gathered on the portico and balconies and cheered the president. The president will not touch the borough of Manhattan on his way back. He will go direct to Jersey City and take the train to Paterson, where he will spend Sunday with Vice President Hobart.

A MOTHER'S ANXIETY OVER.

Montauk Point, L. I., Sept. 3.—Mrs. M. E. Bell of Chicago found her son, Dylvin, Friday. He is a sergeant in an Illinois regiment, and she has had no trace of him for five weeks. For two weeks she has been east, interrogating the war department, calling to Santiago and searching the hospitals there. Yesterday morning she heard that four transports had arrived during the night. They were the Orizaba, the Berkshire, the City of Washington and the Nueces. The Nueces, six days from Santiago, brought 365 men of the Twenty-ninth regular infantry and a detachment of the First Illinois. Among the 25 sick men on board was Sergeant Bell. His mother recognized him among the invalids carried from a government tug to an ambulance and, regardless of quarantine rules, ran from the little group of spectators and kissed and cried over her son. Later, she learned that he had had a low malarial fever and had lain in a Santiago hospital. Why she could not find where he was does not appear.

GENERAL YOUNG UNFORTUNATE.

Montauk Point, Sept. 3.—General Young, while walking along the road near the railroad depot yesterday afternoon, tripped on a piece of hale wire and fell, breaking his right arm. During the civil war a bullet broke some of the bones in this arm, and since then he has been unable to raise his hand to his shoulder. When he fell this stiff arm was underneath and the bone was broken. A few weeks ago, while riding his horse the animal shied and collided with a telegraph pole with the general's left foot between the horse and the pole. This broke some of the small bones below the ankle, and since then he has had to ride in a carriage. His new accident will probably force him to be moved to New York.

GENERAL S. B. M. YOUNG.

There was another conference of the surgeons with General Wheeler yesterday morning, with a general discussion of affairs, including the danger of an outbreak of typhoid fever. Wheeler announced later that on Monday he would issue a set of orders that would regulate many things which needed regulating in relation to the hospitals and the general health of the camp.

BIG STRIKE EXPECTED.

Cleveland, Sept. 3.—Manager Young of the M. A. Hanna Coal company is quoted as saying: "In the early part of next year we will have one of the greatest coal strikes this country has ever seen. All indications are that the strike will last many months. The miners stand at all times ready to fight against a reduction of wages. When the Chicago contract expires, or possibly before that time, they will be obliged to accept a reduction of 15 or 16 cents per ton, or fight. I think they will fight, and will fight harder than they have ever before. The West Virginia miners are working cheaper than ever before. All efforts on the part of the miners to organize them has been in vain. There is no hope that they will be brought into line."

PRICES ARE FIRM.

Fall River, Sept. 3.—Trading in print cloths has been quiet for a few days. Nevertheless the output for the week has equalled the production. Prices are firm, on a basis of 2 1-16 for regulars. Some of the mills have sold well for September and October delivery. The American Linen, Merchants, Wampanoag, Stafford, Flint, Laurel Lake, Weetamoe, and possibly one or two others will remain closed next week. It is believed that the curtailment movement will not extend much farther.

CZAR'S PEACE NOTE.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 3. A local paper, replying to criticisms of the czar's peace note, interprets them as meaning that the "powers are to remain in the relative positions they now occupy and together seek the means of rendering unnecessary the expensive and purposeless armaments which are ruining all nations." The paper then adds: "There is no question of immediate disarmament, or the resulting consequences which seem to disturb the French and Germans."

TO GIVE EVERYBODY A CHANCE.

Chicago, Sept. 3.—Corbett, the pugilist, in passing through here, said: "I am feeling perfectly well and have not allowed myself to worry. As regards the fight with McCoy, I have not made up my mind whether to fight on Oct. 1 or not, and cannot tell until I have talked it over with Considine. I am still in the business though and mean to give everybody a chance."

The Easy Food
Easy to Buy,
Easy to Cook,
Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest.
Quaker Oats
At all grocers
in 2-lb. pkgs. only

WANTED.

WANTED—By a smart young woman work for Saturday afternoons and evenings in either store or parlor. Speaks two languages. Address Sun office.

WANTED—Experienced table girl at 62 Boott corporation.

WANTED—Saleswoman to assist in the introduction of an article of merit; salary. References required. Call or address A. P. T. Hicks, Room 31, Ben Marche building, Lowell, Mass.

WANTED—Summer boarders; $4.50 a week. 31 River street, West Lynn.

WANTED—At once, agent to sell home grown nursery stock. For terms address Southworth Bros., Beverly, Mass.

WANTED—Ladies to know they can get their straw, leghorn or manilla hats cleansed or dyed and made in the latest shapes at the Hat and Bonnet Bleachery, 151 Merrimack street.

WANTED—500 young and old men to bring their old clothes to Fred P. Lew's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

WANTED—Housegirls at the Lowell Employment Office, 353 Merrimack street, opposite City hall.

WANTED—By a man, 38, single place as coachman, hostler or general work. Swett & Co., 101 Central street.

WANT BLUSH OF YOUTH, soft, delicate skin! Use Nourse's Roman Secret. At all drug stores. A. W. Dow, A. E. Moar, agent for Lowell, corner of Durbin and Appleton streets.

RELIABLE HELP furnished at No. 6 Howe Building, over Street Railway Waiting Station, F. H. A. Bondy. Office open at all hours.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A carriage lap robe, in Merrimack square, Friday evening. Owner can recover the same at this office.

LOST—A watch and chain between Stackpole and High streets. Will finder please return to Mattress shop, High street.

TO LET.

TO LET—Rooms with or without board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 162 Fayette street.

TO LET—Cottage of ten rooms, steam heat, bath, set tubs, hot and cold water cemented cellar, and barn if desired. W. H. Bagshaw, 11 Wilson street.

STORE TO LET—81 Middle street.

TENEMENT TO LET—Half a house, seven rooms, bath room, hot and cold water, cemented cellar, large yard at 81 Sargent street. Terms easy, $15 per month. Enquire 83 Sargent street.

ROOMS TO LET in The Sun Building. Inquire at The Sun office.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE
Henry W. Garrity, Prop.
CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
Opposite Old Boston & Maine Depot.
The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished, with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the profession.
M. H. Carey { Clerks } H. Gervais.

DR. PEFFER'S
ROYAL-TANSY PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY, NEVER FAILS.
A new, reliable and safe relief for suppressed, excessive, scanty or painful menstruation. Now used by over 80,000 Ladies. Invigorates these organs. BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS. $2 per box, small box $1. Prepaid in plain wrapper. Send 4c in stamps for certificulars. PEFFER MEDICAL ASSN. Chicago, Ill.
Sold by Ellingwood & Co., corner Central and Merrimack streets.

☞ZYNO—Cut this Coupon out.
GOOD FOR A SAMPLE OF
ZYNO
The Great Mexican Blood Tonic.
Goodale's Drug Store.

WEAR
Pike's Shoes
And have comfort with your feet. Remember we make the foot a study and try and have Shoes to fit them properly.
Our Children's School Shoes on foot form lasts have no equal for comfort and durability.
Henry L. Pike
(Successor to Daniel Swan.)
BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS,
28 Central Street.

FRUIT PICKERS,
BASKETS,
APPLE PEARERS.
W. T. S. BARTLETT
The Up-Town Hardware Store,
653 Merrimack Street.

LANTERNS
FOR
House, Shop, Carriages, Delivery Wagons, Bicycle, Mill, Stable and Street Use.
Parts of Lanterns lost or destroyed furnished. Lantern Globes, white, red or blue.
C. B. COBURN & CO.
63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

FOR SALE.

CALL at 359 Market street to buy or sell second-hand Furniture.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Reedy's boiler shop, Fay street. Inquire of J. H. Putnam, 1 Coral street.

FOR SALE—Near Chelmsford and Washington streets good cottage house of 7 rooms, large lot of land, lots of fruit. Price only $1100. G. L. Hubbard, 141 Central street.

FARM FOR SALE—or to let, near Fletcher's lodge, Westford. Apply to Edwin Moore, on the premises.

WAGONS—Owing to death of owner, I have had placed in my hands for sale at some price, handsome new panel side wagon, suitable for laundry, groceries, etc. I also have new and 2nd hand Concords, democrats, grocery wagons, butcher carts, stanhopes at very low figures. J. F. Libby, 60 Robbins street.

FOR SALE—In Billerica small farm of 10 acres, fair building, near cars. This is a bargain; price $500. G. L. Hubbard, 141 Central street.

FOR SALE—Furniture and carpets at a sacrifice; nearly new. 173 Chapel street. 1st bell.

FOR SALE—Ten RIPANS for 5 cents at druggists. One gives relief.

LADIES—Chichester English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best, safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c. in stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—In Pawtucketville, a nice 8-room cottage house, with all modern improvements, 5000 feet of land, lots of fruit, near bridge. G. L. Hubbard, 141 Central street.

OWNER IN NEED OF MONEY—A lot of land containing 1000 feet, 50x80, on a 50 foot street, 15 minutes from Centralville bridge. Price $400, also two second-hand furnaces. Inquire at 1123 Bridge street.

FOR SALE—Near Broadway and School streets good house and large lot of land for a little money. G. L. Hubbard, 141 Central street.

MENTHOL CREAM Shampoo is used in all leading hairdressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25c. per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

FOR SALE—Good corporation boarding house, lots of boarders. Must be sold on account of sickness. G. L. Hubbard, 141 Central street.

LADIES—My Monthly Regulator has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in from 2 to 5 days without fail. No pain, no danger, no interference with work; price $3 by mailer at office. Consultation free. All letters truthfully answered. Dr. Tolman Co., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

FOR SALE—Good farm for the money, 16 acres of land, good buildings, 5 miles from Lowell on main road. Price $850. G. L. Hubbard, 141 Central street.

NOTICE—I have six different kinds of stamps for cancelling Internal Revenue Stamps, also everything in the rubber stamp line. J. M. Fellows, 153 Merrimack St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRESS MAKING—Guaranteed work. Skirts made for $1.00 and Waists for $2.00 at Mrs. O. Desrosiers, at 817 Market street.

$15 A MONTH
Will buy this splendid new 2½ story hip roof house of 8 rooms, attic, pantry and bath room with tub, marble wash bowls, etc., hot and cold water, maple floors in dining room, kitchen, pantry and bath room; piazza and balcony; nice lot of land, high and dry; very slightly past school; will sell for $1500. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, 3 Hildreth Building, Old Post Office.

James Walsh,
Florist and nursery man, also landscape gardener. Floral designs for all occasions. Choice cut flowers always on hand. Plants, trees, shrubs, etc. Westford street cars pass our conservatories.
CONCRETE paver and dealer in coal, tar and pitch. Orders solicited for putting down sidewalks, garden walks, warehouse and stable floors, street pavements, etc., etc., also asphalt and gravel roofing. 155 Highland Avenue, Lowell, Mass.

If You Are Short
And want a loan we can help you out. Security taken, real estate and personal property.
DONOVAN & MANSUR
Room 1, Swan Building, 20 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
SHARON HOUSE
Largest and most complete sulphur bathing establishment in the United States. Pamphlets on application. Open June 1, to Oct. 1.
B. F. SHARP & SON, Proprietors.

Take My Advice and Call on the
Eagle Clothing Co.
We carry the largest stock of Ladies' and Gents' Garments in this city. Our prices are the lowest. THE EAGLE CREDIT HOUSE, 190-192 Middlesex St.

PETER H. SAVAGE,
Undertaker and Funeral Director
169 WORTHEN ST.
☞Telephone connection 611-1. Calls night or day promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

A Few Suggestions in Profitable
MONEY SPENDING
1 lot of Children's Oxfords, in russet and black, regular price 75c., our Clean Up Price 50c. a pair.
Ladies' Bicycle Oxfords, in russet and black, regular price $1.50, Clean Up price $1.00 a pair.
1 lot of Little Men's Bicycle Shoes, regular price $1.00, Clean Up 75c. a pair.
J. J. LONERGAN,
215 DUTTON STREET.

JUST TRY US.
When you find that your carriage is showing the need of repairs. We are the expert carriage repairers of Lowell, and give to every job the careful attention which has made the name of SAWYER stand for the BEST when used in connection with
CARRIAGE REPAIRS OR CARRIAGE BUILDING.
We will call and get your vehicle if you will send a card asking us to do so.
SAWYER CARRIAGE COMPANY.
Worthen St., Lowell.

Ice Chests and Refrigerators

Are no longer considered a luxury to be enjoyed by the few, but a household necessity, the purchase of a first class, honestly made one being a source of economy rather than expense. We can show you the finest line of
Refrigerators
AND
Ice Chests
In Lowell. Examine them and you will be convinced of this fact. You would really wonder to see how many
Glenwood Ranges
We sell, even in the hot season. We used to think only cold months were stove seasons, but folks are learning that GLENWOODS save work and money all the year round.
See our stock of CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, MATTINGS and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS when you need anything in this line, and we will give you prices that will convince you that it is for your interest to buy from us.
GOOKIN BROS.
66 Prescott Street.

A. G. POLLARD & CO.
MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMEMT.

The large stock of the E. C. Wescott Company of Manchester, N. H., which we purchased at auction on Tuesday has arrived in Lowell, and is now being delivered as rapidly as possible at our store.

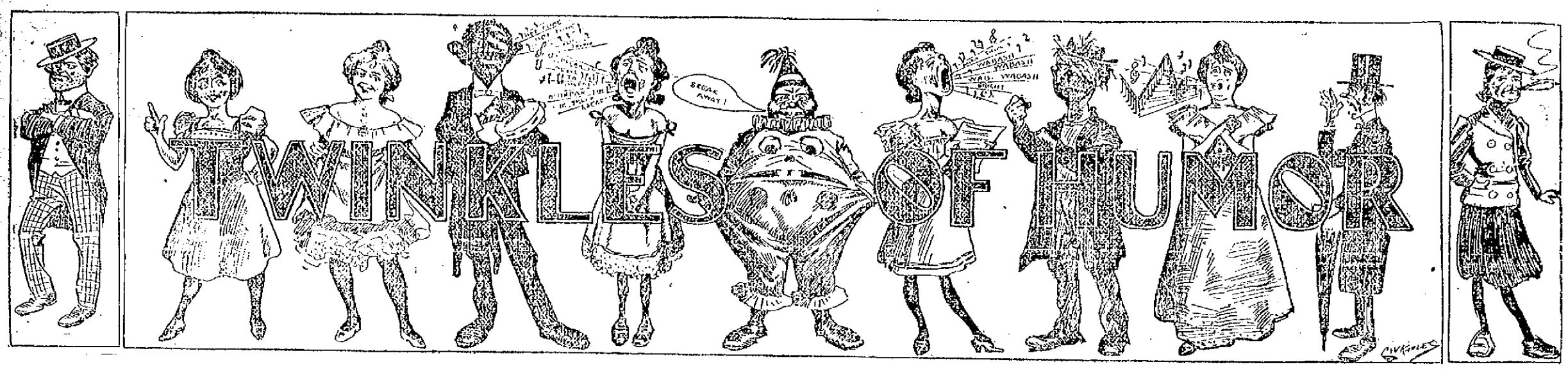
We shall get it ready for sale as early as possible and announce full particulars of our great special sale in a few days.

A. G. Pollard & Co.

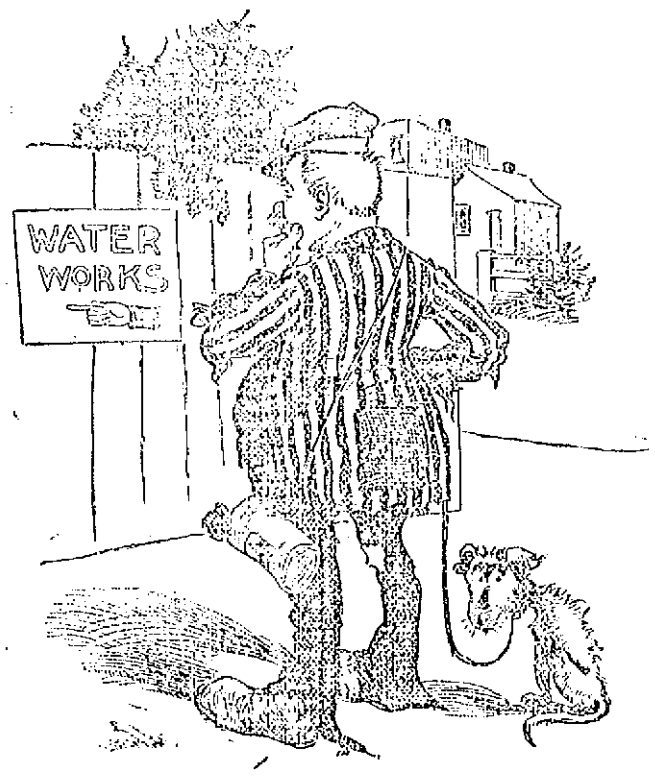
P. F. Devine's Branch, 88 Merrimack Street.
BAGS, TRUNKS, DRESS SUIT CASES
In fact everything the well equipped traveler requires, at special "OPENING" prices. Our Middlesex street store is not abandoned. In both stores a full and complete line of latest style leather goods.

TEETH No Charge For Extracting
Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $20 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Fillings and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial teeth without plates, also Bridges Taken. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted, no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Not open evenings. DR. J. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 25, 26, Runels' Bld'g, cor. Mer'k & Bridge.

Fifty Cents Per Box
TRADE MARK
Palmo Tablets
HEALTH, POWER, ENERGY.
stop forever all weakening drains, feed the brain, replace wasted tissues, and send rich, flesh-building blood bounding through every part of the system, making every organ act, and causing you to glow and tingle with newly found strength. You're a new man, and can feel it! The greatest NERVE TONIC ever discovered. Palmo Tablets cure quickly and forever Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Atrophy, Loss of Memory, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases. 50c. a box; 12 boxes (with guarantee, good as gold), $5.00. Sent anywhere. HALCIO DRUG CO., Cleveland, O.
Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 311 CENTRAL STREET.



TRUTH AT LAST.



Philosophical Pete: "I alluz knowed dere wuz sumpin wrong about water. (Disgustedly) Look at dat sign!"

DISCOURAGING FOR ALBERT EDWARD.

"Deah, deah, here's the Grand Duke of Luxemburg, don't you know, celebrating his eighty-first birthday, and yet he's only reigned ten yeahs."

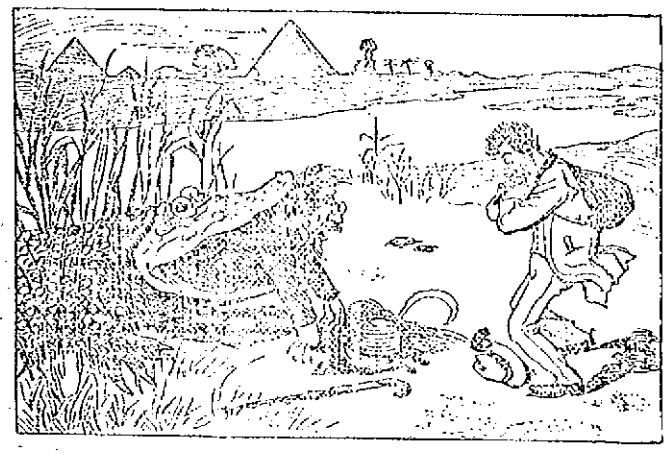
"How dreadful! Let's hope the deah Pwince of Wales won't heah about it!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WHAT NEXT?

"Well," he said, "the war is over. What next, I wonder?"

"That's easy to answer," replied his companion. "The very next thing to do is to Anglicize the spelling or the pronunciation of some of those annoying Spanish names, and we can't be too quick about it either."—Chicago Post.

THE FIRST THOUGHT.



Friend: "For the Lord's sake, Hans, he has got you sure! Can you not at least throw out your pocketbook?"

IN NO DANGER.

Phil—Holy smoke! Here's a doctor says bank notes are liable to carry disease.

Bill—Well, I suppose that's the reason I ain't been ill since I was a kid.—Comic Bits.

THE IMPORTANT POINT.

"Oh, dear!" screamed Mrs. Skimphint. "Johnny has run a tenpenny nail in his foot!"

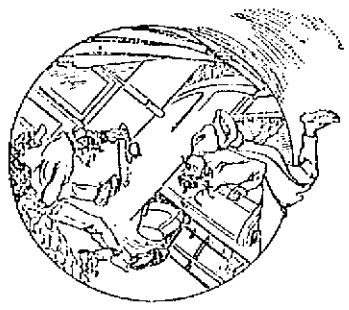
"Save the nail!" shouted Mr. Skimphint, with great self possession.—Chicago Tribune.

A FOOL'S DISCOMFITURE.

THE SADDEST CASE OF ALL.

THE JOVIAL STEWARD.

Passenger: "How is the weather?"



Steward: "Good, very good, but a little rough"—

—"All you have to do is to lie quiet, and you won't be seasick!"

FLATTERED.

"Didn't that Spaniard get angry when the general called him a lalcrohe?"

"Not a bit. He accepted it as a great compliment. That was the first time he had been given credit for doing any real damage."—Washington Star.

HE NEVER FORGAVE HIM.

Wiggs—Yes, the fellow's a wonder—a downright wonder. I believe he'd chisel anybody.

Wiggs—You don't say so, though? Is he such a swindler?

Wiggs (with his usual chuckle)—Oh, no; he's a sculptor.—Ally Sloper.

WANTED BOTH.

Waiter—Dinner, sir? Yes, sir. What'll you 'ave? Table d'hote or a la carte?

Young Smelter (who is determined to show that he knows what's what)—Oh, I will have some of both, with plenty of sauce.—Nuggets.

TO THE VICTORS BELONG THE SPOILS.

"YOU WANT THE CORB, DO YOU, SENOR? WELL, MAYBE THERE AIN'T GOIN TO BE NO CORBO"

FROM GRACE.

He—One swallow doesn't make a summer.

She—But it sometimes is responsible for a fall.—Vim.

WAR'S BRIGHT SIDE.

"Yes," said the commercial traveler, "this war is a godsend to we men who work the country trade. It's knocked 'The Spanish Cavalier' off the rural repertory! Only 'Flee as a Bird' is left now."—New York Journal.

FOREBODINGS.

"Jimmy, did you tell your sister I was here?"

"Yes, Mr. Tanks, and she said she'd felt all day that somepin awful wuz goin to happen."—Chicago Record.

IN RURAL PARTS.

Molly—I wonder why those chickens are called Leghorns?

Dolly—Don't you see the little horns on their ankles?—Brooklyn Life.

HE OVERLOOKED THAT.

"Now," said the unfortunate creditor, "since peace has been declared, you will be able to pay off all your debts."

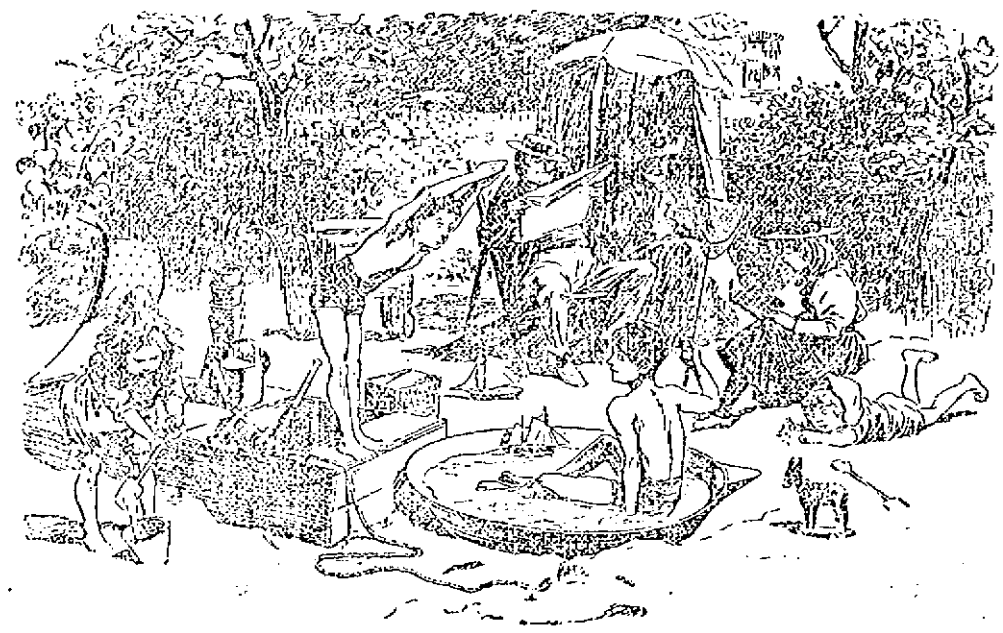
"You forget," replied the debtor, "what a hard time I had makin 'em!"—Atlanta Constitution.

NOT LASTING.

He—Do you think marriage a failure?

She—Oh, no! Only a temporary embarrassment.—Judy.

WITH ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME.



The Bigglesby family find it impossible to have their usual holiday at the seaside this year, but with the aid of a few cartloads of sand and a little imagination they make the best of circumstances in their back garden.

IF HE ISN'T A GOOD BOY.

What will Dewey do to him? He will not do a thing to him.

A BUSINESS GIRL.

"A place in thy memory, dearest,"
He murmured, "is all I claim."
"All right," she replied, "and please tell me
The place where you live and your name."
—Detroit Free Press.

AMENITIES ON SHIPBOARD.

"It seems oppressive in this calm, captain. Can't you whistle an air of some kind?"

"If you will take up a collection among the passengers, madam, you may be able to raise the wind yourself."—Chicago Tribune.

A MATTER OF QUANTITY.

Nurse: "Tommy, there's some jam on your cheek."

Tommy (with interest): "There isn't any worth eating, is there?"

OUR GROWING COMMERCE.

Our export trade in live Spaniards is quite brisk just now.—Baltimore Herald.

NO, INDEED!

He—Nonsense! It's the easiest matter in the world to tell a woman's age.

She—Not for the woman!—Town Topics.

IT TOOK EFFECT.

"Was Perkins mad when he drank that patent fire extinguisher by mistake?"

"Well, he did seem kind o' put out."—Chicago Record.

THE ONLY ONE.

"I've had that idea in my head for weeks."

"It must have been very lonely!"

A TOUGH PROPOSITION.

Per Q. Pine: "Say, barber, gimme a shampoo, and be quick about it.

SLATIN PASHA, Who Is Acting As Guide to the Anglo-Egyptian Expedition.

FUNERALS.

WORSNIP—The funeral of Martha Worsnip took place from her late residence rear of 101 High street yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. S. T. Ford officiated. Appropriate musical selections were rendered. Burial was in the the Edson cemetery. The bearers were Messrs. Robert H. Cudworth, Colin Campbell, Walter Hinchcliffe, Eli Haworth, George Bradbury and John Crosby. Many floral tributes were received. Among them were a pillow, Mr. Worsnip; basket, Mr. and Mrs. Fairburn; spray, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson; spray, Mr. and Mrs. John Lee; wreath, Mr. and Mrs. Cudworth; basket, Mr. and Mrs. Hinchcliff; spray, Mr. and Mrs. Halkward; cut flowers, Mr. and Mrs. Kenworthy; spray, Mr. and Mrs. Woods; wreath, Mr. and Mrs. Wylie; cut flowers, Mr. and Mrs. Burkett; spray, Mrs. Shepard; cut flowers, Mrs. Calversy; cut flowers, Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury; wreaths, Mr. and Mrs. Broadbent and Mr. and Mrs. Greenhalge; cut flowers, Miss Maggie Stanhope.

ANDREWS—The funeral service of Grace E. Andrews, daughter of F. B. Andrews was held at her late home 7 Wachusett street Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Rev. Mr. Wilson officiated at the services and the interment was in the family lot in the Edson cemetery. The floral tributes were many and a partial list is given: Pillow from her parents; mound, Mrs. Phineas Stanley; crescent, Myra Laidlaw; wreath and bar, W. Hayes; basket, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Mercier; spray of asters, Mrs. E. M. Smith; spray of pinks, Mrs. Phineas Stanley; spray of aster, Miss Boutelle; basket of flowers, Miss Vining; spray of flowers, Mrs. Robinson; spray of asters, Mr. and Mrs. Wisby; bouquet, Mr. E. Marshall; bouquet, Mrs. Cushman; bouquet, Mrs. Leonard; bouquet, Mrs. Dorethy; bouquet, Mrs. Howard; bouquet, Mrs. Gregory; bouquet, Mrs. George H. Taylor and a beautiful floral ledger from the Lowell Co-operative association. The bearers were C. W. Johnson, N. C. Hayes, Guy Taplin, J. L. Mercier.

CLAPP—Richard M. Clapp, brother of Mrs. H. N. Tilton of this city, died at Alleghany, Pa. The body will be brought to this city for burial and funeral services will be held in this city at the Edson chapel Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mysterious Billy Smith and Andy Walsh will have another try at each other on next Monday night at Coney Island. In their last meeting a draw was declared after twenty hard rounds. Smith is a slight favorite in the betting.

Store to let at 34 Prescott St.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

MOVING FIREWORKS.

ANOTHER DISPLAY TO BE GIVEN AT LAKEVIEW.

None of the entertainments given at Lakeview free has afforded more real pleasure and enjoyment than the pyrotechnic displays on the water on Saturday evening. There is a fascination about fireworks which is the same in young and old, and the displays being so infrequent, makes them all the more enjoyable when they do occur. Tonight Masten & Wells will give another of their moving displays at Lakeview park beginning at 7.45 o'clock.

Those trotting, bicycle and foot races at Wannalancit Park today and Monday (Labor Day). Admission, 25 cents. grand stand free.

The regular meeting of the Lowell Irish Benevolent society will be held Monday, Sept. 12, at 7.30 p. m.
—Timothy H. Brenan, Pres.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeffers and son Frank are visiting friends in Salem, Marblehead and Lynn.

Pease Pianos please everybody. See them at Steinert's, 120 Merrimack St.

The large enrollment of students at the New England Business University shows most manifestly that the people of Lowell and vicinity do appreciate and will patronize a first class school when conducted by such practical business and shorthand educators as Messrs. Williams and Landers. See their opening announcement in this issue.

There will be a meeting of the Lowell council, No. 72, Knights of Columbus, in their rooms tomorrow, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock to take action on the death of their late lamented brother, John H. Coffey, and to arrange for attending the funeral.

To Protect Waitresses.

A bill has been introduced in the English parliament containing the following provisions: "A waitress shall not be employed in or about a restaurant for more than 10 hours in any one day, nor for more than 60 hours in any one week, nor for more than 5 consecutive hours without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal. Every restaurant shall be provided with suitable and sufficient sitting accommodation for all waitresses employed therein. A waitress shall not be prohibited, by regulation or otherwise, from being seated when not actually engaged in the course of her employment. The occupier of every restaurant in which a waitress is employed shall keep exhibited, in a conspicuous place in the restaurant, a notice specifying distinctly the provisions of this act with regard to hours of employment and sitting accommodation. The occupier of every restaurant in which a waitress is employed shall keep a register, in such form as the secretary of state may direct, of the waitresses employed in the restaurant and of the hours of their employment on each day and of such other matters as the secretary of state may direct. Inspectors appointed under the factory and workshop acts will be empowered to enforce these provisions and penalties as prescribed in cases where they are disregarded."

FROM MAINE TO CALIFORNIA.

The household remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption, is Cleveland's Lung Healer. It has won its place upon its merit and it has given such universal satisfaction that we recommend to all our friends and customers to use it. Call and get a free trial bottle. Large size, 25c.
Respectfully,
F. H. Butler & Co.
265 Central and 391 Middlesex Sts.

The Hour.

Jack—Why do the churches always begin at 11, grandpa?

Grandpapa—Ah, the eleventh hour, my boy!—Punch.

Biting Sarcasm.

"AFTER YOU, SIR."
—New York World.

Speaker Reed's Wit.

Speaker Reed was making a speech on his native heath last summer, and to show the effect of the Wilson bill on sheep farming said, "You have 3,000 sheep, and you get but 12 cents a pound for your wool."

"You're wrong there, Biddy," called a voice in the crowd, with characteristic Yankee familiarity; "we only get 10 cents." "Well," responded Mr. Reed quickly, "you see, you can always retail what I tell you at a profit."—Argonaut.

German Employment Bureaus.

The public employment bureaus of the German government find situations for the unemployed at the rate of about 13,000 a month. The number found in January, 1898, was 16,648.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

OPENING
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1898
Of the Fall Term of the
N. E. BUSINESS UNIVERSITY
Runels' Building, Merrimack Square, Lowell, Mass.
Both Day and Night Sessions.
This busy "BEE HIVE," with its faculty of only special expert instructors, is the largest, best equipped, and only first class business and shorthand training school in northern Massachusetts.
WORTHY GRADUATES who wish to use the knowledge acquired here will receive our assistance in securing lucrative employment.
Take the direct route to prosperity by enrolling AT ONCE.
W. J. Sanders, Prin. G. E. Williams, Mgr.

A Problem to Figure Out.

According to Carroll D. Wright, United States labor commissioner, real estate mortgages in the United States amount to $12,094,000,000; annual interest on the same, $840,000,000. See census report.

The total money in circulation, according to the treasury report April 1, 1898, is $1,766,058,045. Of this amount more than half is held as bank reserves as required by law.

Were it all in circulation there would be enough to make two payments of interest on real estate mortgages alone.

Other debts not secured by real estate doubtless amount to more than $12,000,000,000, but, leaving them out of the question entirely will somebody please figure out how the present indebtedness, secured by mortgages, is to be paid?

While the trusts, railroads and high taxes are absorbing all surplus production above a bare living, is it any wonder that thousands are concluding that repudiation or revolution is the only way out?—Chicago Express.

Our Railway Men.

English railroads employ about four times as many men per mile of road as compared with ours. This keeps their men fresh, alert and vigorous. Trains are not intrusted to men more dead than alive from overwork. This is an important fact. However efficient our noble, brave and capable railway employees may be it is unjust to expect of them four times the labor of an equal number of nobleblooded, intelligent and capable Englishmen. It is in effect cold blooded murder, as if "through malice aforethought." Nor can these crimes be compensated by all the "taffy" administered by their taskmaster. It may seem kind to pat a man on the back and say, "Bravo, Sam, I am proud of you," but when sensible men are compelled to "go on strike" in order to maintain wages above the starvation point it is not permanently satisfying.—John Davis in Junction City (Kan.) Tribune.

DR. WILLIAMS'
PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE
Nerve tonic—Blood Maker. Send for descriptive pamphlet. Sold by druggists everywhere. 50 cents per box—six for $2.50.
Dr. Williams' Mfg. Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

✂—ZYNO—Cut this Coupon out.
GOOD FOR A SAMPLE OF
ZYNO
The Great Mexican Blood Tonic.
Goodale's Drug Store.

THE WONDERFUL NEW DRINK!
"GLORIA"
ASK FOR GLORIA.
Makes every home a paradise. The field of pleasure is boundless with vigorous health, but poor health spoils all. "GLORIA" is a perfect sanitary drink. Half a day of new and vigorous life in every drink. Try it. 5 CENTS A GLASS.
S. BARTLETT, Agt., 160 and 161 Middlesex St.

Boston and Maine Railroad

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Western Division.

Corrected to June 27, 1898. Trains leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as follows:
For Boston, 5.45, *6.25, *6.42, *7.45, *8.50, *9.15, *9.30, 11 a m; 1.00, †3.05, 4.25, 5.11 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a m.

Corrected to June 27, 1898: Trains leave Middlesex Street Depot, Lowell:
For Boston, 6.13, 6.23, *6.45, w6.50, 7.04, *7.20, *7.28, 7.34, *7.38, *7.50, w8.15, *8.37, *9.10, w*9.25, *9.50, w10.54, 11.03, *11.42 a m; w12.05, 12.10, w12.45, 1.23, w2.35, w2.45, *3.03, *3.47, *4.04, w4.05, 4.24, w5.10, 5.22, *5.40, w*5.45, *6.28, 7.00, *7.40, 8.48, w9.25 p m. SUNDAYS, 7.30, 7.38, w8.15, 8.48, 9.19, w12.56, w4.16, 4.35, w5.30, 5.38, w8.17 p m.
For Lawrence, 6.23, w6.50 *7.33, w8.30, w9.25, 10.05, 10.50 a m; w12.05, w2.35, w2.55, w4.05, 4.19, w5.10, w6.15, w7.00, w9.25, w11.25 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a m; 12.05, 5.30, 8.45 p m.
For Newburyport and Amesbury, 6.23 a m; 12.05, 2.35, 4.05, 6.15 p m.
For Haverhill, Newburyport, Hampton, North Hampton, Portsmouth and stations on York Beach R R, *8 00 p m. July 4 to September 9.
For Exeter and Dover, 6.23, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 2.35, 4.05, 5.19 p m. SUNDAYS, Exeter only, 8.15 a m; 5.30 p m.
For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05 p m.
For Somersworth, N H, Saco, Old Orchard, and Portland, 6.23, 6.50, 8 30 a m; 12 05, 4 05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5 30 p m.
For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 5.19 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For Lewiston, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05, 5.19 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30.
For Bangor, Belfast Skowhegan and Rockland 8.30 a m; 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For St John's, N B, Halifax, N S, Montreal and Quebec, 6.50 a m; 5.10 p m (5.10 does not run Saturdays.) SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For Eastport and St John, (via steamer) on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12.05 p m.
For Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgewick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport, (via steamer Frank Jones from Portland), Tuesdays and Fridays at 5.10 p m.
†Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Southern Division.

For Woburn, 6.23, 7.01, 7.33, *7.48, 11.03 a m; 1.43, 4.23, 5.45 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a m; 4.23, 5.53 p m.
NOTE—*Express. ‡Via Bedford.
For Ayer Junction and Way Stations—7.10 a m; 12.00, 5.01 and 5.42 p m. SUNDAYS, 2.15 p m.
For Amherst, Milford and Wilton—9.12a m; 1.00, 3.41, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 2 p m.
For Greenfield, Peterboro, Bennington, Hillsboro and Keene—9.12 a m and 3.41 p m. SUNDAYS to Greenfield, 2 p m.
For Nashua, Manchester and Concord—7.40, 9.12, *9.30, *10.00 a m, *12.11, 1.00, *1.40, *1.54, 3.11, *5.40, 5.27, *8.10, *8.40 p m. SUNDAYS, 10.00 a m (to Nashua only), 8.06 a m; 2.00, 6.02, *8.10, *8.40 p m.
For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction—9 12, *9 10 a m; *12 11, *1 40, 5 40, †*8 10 p m.
For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N H) Claremont and Claremont Junction—7 40, 9 12 a m; 1 43 p m; 5 41 p m. Saturdays only till August 27th inclusive.
For St Johnsbury, and Lyndonville, via Wells River—*9 40 a m, *1 40, *8 40 p m.
For Montpelier, Essex Junction, Burlington, St Albans, St Johns and Montreal via the Central Vermont Line, *9 40 a m; *12 11, †*8 10 p m.
For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—*9 40 a m; †*8 40 p m.
QUEBEC EXPRESS, via Plymouth and Sherbrook—*1 40, †*8 40 p m; daily except Sunday.
D J FLANDERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
H G TAFT, General Agent, Lowell.
References:
*Express; †Daily.
w Via Western Division.
‡Wednesdays and Saturdays only.
§ Via Bedford. x Via Wilmington Junction.

Ready for Duty.

This is an episode of a soldier's life. One of the first to volunteer; he fought faithfully and well, but returned a physical wreck. To-day he lauds the specific which made him hale and hearty.

When President Lincoln called for volunteers to suppress the Rebellion, S. R. Hunter, a blacksmith in South Scriba, N. Y., immediately left his forge and was one of the first to respond.

Enlisting in Co. K., Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers, he participated in many fierce battles, escaping death in innumerable instances.

The conflicts which he encountered in war were nothing, as compared with his conflict with disease since.

The hardships of army life left him a physical wreck.

Sciatic rheumatism developed.

For years he doctored and spent hundreds of dollars without obtaining relief.

Three years ago his limbs became paralyzed and he was unable to walk.

He got about only by dragging himself from place to place by his arms.

It was no trick to run a common darning needle into the muscles of his limbs without feeling the slightest sensation.

Physicians gave him no relief.

He believed that he would never be anything but a hopeless invalid.

He says:

"I read in a newspaper how Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People had effected a cure in a case similar to mine.

"I had very little money left to experiment with new medicine.

"I talked the matter over with my wife and decided to try the pills. Before the first box was half gone I was much better.

"I eagerly purchased more boxes.

"I continued to steadily improve as I continued taking the pills.

"We were all astonished at the marvelous change for the better in my health.

"It didn't seem possible, after all the years of suffering and expense to which I had been put, that such a remedy could cure me so readily.

"Altogether I used nine boxes of the pills.

"I can now walk miles without exertion.

"The rheumatic pains have not bothered me since.

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured me and I have the utmost confidence in their merits to alleviate suffering and cure disease."

Many brave heroes who returned from the war found the battle against the unseen foe of disease harder to fight than the conflicts in war, until they commenced to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Many have found these vegetable pills to be speedy health restorers.

They act directly upon the impure blood, the [illegible] of disease, by restoring the requisite vitality to all parts of the body, creating functional regularity and perfect harmony throughout the system.

Druggists everywhere sell these pills.

Now is the Time
TO BUY A
Richmond Range

If your old range is not giving satisfaction buy a RICHMOND RANGE before the coming of the severely cold weather. You will save money in doing so.

Floor Coverings of All Descriptions at the Lowest Prices.

Come and see our Heating Stores. You will wonder how we sell them so cheap.

General Furniture Satisfactory in Quality and Price.

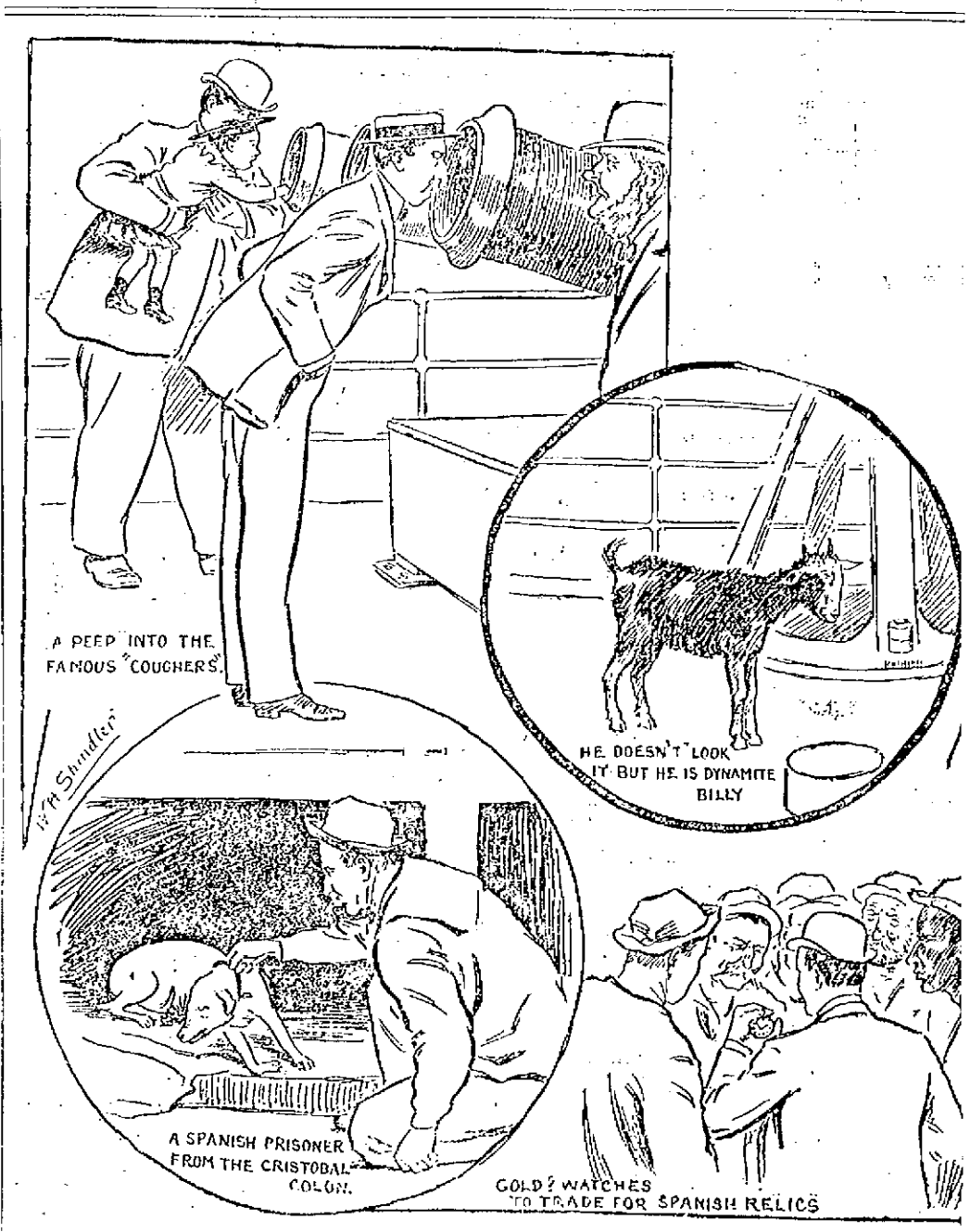
PETER DAVEY,
134 Market Street - - - Opposite Palmer
TELEPHONE. RESIDENCE—458-2. STORE—314-2.

FOR VACATIONISTS OR "AT HOMES"
Our $20 and $33 SPECIAL BICYCLES are without equals.
HAMMOCKS.
Prices from 59c. to $6.00. We can suit anybody on Hammocks.
PICNIC BASKETS.
We have some of the best Picnic Baskets ever shown; just imported. Nothing like them made in this country.
FISHING RODS AND TACKLE.
Everything in this line.
THE THOMPSON HARDWARE CO. 524-6 Merr'k St.

Closing Out Sale of BICYCLES
Our entire stock to be sold at exactly what it cost us. Regular $50 Bicycles marked down to
$18.00.
If you want a wheel come early, you will never again buy at such low prices.
RING'S BIG STORE, 221-229 Dutton Street.

DEWEY HAVE GOOD BUTTER
Well! Well!
Have just received a large lot of June Vermont Dairy and Creamery Butter in 5, 10 and 20-lb packages at prices that will keep our competitors guessing, and the quality that will please everybody. Give us a trial and we will convince you that we have no competitors in the city.
Bargains in All Departments This Week.
Banner Market
Prescott Street.

TO THE FRONT!
RAYMOND'S FLAG CIGAR
SOLD IN LOWELL BY
C. E. Austin. Greenwood Bros.
C. F. Blanchard. H. C. Benotte.
G. C. Brooks. James Howard.
W. H. Brown. Kilpatrick Bros.
W. J. Burkett. J. W. Litch.
F. H. Butler. Lowell Pharmacy.
Carter & Sherburn. R. J. Lang.
D. K. Cheever. E. T. Hickey.
Carlton & Horey. Charles Naylor.
A. F. Chaule. Dennis O'Brien.
E. Merrimack Drug Co. W. H. Pearson.
Ellingwood & Co. A. D. Puffer & Son.
Ellingwood's Branch. Shirley's Pharmacy.
A. L. Field. A. F. Story & Co.
O. L. Field. Thompson & Co.
James Gibson. Geo. A. Wilson.
F. G. Griffen. H. H. Ullock.
ALSO BY
F. Shaw & Son, North Chelmsford.
H. H. Winship, West Chelmsford.
Wright & Beals, Graniteville.
J. M. Fletcher, Westford.
Emerson & Co., South Chelmsford.
E. T. Adams, Chelmsford.
W. H. Hills, Chelmsford.
T. F. Lyons, Billerica.
WM. H. RAYMOND GROCERY CO.
45 and 47 Commercial Street, Boston.



VISITING THE VISUVIUS AT BOSTON HARBOR.

THE WEATHER.

ALMANAC, SUNDAY, SEPT. 4.
Sun rises—5:12; sets, 6:13.
Moon rises—7:56 p. m.
High water—1:30 a. m.; 2 p. m.

While the sea breeze prevented extreme heat yesterday on the coast of New England, a few miles away brought temperatures in the 90s, which prevailed in interior parts. As yet there is no sign of a cooler temperature, and the heat seems certain to continue through Sunday, with winds generally from the southwest, and fair, generally clear weather, excepting where local thunder showers may occur.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CARD OF THANKS.

The family of Miss Mathia Winship wish to publicly thank their numerous friends who so kindly assisted them in the hour of their affliction and for the many floral offerings they sent. Their kindness will ever be remembered by us, and it is our sincere wish that it will be many years before the hand of death will visit them.

THE FAMILY OF MISS MATHIA WINSHIP.

WITH TEA.

We have received a new lot of Clothes Baskets one with a pound of 65 cent Tea. Dickson Bros., the big tea dealers, 85 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money order to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

BURN WILSON'S COAL.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

Buy a Jacob Doll high grade piano.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.

The Middlesex Coal Co. sell good coal.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's. Telephone, 439-4.

The best watches in the city for the least money. Harris, 10 Appleton street.

The work on the Highland school boiler has begun. It is much larger than the old one.

Storage for all kinds of goods. Boston & Maine depot, at low prices. C. F. Keyes & Co., Green St.

Have your steam boiler put in order before cold weather. Drop postal to E. J. Carroll & Co., 73 Middle street.

If your coal does not suit you, try Mullin, the 563 Gorham street coal dealer. You can get him by telephone.

It will pay you to order your stable and poultry supplies of W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street. Try a barrel of his flour at the same time.

Now is the time to make a dollar without having to work for it by purchasing a refrigerator at a price that will surely catch you. Every article in the store of Gaynor & Co., 36 Prescott street, the best and cheapest furniture store in the city.

NEW SHOE STORE.

Ex-Councilman F. E. Labarge having opened a shoe store at 400 Merrimack street, extends a cordial invitation to his friends and the public to call and see him. Having a full and complete line of new goods he is sure that he will be able to please them. City Hall Shoe Store, 400 Merrimack street.

WILL FIGHT.

THE FAIRMOUNTS AND MYSTERIES TO PLAY ON SOUTH COMMON.

The games today are; Fairmounts vs. Mysteries; Shamrocks vs. T. B. and T.'s; Alerts of Lawrence vs. Atlantics, (probable). The first named game will positively be held on the South common. The managers of the teams and interested cranks say "If it is necessary we will station men on the field and keep them there all Friday night" was the byword yesterday afternoon. "We're in the thing for bloodshed and we've got to have these grounds," opine the players. The Atlantics just say "Nay!" But it is full of meaning. The game itself will be an unparalleled one in the review of the pleasure.

Notwithstanding the contradictory reports, the Merrimack Juniors or the resurrected Columbians have again been interred as the result of base fielding and mismanagement. Attempts have been made by the heart-broken base ball team folk to rejuvenate the bunch for a final rally today but at the latest news received their efforts were utterly unsuccessful.

The Emmetts and Wanns play today on the North common.

The Labor Day engagement is still the leader on the caps; nothing can place it.

Tommy Ahearn has played several games with the Fairmounts in which he caught and played second base brilliantly, besides being a fielder par excellence.

When the atmosphere becomes as frosty as the Suggestor's personal remarks, then the base ball fans about town who second the clean game, will that celebrated advisor of Johnnybrush into his box again, until the crening of the monkey and organ grinder next spring when he will be allowed his freedom to join such articles of his own arrangement.

CHELMSFORD.

Harry L. Parkhurst started Thursday for his annual hunting outing in New Brunswick and expects to be absent two weeks. Last year starting later in the season he failed to reach his destination on account of inclement weather.

E. T. Adams anod Martin Robbins are rusticating in Maine this week.

Rev. C. H. Ellis has accepted the call to the pastorate of the Baptist church.

Sunday services, Central Congregational. Usual morning preaching service. Junior C. E. meeting at 5.30. Subject: "The harm of self indulgence and the good of self denial." 1 Cor. ix. 24-27. Gal. v. 22-24. Leader, Olive G. Eaton. Senior C. E. meeting at 7. Subject, "Repentance and Conversion; What are They?" Ezek. xviii. 20-32. Acts xxvi. 19-29. Leader, Mrs. Herman Frye. All Saints—Service and sermon at 3. Services will be resumed at the Unitarian church. Preaching by the pastor. Guild meeting at 6.30 conducted by the pastor. Baptist—Morning topic, "A Missionary Spirit." Evening, "Cuba and Porto Rico." C. E. meeting at 6.30

Unclaimed letters Sept. 1, 1898: Arthur Aiken, James P. Bowley, Mrs. Bowers, Mrs. Myrtis Barrett, Mrs. Sarah W. Call, Frank Donovan, William Finnick, Mr. Prescott, Wm. Parkhurst Miss K. Florence Rose, Mrs. G. Sternberg, Mrs. O. J. Smith, Mrs. M. A. Stephenson, Miss Belle White

Dr. Colburn DENTIST 31 MERK ST.

A CRUEL MISTAKE

Of Which Two Franciscan Nuns Were Victims.

WERE UNABLE TO PROVE THEIR IDENTITY

When Complained of as Bogus Nuns.

That the good are oftentimes compelled to suffer for the wicked was most regrettably proven yesterday at the police station when two nuns of the Second Order of St. Francis were deprived of their liberty, put through a most rigid cross-examination and threatened with a night's incarceration in police station, all through a combination of most unfortunate circumstances, over which none of the interested parties had control.

Some time ago, a couple of bogus nuns went about St. Patrick's parish soliciting alms as, they alleged, for the new Working Girls' Home on Cross street.

The solicitors were impostors and Rev. Fr. Burke warned the parishioners against them. This warning was well heeded, too well, in fact, and subsequent events have shown for while the impostors have never been seen again, on two different occasions have innocent parties been made to suffer by people whose judgment was bad, though their good intentions are unquestioned.

Yesterday morning, Sister M. Delphina and Sister M. Francis, two members of the Franciscan order, came to Lowell to visit a sister of the Notre Dame order formerly stationed here and incidentally to solicit alms for they were asking money for a home in Indiana.

The police, upon learning this, sent Inspector Donaldson to look up the case and talk with the nuns for in a short time, seveeay parties sent word to the police station that two supposedly bogus nuns were in town.

Inspector Donaldson met them and questioned them and the poor women, not understanding the ways of the world, innocently told him that they were Franciscans from Indiana, soliciting alms for a home, but if they were giving offence to the people, they would go right back to Boston.

Inspector Donaldson replied that it was his duty to have them identified before he could let them go as complaints had been made about them and asked them to go with him to St. Patrick's parish to see Fr. Burke.

This they did, but Fr. Burke was not at home and the unfortunate women were walked to the police station, where they were questioned and cross-questioned though with the greatest respect, by the police.

Rev. Fr. Mullen was called to the police station, but he nor any one else in Lowell could identify them, as there are no houses of their order in New England and they had no credentials with them, having left them at their boarding place in Boston.

Perhaps the fact that they were boarding on Charles street, Boston, and not stopping at any convent made the police suspicious of them, for they were questioned separately and together, answering every question most straightforwardly.

The police called up the Boston police headquarters and asked if anything was known of them there, but the police of Boston had never heard of them.

Then one of the nuns suggested that a telegram be sent at her expense to Fr. Ubaldis, O. S. F., pastor of the Italian church on Prince street, Boston, and superior of the Franciscan Fathers of that city.

Some time was taken up in sending the clergyman, but just before six o'clock when it looked as if the nuns would be obliged to remain over night at the police station, the clergyman telephoned up that they were members of the Franciscan order and honest women, soliciting alms for their home.

When the doors were opened wide for them, the police expressed their deep regret at the unfortunate occurrence, and the nuns who had stood the severe ordeal most bravely, went away, bursting into tears as they departed.

After they had gone, Deputy Moffatt who felt as bad for them as anyone, remarked: "That was about as unpleasant a duty as I ever had to perform."

SHY $18.65.

LOWELL MAN SAID HE WAS ROBBED IN NASHUA.

Last evening a little after 7 o'clock a young man was put on the Lowell car by a friend who paid his fare and gave him a bottle of something besides Florida water. After the car had fairly started he began to get acquainted with his fellow passengers. He smoked a cedar pipe which was as black as the tree of Spades; he had the look of a well-to-do fellow and he said he attended college for two or three years, studying for the ministry, but he did not fancy it so dropped it, or they dropped him. Presently his tobacco gave out, but through the generosity of a young man who sat next to him, his pipe was filled up and lighted for him; he then began a tale of woe. He said he had come up from Lowell in the morning and had visited some saloon near the junction and imbibed too much of "Oh, beloyful." While he was in this condition, his pockets were picked and he was relieved of $18.65 and when his friends for the time being had got all he had they put him on board of the car and paid his fare home, in company with a pint of 40-rot whiskey, with which he proceeded to comfort himself. He told the same story over two or three times on the trip down, telling it the same each time. Evidently there was something in it. He made the remark that he was coming back today and get even with them, but that part of the story is yet untold. —Nashua Press.

FOOT BALL NEWS.

A meeting was held last evening of the foot ball players who wish to represent the North common on the grid-iron this year. They have elected as their manager John C. Murray but their name and captain of the team will be voted for at the meeting next Monday evening. Here is a list of the players who intend to play and others will join afterwards: James McLaughlin, Charles McCarthy, James Flannery, Thomas Kelley, H. Bassett, Alfred Lipsey, John Dion, George Jacques, Peter St. John and William Leslie. Any other good players wishing to join this team can do so by appearing the common next week during practice. The object of this team is to promote the interest in this sport. We are willing to form a league known as the Spindle City league, which the Big Seven A. C. have proposed, if enough teams can be formed and a schedule of games can be arranged. These clubs organized so far should call a meeting next week and form the league. Send challenges to John J. Murray, 394 Adams street. The average weight of this team is 126 pounds.

In Pain?

In the Back?
Then probably the kidneys.
In the Chest?
Then probably the lungs.
In the Joints?
Then probably rheumatism.

No matter where it is, nor what kind; you need have it no longer. It may be an hour, a day, or a year old; it must yield to

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster

Immediately after applying it you feel its soothing, warming, strengthening power.

It quiets congestion; draws out inflammation.

It is a new plaster.

A new combination of new remedies. Made after new methods. Entirely unlike any other plaster.

The Triumph of Modern Medical Science.

The Perfected Product of years of Patient Toil.

Placed over the chest it is a powerful aid to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the treatment of all throat and lung affections.

Placed over the stomach, it stops nausea and vomiting; over the bowels, it controls cramps and colic.

Placed over the small of the back, it removes all congestion from the kidneys and greatly strengthens weakness.

For sale by all Druggists.
J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

If in need of a watch of any kind, I can save you money. Harris, 10 Appleton street.

SUNDAY THEMES.

Highland M. E.—Morning, "With Sword and Trowel." Evening communion.

Grace Universalist—Morning, "Signs and Wonders."

Highland Congregational—Morning, "The Lost Chord." Evening, Communion.

First Unitarian—Morning, "The Holiness of the Temple."

First Primitive Methodist—Morning, communion. Evening, "A Message to the Fearful."

First Baptist—Morning, "Power of the Lamb." Evening "Cyrus Dewey and You."

Christadelphian Ecclesia—Morning, "Eternal Punishment."

Worthen Street Baptist—Morning, "New Worshippers." Communion. —evening, "Paul at Philippi."

Free Church—Morning, "Obtaining Time in Which to Live," by Rev. G. C. Wright, pastor.

Kirk Street—Morning, "Peace. Evening, "The Soldier Dead."

Northen Street M. E.—Morning, "Christ Our Substitute." Evening, "Seeing the Invisible."

Branch Street Tabernacle—Morning, "Who Has a Right to the Name Christian?" Evening, "The Gospel Which Is Adapted to Men of Today."

Central Congregational Church, Dracut—Morning, "Victory." Evening, "Mother's Boy."

Fifth Street Baptist—Morning, "Patriotism in the Church." Evening, "The Divine Sculptor and His Model."

St. Paul's M. E.—Morning, communion. Evening, "What Heaven Will Lack."

First Church of Christ—Morning "Substance."

Eliot—Morning, "The Church a Spiritual Power;" communion. Evening, address by Miss Agnes M. Bigelow, missions in Africa."

Paige Street Free Baptist—Morning, "A Good Record." Evening "The Cluster of Grapes."

First Universalist—Morning, "Call to Prayer." Evening, "Vacation Rambles."

Union services of the First Trinitarian and John street churches will continue to be held in John Street church morning and evening. Rev. G. F. Kungott will speak in the morning and in the evening Rev. G. H. Johnson will speak. Both pastors will officiate at communion.

Repairs are being made on the High Street church and services there will not be held until further notice.

Miss Elizabeth Gannan has returned from Old Orchard.

Security
BOXES
Middlesex Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
Rent $5.00 per Year.

STATE FUNDS GONE

Breach of Trust by State Treasurer's Office.

An Assistant Takes $5000 From the Funds—Admits Guilt—Gen. Clay Wants a Divorce From His Young Wife—Important Decision Noted.

Concord, N. H., Sept. 3.—The shortage of $5000 in the accounts of a former deputy state treasurer, Hiram F. Gerrish, was announced last night by State Treasurer Carter. This admission was made to bring to an end the persistent circulation of stories of financial irregularities in the department. The state loses nothing by the shortage, as Major Gerrish's bondsmen, Benjamin A. and John Kimball of this city, have made good the amount.

Treasurer Carter says that he discovered the shortage, and Gerrish confessed culpability, and that the money, not exceeding $5000, was abstracted from the treasury, the amount being carried on the books dealing with the tax on unoccupied lands in the northern part of the state. The amount had been carried over, and the inference, from examination of the books, was that the tax had not been paid, whereas it had been paid, while the money the entries represented had been used by Gerrish.

Major Gerrish was succeeded as deputy treasurer by Algernon Willis of this city a fortnight ago. No proceedings were taken, and none will be taken against Gerrish. After the settlement it was thought the incident would not be known outside the department, but public suspicion was aroused and manifested itself in conflicting stories, which Treasurer Carter thought best to end by a statement of fact.

SCHEME DIDN'T WORK.

Albany, Sept. 3.—The state commissioner of excise has been notified of an important decision by Justice Clearwater in Ulster county in revoking a liquor tax certificate issued to Nelson Garrison. In order to evade the provisions of the liquor tax law requiring the consents of the owners of two-thirds of the dwellings within 200 feet of his premises, Garrison put up a small shanty of hemlock boards, without window or chimney, and on the day he applied for a certificate allowed a vagrant to move in. At the same time he domiciled another vagrant in a small shanty which had been used by him as a woodshed for several years. Neither building was lathed or plastered.

In deciding whether these buildings were dwellings within the meaning of the tax law, Justice Clearwater says: "It is not the size or the material of which a building is constructed, but the purpose to which it is devoted that is the controlling factor under this statute. A dwelling may be humble and inexpensive, yet as much a domicile as a mansion, but to hold that buildings of this character, tenanted for the first time on the eve of an application for a certificate by men without families or fixed place of abode, are to be regarded as dwellings for the purpose of obtaining and holding a certificate would be farcical. These buildings were not dwellings within the provisions of this statute, and to treat them as such was an evasion of the law."

WANTS A DIVORCE.

Richmond, Ky., Sept. 3.—The petition for divorce filed by General Cassius M. Clay to secure a legal separation from his girl wife recites "that the plaintiff has treated the defendant in all respects as a dutiful and faithful husband should, and that he has fully met and discharged all the covenants of said marriage contract, but that the defendant did, without fault on the part of plaintiff, abandon him on July 3, 1894, and has since lived separate and apart from him."

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

General Clay prays for a divorce, and asks that the defendant be restored to her maiden name and given all proper relief, which is supposed to mean that he intends to provide a liberal alimony. The defendant's answer admits all the charges. General Clay says that the girl shall never want so long as he lives.

MUSIC HALL.

A large audience attended Music Hall last evening, giving evidence that the old time plays are not passe. This week's attraction, "Peck's Bad Boy," is a play that evidently delights theatre goers of today just as much as it did when witnessed for the first time a number of years ago.

The management of this company have surrounded themselves with a capable lot of actors, and with clever specialties, introduced, make an evening's entertainment that is worth going some distance to see. They give their last two performances today and should not fail to draw good houses. number of years ago.

"FINNEGAN'S BALL."

The best evidence of the true worth of a theatrical attraction of any kind is its money drawing power. "Finnigan's Ball," which has lately begun its fourth consecutive year and in places where it has been presented at least once in each of these tours, it has shown a remarkable increase in the receipts over

its previous engagements. The advices given us through the press speak of this company in terms of the highest praise, from the formation of its members to the general ensemble and the character of the music, songs and specialties, of which not one dissenting voice is heard. This in itself is a remarkable achievement considering the great number of farce comedy companies that have made the demand for fun makers so great. Its forthcoming engagement at this place will no doubt reach the same limit of perfection and financial results, as its admirers are already speaking for seats.

They come to Music Hall next Monday for three days with matinees on Labor Day and the usual Wednesday matinee.

BICYCLE NOTES.

Horace Denny, one of the quartet of Tiger Bicycliers who left several months ago for a spin to San Francisco, has returned looking as hery and as hard as a keg of nails. He got as far west as Davenport, Ia., where he was obliged to give up the trip, owing to the terrible condition of the roads. Since May 4, he covered 3947 miles on his wheel. He left Chicago two weeks ago yesterday for Boston and spent three days in Buffalo, which city he left Saturday for Boston. Knapp and Gray, the other members of the party, still out of town, are touring New York state with a travelling trope.

National Secretary Bassett of the L. A. W. said yesterday that he would not be surprised to see Pennsylvania head the lists of divisions in a few weeks, in point of numbers, while Massachusetts now has more members than ever.

President Potter of the L.A.W. has expressed a desire to come to Boston and participate in the annual wheel about the Hub of the Boston Bicycle club, Sept. 9, 10 and 11.

Entry blanks for the big diamond race meet Sept. 10 at Hartsuff Grove, Rockland, may be obtained. There are two amateur events, mile open and two-mile handicap, for $150 worth of diamonds, and a mile professional handicap for $40, $20 and $10 in cash. "Kid" St. Ongo will appear. Entries close Saturday night with George G. Reed, North Abington.

The third annual open century of the Cambridgeport C. C. will be held Sept. 18 at Newburyport. The pace will not exceed twelve miles an hour. An handsome souvenir will be given to all who finish within half an hour of the pacemakers. The start will be made from 545 Massachusetts avenue at 6.30 a. m. Entries will be received up to time of start.

There will also be a century and a half the same day, for which a solid gold souvenir will be given. It will start at 5 a. m. The 150-mile riders will start for a ten mile run through the park system, and after returning to the club house, will join with the fast division of the century, leaving then at Newburyport and continuing to Portsmouth for dinner. Blanks may be obtained from Captain Kimball, Mr. William Holahan, opposite Charles River Park, or at 545 Massachusetts avenue.

The race between McGilly and McCormack will take place next Wednesday night on the boulevard. McGilly is training hard for it, and he thinks he will make McCormack, the wonder, hustle.

CRISP GOSSIP.

Admiral Sobley has the correct idea about the Santiago medals. The plan is to give one kind to officers and another to the men. Sobley said:

"I wish the government would give us all the same kind of medals. As it is, the admiral gets a gold one—the sailor a bronze. It isn't the money value of it we care for, it's the sentiment and the significance. How much better if we followed the example of England, who has her Victoria cross and Germany with her iron cross, which go alike to officer and man. The admiral would be happier to point to his medal and say: "My men wear this," and the sailor would be prouder to say: "My admiral wears the same things." Such a distinction is against our American policy I hope this matter will be taken up and righted."

It is not not too late to right it and the wish of the gallant hero of Santiago should be respected.

BOXING GOSSIP.

Johnny Pollock, the little reviewer of the New York Evening World, has a habit of hitting the nail on the head. He is thoroughly informed on little matters and when he says things, one can generally gamble that he is very near to being right. In last night's World, Johnny had this to say:

A well known sporting man made the following remark up town last night: "It's two to one now that Corbett and McCoy won't meet, and the whole thing will result in a fiasco, outside of a little advertising each boxer has received, which will help their theatrical ventures."

And there seems to be a lot of sense in what he said. When fighters, their managers and club owners start talking after a match is made, nine times out of ten, that settles the fight.

The manager of the Hawthorne A. C. of Buffalo sent the following last night:

"The contest must take place as advertised. C. M. Wilson."

Corbett, before starting east from 'Frisco, said under no circumstances would he fight before Nov. 1. His manager, Considine, says he will be ready on Oct. 15. Which man has the say only time can tell.

But the Hawthorne people say they won't wait even until Oct. 15. Such are the facts. If either of the fighters or club are trying to secure free advertising they're going the wrong way. What the sports want is a contest of gloves, not words.

Charley White, Corbett's trainer, said yesterday that he considered it perfectly fair for Corbett to ask for a postponement for a month and that it would take that time to put any man into good condition.

"This is a pretty kettle of fish," said Considine yesterday. "McCoy said he would agree to any reasonable postponement and now he kicks like a steer the first dash out of the box. Personally, I believe that Jim will be ready to enter the ring on October 1, and if he is, he will put that upstart to sleep without getting so much but I am determined that he shall take no chances.

"If Corbett is ready he will enter the ring on October 1; otherwise he will not, and McCoy can take the forfeit."

Otto Sieloff and Billy Teller, who is also known as the "Black Griffo," are carded to box twenty rounds at the Pelican A. C., Brooklyn, on Saturday night. In the preliminaries, which are of ten rounds, each, Jack New faces Eddy Sullivan and Tim Kearns meets Jack Fox. The latter is a tough proposition, and unless Kearns has recovered some of the form he showed last winter he is likely to get against a snag.

Billy Roche, the manager of Jack Bonner, was in Boston yesterday for a short while. He is very confident that his man will whip Dan Creedon when they meet. Roche is a hustler and is keeping his man busy.

Frank Herald, the referee of the Pelican club, makes this interesting explanation: "We have recently discovered that there are boxers who deliberately make matches for the purpose of getting the small end of the purse by fouling their antagonist in the early part of a bout. The Pelican club purposes to put a stop to this practice by refusing hereafter to pay any part of a purse to a disqualified boxer. Boxers should act in a more decent way. Such tricks as the one I have explained do much to injure the game and just now it needs all the friends that it can scrape together."

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

A LAWRENCE HERO

Capt. Jouburt of Co. F. Ninth Regt.

VISITS HIS COMRADE, CAPTAIN A. D. MITTEN.

He Talks of His Experience in Cuba.

Capt. Mitten is again a very sick man, having received a bad turn on Wednesday, just as he appeared to be on the rapid road to recovery. On Monday he received a chill which led to a high fever on Wednesday.

He was immediately put on light diet and orders were issued by his physician that no one should see him.

These orders are being faithfully carried out though yesterday there was one exception made in the case of a brother hero, Capt. Joseph Joubert of Company F, Ninth regiment, Lawrence, who has been at his home in that city for the past few weeks recovering from malaria and dysentery. Capt. Joubert was met by a Sun reporter after his visit to Capt. Mitten and in response to the reporter's inquiry, said: "Poor Mitten is in tough shape, having received a bad turn a few days ago, which put him back. He's a patient sufferer though, and I am sure he will come around all right."

Capt. Joubert, though much improved in health, still shows the effects of his hard time in Cuba. He is much reduced in weight and his once round, jovial face is a trifle sunken. He was attired in vacation clothing and carried a cane.

Speaking of his experience, Capt. Joubert said: "We had a miserable time of it and you must well know it from all the accounts. The men took sick rapidly and the hospital facilities were inadequate to the demand made on them. Why, I saw a surgeon standing over a dying man absolutely helpless to relieve him as he had not the proper cases. The man died, whereas had the surgeon the necessary remedies, he might have been taken out of danger in six hours."

"How is 'Ned' O'Sullivan?" inquired the reporter.

"Poor Ned," answered Capt. Joubert, "I am afraid he must be pretty weak at Wikoff, otherwise he would not have been mentioned so generally by the press. All the men are sick and weak and only really bad cases are noticed incidentally.

"The last thing I remembered as I was bundled into the ambulance at Siboney was 'Ned' O'Sullivan seeing to it that the stretcher carriers were handling me gently. Then when I was placed in the ambulance 'Ned' tucked my blanket around me as tenderly as a mother would tuck her child in at night and taking me by the hand he said: 'Good-bye, Joe; God bless you! Write us once in a while and tell the folks we're all right and not to worry about us.' I was in a semi-conscious condition and all the way along I could remember nothing but Ned and his parting words."

Capt. Joubert is looking forward to the time when he will be sufficiently well to make the trip to Camp Wikoff and see his boys again.

Don't let the little ones suffer from eczema or other torturing skin diseases. No need for it. Doan's Ointment cures. Can't harm the most delicate skin. At any drug store, 50 cents.

New Goods

Latest Novelties for the Fall Season.

Quality right. Prices right. Your inspection cordially invited.

LOUIS ALEXANDER
Formerly of Fifth Avenue, New York,
IMPORTER and TAILOR.
65 CENTRAL STREET.

NOTICE.

On and after Sept. 1st, Dr. C. T. CLIFFORD, Dentist, can be found at his new office,
99 Westford Street.
Just above the armory.

Now Is Your Chance Don't Miss It.

We have just received from New York 25 pieces Black Silk and Satin Rhadames, bought at auction at

50c. on the Dollar.

24-in. Black Gros Grain Silk, worth $1.50 a yd. for 98c.
24-in. Black Satin worth $1.25 a yd. for 79c.
24-in. Black Duchesse, worth $1.50 a yd. for 89c.
22-in. Black Gros Grain Silk, worth $1 a yd. for 69c.
20-in. Black Surah Silk, worth 75c. a yd. for 49c.
22-in. Fancy Black Stripe Satin worth $1.25 a yd. for 79c.
24-in. Black Jap Silk, worth $1.00 a yd. for 59c.
24-in. Black Brocaded Satin, worth $1.00 a yd. for 59c.

Cook, Taylor & Co.,
CENTRAL STREET.

THE ONLY ONE

The Sun is the only Lowell paper receiving the full telegraphic day service of the Associated Press by its own operator in its own office. That's why it leads all its local rivals in the latest war news.

THE LOWELL SUN

ALL ALIVE ALIVE

The people are alive to the fact that THE SUN is produced by live newspapermen and is therefore a live newspaper. It is known as

Lowell's Greatest Newspaper.

22ND YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1898. | 12 PAGES 1 CENT

ORDERS ISSUED TO NINTH REGT.

PRES. M'KINLEY And Party Arrived This Morning.

Secy. Alger, Attorney General Griggs, Senator Proctor and Commissary General Egan All in the Party.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

NEW YORK, N. ., Sept. 3.—The president started from Long Island City shortly after 11 o'clock last night. With the president were Vice-President Hobart, secretary of War Alger, Attorney General Griggs, Senator Proctor, Comissary-General Egan, Quartermaster-General Ludington, Col. F. J. Hecker, who had charge of transportation, Private Secretary Porter, President Baldwin of the Long Island railroad, and Assistant-Secretary Coutley. There was a cheer as the train pulled out of the station. The residents of Hicksville had prepared a demonstration. There was cheering and the discharging of cannon in honor of the president. Shortly after leaving Hicksville, the president retired and the other members of the party followed. At six a. m., they reached Amagansett. Secretary of War Alger was the first man to show himself. The residents were down at the depot, anxious to see the president, but he kept to the train and only showed himself for a few minutes at intervals.

PARTY ARRIVED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

CAMP WIKOFF, MONTAUK POINT L. I., Sept. 3.—The president and Secretary of War arrived at Camp Wikoff at 9.45 a. m. Major-General Wheeler and his staff greeted President McKinley, Mr. Alger and their party, on the station platform, surrounded by teamsters and the population of this clump of houses. Outside, a thousand smart troopers of the 2d cavalry were drawn up and the converted yacht, Eileen, in the roadstead slowly boomed forth the president's salute of 21 guns. Gen. Wheeler met the president, because Gen. Shafter had a touch of fever and does not feel able to move from his cot. Besides, General Shafter is still in detention and it would hardly comport with the discipline of the camp for the commanding-general to disregard the detention rules.

General Wheeler has arranged for the inspection party to go through the detention camp, past General Shafter's tent, where the president will stop to greet the commander of the forces. The day is beautiful and the huge encampment is alert, in the expectation of meeting the president.

The hand tub General Butler was last night placed on a freight car on the Old Colony road at the foot of Howard street and shipped to Hudson, where it will compete in the muster on Monday next, Labor Day.

The Sun will observe Labor Day by suspending publication.

NOTICE.

This is to certify that my wife, Alice M. Fadden has left my bed and board and I shall not pay any of her debts or any bills contracted by her after this day and date.

Sept. 3rd, 1898.

EDWIN M. FADDEN.

WANTED—Capable girl for general housework at 22 Rogers street.

A Lady

said yesterday, after she had purchased $200 worth: Mr. O'Heir, I have saved $75 by coming here. That means a great deal to her and it means a great deal to us. Of course we didn't make any profit, but we got the cash, and that is what we are after. Don't you miss this sale. Don't wait till all the goods are gone, and they are going fast. If you want anything in

FURNITURE, CARPETS, RANGES, MIRRORS, PICTURES,

Etc., etc., come at once to the

GREAT DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP SALE.

A. E. O'Heir & Co.'s

16 Merrimack Street.

THE SUN LATEST 5 O'CLOCK.

NINTH'S ORDER To be Mustered Out Issued Today.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 3.—The appended bulletin was issued by the war department today announcing the additional regiments to be mustered out of service. Adjt.-Gen. Corbin said that in all probabilities, few, if any of the other troops would be ordered relieved from duty at this time. The bulletin of the organizations to be mustered out is as follows:

First Volunteer Infantry at Galveston, Texas; Ninth Mass. Infantry from Montauk to South Framingham, Mass.; Batteries B, C, and D, First Maine Artillery at Augusta; Companies A, B, C, and D, Second Washington Volunteer Infantry, Vancouver Barracks, Washington, D. C., Infantry from Montauk to Armory, Washington, D. C; First Battalion Nevada Infantry at Carson City; Ninth New York Infantry from Huntsville, Ala., to Troy, N. Y.; Third New York Infantry from Camp Meade, Middletown to Troy, N. Y.; Fourteenth New York Infantry from Huntsville, Ala., to Troy, N. Y.; Second New Jersey Infantry, from Jacksonville to Seagirt, N. J.

First Mass. heavy artillery from Fort Pickering, Mass., to South Framingham, Mass.

LOSS WAS $40,000

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Escanaba, Mich, Sept. 3.—Fire yesterday in the village of Rapid River destroyed a dozen buildings. Loss, $40,000. Twenty-five horses were burned to death in a livery stable.

WILLIAM BOYLE of Battery F, the Andover Boy who Died of Typhoid Fever at Camp Wikoff.

A RUNAWAY.

A horse belonging to F. C. Burton ran away on Merrimack street this afternoon and during its progress fell twice and was slightly injured. The wagon was badly damaged. The horse was stopped by William Douchard near Tilden street.

School Suits REIGN SUPREME In Our Boys' Clothing Department.

We are making the greatest display of the right sort of Boys' School Clothing at the littlest prices in the town. We want the parents of every boy that needs a suit to let us have a chance at his outfitting.

That's a money saving proposition for you that will pay you well to consider and to act upon.

Boys' Suits

Ages 4 to 16 years

$1.00 for Boys' Black Cheviot Suits, not all wool.
$1.25 for Boys' Blue and Black Cheviot Suits of a better grade.
$1.75 for Boys' Heavy Neat Plaid Satinet Suits.
$1.50 for Boys' Dark Cassimere Suits.
$2.00 for Boys' Strictly All Wool Scotch Mixed Cheviot Suits.
$2.50 for Boys' Neat Striped and Checked All Wool Cheviot Suits.
$3.00 for Boys' Nobby Plaid, Cheviot and Cassimere Suits.
$3.50, $4, $4.50, $5, $6 for choice lines of all the latest novelties in Boys' Cheviots, Cassimeres and Worsted Suits.

No excuse for letting your boys go back to school in ragged condition when new and good clothes can be had for little money.

J. L. CHALIFOUX

49 TO 59 CENTRAL STREET.

100,000 Women Wanted

To tell their husbands, brothers, sweethearts and friends to smoke

DOWD'S HONEST 10

Cigar—Mild, Sweet and fragrant.

T. J. DOWD, Mfgr., Nashua, N. H.

MONEY DEPOSITED

On or before Wednesday, Sept. 3, in the Savings Department of the TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK will draw interest from Sept. 1st, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum Compounded Semi-Annually.

Bank Hours: Daily, 8. a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.

Middlesex St., Cor. Post Office Avenue. Agents for sale of U. S. Revenue Stamps.

C. J. Glidden Pres. Wm. F. Hills, Cashier

James F. O'Donnell, UNDERTAKER.

Telephone at Residence, Office, Stables.

MARKET ST., COR. WORTHEN.

FOR PRESERVING TIME.—A 4 qt. Porcelain Kettle with one pound of 90c. Tea. O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 77 East Merrimack street Tel. 6192.

TRAMP CONFESSES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Steubenville, Ohio, Sept. 3—Two weeks ago, near Hopehill, Mary Wesley, aged 13, carried lunch to her father a coal miner and failed to return. All search for her was in vain until Friday of last week when she was found dead in a lonely ravine, her skull crushed and her body covered with stones.

Yesterday John Carson Dubbs, aged 17 a half-witted tramp, when arrested, said: "Yes, I killed her with a stone when she got scared at me and run away and then I piled stones on her where she fell."

Messrs. Thomas, Cronin, Carrol, Marley, Hallaren and Hodge of the P. A. C.'s start today on a bicycle trip to Lynn and vicinity.

Miss Kittie Condon of Pawtucketville starts today for Biddeford and Cape Cod.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Sept. 3.—At Greeley last night, John G. Cooksley, a boy who lived with an old man named Glover, shot and killed Glover and then killed himself after the house had been surrounded with neighbors who demanded admittance.

FUNERALS.

LANE—The funeral of Sarah S. Lane was held from 10 Coral street yesterday. Rev. C. L. Merriam officiated and there was music by Mr. and Mrs. George E. Burns. Burial in Swansey, Vt.

10 dozen Boys' all wool golf caps, 25c. at Steele & Co.'s, Prescott street.

You can talk war with any one you meet, but if you want to talk coal, talk with W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street.

Putnam & Son

It doesn't matter what the weather is, we've just what you need for comfort.

Hot weather garments will be in order for some days to come.

LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

Are our Crash Suits at $1.95.

Summer Underwear, mill samples, at 17c. and 29c.

What are left of our thin grade marked at prices that don't represent cost.

FOR COOLER WEATHER

New and attractive shapes in Neckwear at 39 cents—regular fifty and seventy five cent grade.

New shapes and colors in Derbys and Tourists, 89c. to $3.00.

FALL SUITS AND TOP COATS.

PUTNAM & SON.

166 Central Street.

THE SUN EXTRA! 5 O'CLOCK

EUGENIO M. D. HOSTOS, Porto Rican, Who May Be Porto Rico's First Governor.

FROM SANTIAGO

Joe Audette Reached This City This Morning.

HE IS BROKEN DOWN IN HEALTH

A Suggestion to the Relief Association.

Another Lowell soldier by the name of Joe Audette, residing on Salem street has come home on a thirty days' furlough.

Joe was very anxious to engage in the service and he tried to enlist in the Sixth Massachusetts but fearing they would not go to the front, he enlisted in the regular army which was at once sent to the front and was one of the first to land at Santiago. When he left the city about three months ago he was a rugged, hardy young fellow and in perfect health, weighing about 180 pounds.

Today, he returned a mere skeleton, broken down in health and looking 15 year older than when he left this city. He was barely able to totter along the street, having lost probably fifty pounds. It seems too cruel to think that one of our gallant soldiers was obliged to walk from the railroad station clear to his home on Salem street unaided until a former acquaintance met and allowed him to lean on him for support. We hear a great deal of Lowell's Soldiers' Relief fund, and it would be a good idea for them to appropriate a sum of money to the Morse Cab company to convey sickly and worn out soldiers to their homes in a carriage. Had there been one this forenoon at the depot, undoubtedly some cab driver would have got his eye on this feeble and emaciated soldier. In all probability the walk and the heat will be so fatiguing that he will be obliged to take his bed probably for a long illness. These men will be coming home every day and we hope that the relief association will take some notice of this suggestion in regard to conveying sick soldiers to their homes.

BACKBOYS' STRIKE.

The striking backboys of the Massachusetts mills went in this morning, and talked with their overseer who gave them no encouragement. Then, they state, they talked with Agent Southworth, who informed them they would not receive the raise in pay they asked for.

The boys then left the mill. They state that the strike has caused the shutting down of the card room and a couple of weave rooms besides making the second and third hands hustle.

GREAT SHOCK

LITTLE CANADA SAW A WATERING CART YESTERDAY.

A watering cart at work was discovered in Little Canada yesterday and Damas Laporte it is said, fainted away upon seeing it.

Warm Weather

Weakness is quickly overcome by the toning and blood enriching qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine cures that tired feeling almost as quickly as the sun dispels the morning mist. It also cures pimples, boils, salt rheum, scrofula and all other troubles originating in bad, impure blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness, indigestion.

PERSONAL.

Misses Eleanor and Martha Whitworth and Miss Elizabeth Bowker of Lawrence street and Miss Jennie Hill of Whipple street are at Crescent beach.

Miss Susie Kimball of Stevens street is spending a two weeks' vacation at East Boothbay, Me.

Miss Jessie Dell Lewis has engaged with "The Gayest Manhattan Opera Company" of which her sister, Miss Jennie Lind Lewis, is prima donna. Miss Lewis left the city on Tuesday evening for New York.

Misses Blanche Hebert, Jennie and Sarah McCall, Katie Hancock and Rose Carroll of the Plush mill are spending a week at Lynn and Crescent beach.

Misses Agnes Hamilton and Carrie Bartlett are visiting in New York city.

Mrs. J. C. Hamilton has returned from a two months' vacation along the coast of Maine.

Paul R. Smith has returned from Macdias, Me.

Mr. George Patten, second hand at the Lowell Machine shop, is having a two weeks' vacation at Crescent beach and other summer resorts.

Miss Carrie Fletcher leaves this morning for a few days' visit to Boston and Medford.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Thompson leave the city this morning for a short visit to friends at Lake Quinsigamond.

Miss A. H. Dun of Boston is visiting at the home of Mrs. Frank Fay, 81 London street.

T. Edmund Edmunds has returned from a bicycle tour of Maine, New Hampshire and Canada.

George Parker and his brothers Clarence and Herbert have returned from a sojourn in Maine.

Fenwick Umpleby, the professor of design and cloth construction at the Lowell Textile school has returned from his vacation.

Rev. H. W. O. Millington of the Fifth street Baptist church has returned from his vacation.

Samuel Holgate has gone to Stoningham, Conn.

Rev. F. I. Kelley of the Central Congregational church, Dracut, has returned from his vacation, having spent the month of August in Gloucester.

Officer John W. Fox and wife have returned from a most enjoyable vacation spent at Cottage City.

HEAVENLY ARTILLERY

SALUTED THE WARSHIPS WITH SEVERAL VOLLEYS LAST NIGHT.

The New England heavens celebrated the arrival of the warships in Boston harbor yesterday, by a grand pyrotechnic display of all kinds of electricity, followed by several soul stirring volleys of artillery that made the biggest buildings groan. The firing of artillery is always conducive to rain and the lightning was followed by rain that didn't come down like rain generally does, but was thrown at the earth in buckefuls.

It was the sharpest storm ever known in these parts and the wonder is that some place in town did not suffer from lightning stroke. A barn was struck in Chelmsford.

CITY HALL NEWS.

Monday being a legal holiday, the offices will be closed.

The mayor and city government will review the Labor Day parade from the steps of City hall, at 11.15 Monday morning.

The work of renovating the common council chamber will be finished in time for the meeting of the council next Tuesday evening.

If you are in the auditors office at any time ask "Tom" Sullivan to tell you the story of the "fresh cop." It's a corker.

Lowell Council, No. 12, Knights of Columbus, will attend the funeral of their late brother, John H. Coffey, which occurs Monday morning. The members of the Council are requested to attend a special meeting which will be held in their rooms tomorrow afternoon to make final arrangements.

FOR LABOR DAY

Program of Events That Will Take Place.

CHIEF MARSHAL MAHONEY'S FINAL PARADE ORDERS.

Several Outings Booked for the Day.

John J. Mahoney, chief marshal of the Labor day parade, announces that all unions must be in line by 9 o'clock Monday morning, and that all organizations arriving late will have to take chances on getting the places that have been alloted to them.

All bands are instructed to report at the Building Laborers' hall in Middle street at 8.30 o'clock. The bands have not been assigned positions as yet.

Marshal Mahoney, who has been appointed chairman of the committee on sports, announces a fathers' contest as one of the features. This will be open to four members of the Fathers' union and the contestants are: Bartholomew Gannon, Peter A. Golden, Fred Lambert and Willis Bordelcau. Suitable prizes will be given the winners of all contests.

Ten dollar prizes will be given to the union presenting the best appearance in line, to the union displaying the best feature, and to the union carrying the best labor motto. The judges will be Aldermen Goward and Libby, Councilmen McCluskey, Stafford and Garvey.

A meeting of the Building Laborers is called for tomorrow morning. Paul Bretschnider of the Bakers' union urgently invites all bakers, whether members of a union or not, to meet at the Arlington hotel at 8 o'clock and join in the parade and afterwards in the bakers' picnic at Varnum Landing.

There was a meeting of mule spinners last evening in Spinners' hall. All spinners are requested to meet at the hall Monday morning at 8 o'clock to participate in the Labor Day parade. It is hoped that all will turn out.

The plasterers and firemen's unions perfected arrangements for the day at their meetings last evening.

THE LEATHER WORKERS.

The Leather Workers' Protective union, No. 6014 will be prominent in the Labor Day parade. The White Bros.' company will furnish a float which will illustrate the complete process of leather tanning. About 2000 men will be in line. They will meet in Bay State hall on Monday at 8 a. m., for parade duty. Last night they had a drill under the direction of President C. H. McCullough and will undoubtedly make a fine appearance in the line.

The union was formed last January and got its charter April 1, mainly through the energetic work of Mr. McCullough, its first president. The present officers of the union are: President J. J. Whalen; vice president, Robert McClean; secretary, Jos. Shore; treasurer, Philip Fabrow; financial secretary, Robert Baron; guide, Bernard Cosgrove; guard, Jos. Le Bell; ex-president, C. H. McCullough.

After the parade all the participants and their friends will go to Mountain Rock to take part in the gala day.

THE FORESTERS.

Court Merrimack, F. of A., will hold a grand field day on the Fair Grounds, Monday afternoon. There will be a varied list of sports and a concert by the Cadet band.

The gathering at Nahnasset Monday will be under the auspices of the West Chelmsford Debating society. Besides the usual sports there will be a grand water pageant with beautiful illumination.

TO BAKERS.

Union or non-union men you all know that this is the first time the bakers have ever celebrated in this city.

There are 100 bakers here, 60 of whom are on the list to march, but where are the others? Are they afraid to come out of their holes or bakeshops, whatever they call them, once in a whole year?

Now, I hope that all will take this opportunity to improve our condition and so report on Labor Day at 8 o'clock at the Arlington hotel, one for all and all for one. After that we will enjoy ourselves at a good, old-fashioned picnic at Varnum's Landing. Free dancing and racing with the chance to win $5 at baseball or any other game. The committee have done all in their power to give the bakers and their friends a jolly time. Don't render our efforts fruitless by your absence.

Per order,
—Paul Bretschnider, Gen. Man.

A quorum of the board of overseers of the poor met last night on the call of the secretary and approved bills.

TUXEDO

Washing Powder

comes in the only

Full

pound packages (16 ozs. not 12) on the market for 5 Cts.

A WOMAN DEAD

Had Committed Suicide at Crawford House.

SHE HAD A GAS TUBE IN HER MOUTH.

Identified as Mrs. Cushing of Cambridge.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 3.—The identity of a woman who committed suicide last night at the Crawford House was established this morning by Wallace E. Cushing of Cambridgeport who recognized the body as that of his wife. Mrs. Cushing was found dead in her room at the hotel with one end of a rubber tube in her mouth and the other attached to the gas jet. No cause for the act can be ascertained.

OPERATOR KILLED.

IN A COLLISION ON A BICYCLE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Watertown, N. Y., Sept. 3.—While riding a wheel last night Wayne Howe Parsons, local manager for the Postal Telegraph company, was run into by another wheelman and sustained injuries, from which he died this morning. Mr. Parsons was 62 years old. He was a member of the telegraph corps in the civil war.

DEATHS.

CARROLL—Ellen Carroll, infant daughter of John and Mary Carroll, died yesterday at the home of her parents, rear 101 Market street, aged 3 months, 26 days. The funeral was held in the afternoon.

LADD—Frank H. Ladd, aged 47 years, died at his residence, 196 School street, last night. He was a well known expressman. He leaves a widow and one son.

CARSON—Mrs. Margaret Carson died yesterday at the residence of her son-in-law, Paris K. Taylor, 166 Smith street, aged 77 years. Deceased was the widow of Joseph Carson.

MARSHALL—Rose A. Marshall, wife of Amos S. Marshall, died yesterday afternoon at her late home, 30 North street, aged 36 years. Deceased is survived by her husband, one daughter, Miss Kate, two sons, James and William, one brother, Edward Gallagher, and one sister, Mrs. Maurice Feeley of Amesbury.

BUZZELL—Gertrude, M. Buzell, aged 6 months, daughter of Elijah and Annie Buzzell, died Friday at the home of her parents, 2 Summer street court.

SULLIVAN—William Sullivan, infant son of James and Jennie Sullivan, died yesterday at the residence of his parents, 21 Sixth avenue.

DICKEY—Mrs. Mary E. Dickey, wife of Daniel H. Dickey, died at her home on Cohas avenue, near the Dickey road, Manchester, N. H., at about 12 o'clock Wednesday night, after a long and lingering illness.

The deceased was sixty years, nine months and five days old and was born in Lowell, Mass., the daughter of Matthew P. and Jane Worthen.

In 1855 she married Daniel H. Dickey and moved to the Island Pond road, residing there until 1876, when with her husband she removed to a house near where she lived at the time of her death.

Besides her husband, Mrs. Dickey is survived by a daughter, Mrs. James B. Towle of this city, two brothers, Edward A. Worthen of Akron, Ohio, and Charles C. Worthen of Wardner, Idaho, and one sister, Mrs. H. C. Brown of North Billerica, Mass.—Manchester Mirror.

A HUSTLING FIRM.

A. G. Pollard & Co., of Lowell who last Tuesday bought out the large stock owned by Wescott, have the reputation of being great hustlers and what they have done in the few days they have been here demonstrates the fact. They had from Tuesday noon until Saturday noon to vacate the store but that did not bother this firm. By Thursday night everything in the store had been packed and shipped to Lowell. Fifteen men and three ladies from their large Lowell store did the work and could have done it quicker had packing cases been on hand. Messrs. Pollard and Dunlap both say that Westcott kept a great stock and they were pleasantly surprised when they came to examine it after the sale. The fact is that the Westcott company closed out its old stock before moving into the new store, and so the goods that the Lowell men bought were fresh and up to date. They claim there is no old stuff in the stock and Pollard & Co. are satisfied that they bought it cheap. They say that Westcott knew how to keep a stock if he did let his expenses run away with him. Manchester's loss is Lowell's gain, for Pollard & Co. intend to hustle off the stock at once. If cheap prices will make it go, Pollard & Co. made their bid on that and bought it low.—Manchester Mirror and American.

POLICE COURT.

Only one of nine drunks was sentenced. Owen J. Riley was the only and unlucky one who went to the workhouse for four months. Five were fined and three released.

Antonio Picano, keeping unlicensed pool room was fined $15.

Albert Finch will pay a fine of $50, which is very light, for illegal selling of liquor.

Rev. Frank A. Warfield will be installed as pastor of the First Congregational church on Sept. 14.

WARD FIVE.

A THREE-CORNERED FIGHT IS ON

The fight for overseer of the poor in ward five is a three-cornered affair in which the contestants are Councilman Sullivan, Constable John McManus, and Jeremiah McGlinchey. The latter was Mr. O'Brien's opponent in the last contest and polled 300 votes. He feels that this year, starting out with the experience of a former campaign his chances should be considerably increased over the last time and already his friends have taken hold of his canvass.

Constable McManus is making an active campaign and says he is meeting with the best of encouragement. His canvass is unique and he cites his many good acts toward the poor people as a quality that should give his candidacy strength. He also says that being acquainted with the condition of the poor people, he should be sent to the board of overseers of the poor to look out for them.

There are few who do not know McManus and his acquaintance extended as it is will be of great benefit to him.

Councilman Sullivan is regarded by both his opponents as a strong candidate in the ward. He has already served two terms in the council and feels that he can do as good service for his people in the overseers of the poor.

ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL

CORPS OF TEACHERS FOR ENSUING YEAR.

St. Patrick's Boys' school will reopen next Tuesday and the outlook is exceedingly promising for a successful year. The corps of teachers includes all experienced brothers. Bro. Clement will continue as director and Bro. Hugh will teach the graduating class, the other classes being presided over by Bro. Albin, Bro. Celestin, Bro. Pius, Bro. Fidelis, Bro. Camillis, Bro. Gerard, Bro. Cyprian, Bro. Lynus, and Bro. Maurice.

HELD CLAMBAKE.

RAILROAD MEN ENJOY A GRAND BAKE AT THEIR YARD.

There was a swell time at the N. Y., N. H., and H. yard yesterday when the second clam bake of the employes was held under the direction of Conductor Charles King, with a large number of assistants.

After all had enjoyed a most bountiful repast, Ben Dunklee called to order and the first speaker was ex-alderman John C. Wilson whom he introduced as the next mayor of Lowell. Mr. Wilson spoke in a happy vein, keeping away from politics. Alderman Fred Tuttle also spoke.

LADIES OF CHARITY.

The meeting of the Ladies of Charity of St. John's hospital at the hospital tomorrow afternoon will be of unusual importance. In view of the probability that the hospital will be obliged to care for sick soldiers the help of the ladies may be required. A large attendance is therefore desired.

SEVERAL ACCIDENTS

TWO RUN OVER DURING THE STORM.

Charles Ross was run over by a light wagon last night at the corner of Fletcher and Cross streets. The ambulance conveyed him to St. John's hospital. His injuries were not serious but he was unconscious for some time.

James Pierce of Sargent street was also struck by a carriage not far from the same place. Mr. Pierce had just turned the corner of Varney and Fletcher streets when the vehicle came dashing along in the opposite direction. It was too late for the man to escape and he was knocked down and run over. The ambulance was called and he was taken to his home. The fellow who drove the team did not stop or slack up to see how much damage he had done. Mr. Pierce is an elderly man aged about 65 years.

Maynard Pierce, a man employed by George Lynch, the Marion street, wood dealer, received severe injuries in the back at Davis & Sargent's lumber mill yesterday afternoon. One of the big bolts broke and struck him a little below the neck. At the same time a belt came off and also struck the man in the back.

MATRIMONIAL.

ADAMS—FIFE.

Mr. Mark A. Adams, paymaster of the Atherton mills, and Miss E. Blanche Fife were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Fife, South street, on Thursday evening. Rev. C. E. Fisher performed the nuptials. A number of immediate friends and relatives witnessed the ceremony.

A Table Requisite

Light, crisp, and flaky. The most delicious biscuit ever baked. An antidote for hunger.

FAVORITE MILK BISCUIT

An appetizing accompaniment for soup or salad. Sold everywhere, with the word "*Favorite*" on every biscuit.

NATIONAL BISCUIT CO.

THE SEWER LOAN

Calling for $30,000 Passed by the Aldermen.

MONEY APPROPRIATED FOR THE TAX CASES.

Jurors Drawn for September Term.

There was a special meeting of the aldermen yesterday afternoon and particularly to draw jurors.

Alderman Holbrook was appointed by the mayor to draw the names of jurors for the September term of the civic court in Lowell. He did so with the following result:

William Nelson, 8 Bassett street; Patrick R. Monahan, 16 Albion street; Horace B. Lang, 65 Forrest street; John K. Lyon, rear 35 Summer street; Michael O'Shea, 14 Pleasant street; Charles F. Fish, 36 Dover street.

James Gookin, 300 Concord street, and William E. Noyes, 36 Robbins street, were drawn for the grand jury by Alderman Goward.

The resolution for $10,000 to be drawn from the general fund for the law department to be used in the tax cases was given its final passage in concurrence, six votes being cast.

The appropriation of $30,000 for sewers as amended by the common council was given its final passage.

AIKEN STREET PAVING.

The mayor and superintendent of streets, Cheney, opened bids yesterday afternoon for the paving of Aiken street. The Boston Paving company put in the highest bid, $2.35 a yard. The Narragansett Concession company of Providence in conjunction with E. A. Smith of Lowell offered to do the work for $2.15 a yard. Dunn brothers of Scranton, Pa., gave figures on three kinds of paving, $1.75, $1.86, and $1.97 a yard.

The contracts call for asphalt paving. The mayor and the superintendent did not reach any decision, but they will probably award the contract today.

PERSONAL.

Miss Annie Long of Marion street has returned after a pleasant sojourn at Bar Harbor and the mountains and other places of interest.

Miss Agnes Hamilton and Carrie Bartlett of this city and Maude Thomas of Boston are visiting in New York city.

Mrs. A. H. Dunne, the well known milliner of Boston, is visiting at the home of Mrs. Frank Fay, 81 London street, and will start for New York Tuesday with her trimmer, Miss Nellie Foley of this city.

George Parker of Parker & Sons, of Stevens street is spending his vacation in Maine.

Miss Susie Kimball of Stevens street is spending a two weeks' vacation in Boothbay, Me.

Patrol Officer John Hickson is again occupying his old seat in the police wagon. Officer Phil Dwyer, who assumed the duties during his absence has again been detailed to street duty.

Mrs. Catherine Doyle will spend the remainder of the summer and next winter down South, returning in the spring.

Rev. Fr. McCarthy of Omaha, Neb., who has been visiting his aunt, Mrs. Ellen Spencer of Lincoln street, has returned to his station, after an enjoyable sojourn at points of interest along the route.

Misses Lena and Ada Morris of the Mammoth road will spend a two week's vacation at Coney Island.

Messrs. James Rogers, Frank Kiernan, John Laffey, James Horman, William Cullinan, and Misses Horman, Cullinan, Kennedy, Marley and several others, all of whom are of Collinsville, will enjoy a moonlight excursion to Harmony Grove next weeke.

Henry Mann is at Bradford, Vt.

Plumbers are requested to meet Labor Day at 8 o'clock a. m. at Plumbers' room Barrister's Hall, corner Merrimack and Central streets.

REV. FR. JOYCE LECTURED.

A reception and concert in aid of the church funds was held at Rollo Bay, P. E. Island, Monday evening, at which the Rev. W. D. Joyce delivered an address and Mrs. E. P. McOsker, Mrs. Hugh Walker of this city and the Misses Kiggan of Boston assisted in the concert.

A bit of recreation such as you will get at Winnipesaukee on September 10th will do you good.

JOHN H. COFFEY

THE FUNERAL WILL BE HELD MONDAY.

The remains of John H. Coffey whose sudden death yesterday in Juniper Point shocked his legion of friends in this city, arrived last night at the northern depot. They were immediately taken in charge by Undertaker O'Donnell and conveyed to late home of the deceased at the corner of Marginal and Wilder street. They will lie in state there until Monday morning at 9 o'clock, when the cortege will proceed to St. Patrick's church of which he was a prominent member where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated. As deceased was a very popular citizen of the city, the services will be largely attended. He was born in Lowell in 1857 and was 41 years old.

A SHUT DOWN.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Fall River, Mass., Sept. 3.—The following mills will shut down next week: American Linen, Merchants, Pocasset, Stafford, Flint, Laurel Lake, and Westpoint. The curtailment movement will probably diminish as the market continues to improve, the advance of 1-16 of a cent announced during the week, having aided materially in having the treasurers decide to keep their machinery in operation.

The print cloth market is quiet and unchanged at 2 1-16 cents.

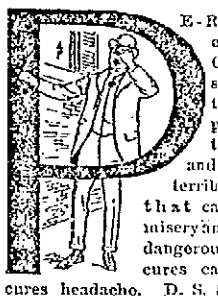
Henry Kirpson, secretary of the Republican County committee, was in town yesterday and said that no date or place had as yet been selected to hold the county convention. If held in Lowell, Associate or Music hall will be alright.

HEADACHE.

Do Not Allow It to Become Chronic.

If Unchecked, Insanity is Often the Result.

Head Pains That Result From Catarrh, Cured by Pe-ru-na.



PE-RU-NA always cures catarrh. Catarrh is responsible for that terrible pressure between the eyes, and many of the terrible headaches that cause so much misery and are really so dangerous. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh and so cures headache. D. S. Stout, of Salvana, Tex., writes: "I would not take anything for the relief that your Pe-ru-na has given me. I have said so much about it that our druggist here can scarcely get sufficient to supply the demand. Since taking Pe-ru-na my headaches have almost entirely ceased."

Buy Pe-ru-na of your druggist, or if you will write to Dr. S. B. Hartman, of Columbus, Ohio, he will advise you free of charge.

BIG DEMONSTRATION

AT THE LINCOLN TO HURRY HOME OUR TROOPS.

The Lincoln club's demonstration to hurry along the return of the Sixth regiment which will be held at its rooms in Wyman's Exchange tonight promises to be a big and a non-partisan affair.

Mayor Bennett has signified his willingness to preside and among the speakers expected to be present are Alderman Dinon, John C. Wilson, Alderman O. A. Libby, Representative James P. Ramsay, Councilman McCluskey, Senator Putnam, Alderman Cosgrove, Representative W. H. I. Hayes, Alderman Holbrook, Alderman Lucius Derby, Councilman Garvey, Hon. Fisher H. Pearson, the editors of the several local newspapers and others.

The meeting will be for the ladies as well as gentlemen and the members of the city council are especially invited to attend. It is highly probable that at the close of the meeting some tangible action will be taken looking to the speedy return of our troops to Lowell.

Try the trips over Winnipesaukee on September 10th for that tired feeling.

NO FIREMEN'S BALL.

At the regular meeting of the Firemen's Fund association, last night, it was voted to dispense with the usual ball this year on account of the hard times and the condition of Huntington hall in which the ball has always been held. The average earnings of the annual ball have been between $1000 and $2000.

Boys' school suits at low prices at Steele's, Cor. Central and Prescott street.

FURIOUS RUNAWAY.

ON THORNDIKE STREET YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

An excited horse belonging to the New York and Boston express company and attached to one of the company's wagons, ran away yesterday. Several attempts were made by pedestrians to stop the frightened animal, but were fruitless. One man got into the team only to be thrown out again. After a mad run through Thorndike street, the horse took a turn around Hood's laboratory and then down Highland street and finally was caught at the court house in a bruised condition. The wagon was badly damaged. The driver of the team jumped from the wagon on Thorndike street as soon as the animal became unmanageable.

All wool knee pant suits ages, 6 to 15, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 at Steele's, Prescott street.

Boys' suits, with extra pants to match at Steele's, Prescott street.

KITCHENER SMILES.

George Kitchener, manager of Tom Boyle's Quincy, is broadly smiling at his friends today for a boy has come to gladden his home and the little fellow is doing finely.

You will get $2.00 worth of enjoyment all right if you take in the excursion to Lake Winnipesaukee on September 10th.

There was to have been a meeting of the Memorial tablet committee at City hall yesterday afternoon, but the members failed to appear, with the exception of Councilman Kennedy.

The water board gave a hearing last night on the relocating of the pipes made necessary by the widening of Andover street. No business was transacted.

Pain-Killer.

(PERRY DAVIS'.)

A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is

Pain-Killer.

This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.

It is a simple, safe and quick cure for Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Croup, Toothache.

TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

DON'T YOU WITCH

you had a pint bottle of Dows' Witch Hazel—only 25c. 389 Central St.

A NEW LAW EXPOUNDED

For the Sun Readers by John W. McEvoy, Esq.

The Gist and the Bearings of the Enactment for Collecting Debts and Settling With Creditors—Much Depends Upon the Discretion of the Court.

The following article dictated at the solicitation of The Sun by John W. McEvoy, Esq., gives a very clear and comprehensive review of the law and its bearings in various directions. The article is well worth perusal by everybody who wishes to be informed on the scope and character of the new law regulating the collection and payment of debts and the penalties for non-payment, in violation of the court's order:

Chapter 519 of the Acts passed by the legislature in its session the present year is entitled "An act to provide an equitable process after judgment in certain cases." As the readers of The Sun have been favored with the publication of the act, it is unnecessary to give at this time any more than a summary of its provisions. The gist of the act is that a creditor who has already obtained or may in the future obtain a judgment against a debtor founded upon a claim for the necessaries of life, may apply to a clerk of a subordinate court, such as our police court, for an order compelling the debtor to appear at a designated time and place and submit to an examination into his circumstances, his income from any source and his ability to pay the judgment debt. If the debtor fails to appear, the inquiry may proceed in his absence and a finding may be made that he is either able or unable to pay the whole debt or make partial payments thereof, as the case may be, and after first allowing the debtor out of his income or wages a reasonable sum for his own support and that of his family the court may enter a decree fixing the time, place and amounts of payments to be made by the judgment debtor, which decree shall be subject to revision at any time on notice and inquiry and proof of changed circumstances. Upon failure to comply with such or a subsequent decree, the creditor may cause the debtor to again appear before the court and explain why the order has not been complied with, and unless the debtor shows good cause, he may be committed to jail for contempt of court for a period of not more than fourteen days for any one contempt. He may, however, be released at any time by order of the court upon payment of the claim and costs or upon his giving his bond with one or more sureties, conditioned that he will comply with all decrees of court in respect to the matter or after seven days' confinement the debtor may be released upon his own personal recognizance that he will henceforth comply with all decrees of the court.

A judgment debtor may himself apply for the benefits of the provisions of this act and may cause his judgment creditor to be cited to appear and show cause why the judgment debtor should not be allowed examination under this act, in which case the proceedings are the same as when the judgment creditor is the moving party. The act also provides that while the proceedings of one judgment creditor are pending, all other suits to recover on judgments are suspended.

It will be noted that the basis of the act depends upon the prerequisite that a judgment founded upon a claim for the necessaries of life has been obtained. That is, before proceedings can be had under this act, a suit must have been brought by the creditor in the usual way on a claim for necessaries, such as food, rent, or other proper sustenance, and whether with or without trial a judgment obtained by the plaintiff who thereupon becomes the judgment creditor. Naturally, the first questions that arise are, what is the object of such legislation, whom is it designed to benefit and will it accomplish its ends without making the remedy more odious than the disease? The law was passed largely through the efforts of an association of retail grocers and other provision dealers because of their inability to collect claims principally under twenty dollars, for which existing statutes had no special provision as to the examination of the debtor after judgment, as in the case of poor debtor hearings on executions above that amount, though under the new law there is no limit as to the amount of the judgment to be recovered in order that a claim may be prosecuted under it.

Prior to the passage in 1886 and 1887 of the law making weekly payments compulsory on certain corporations and others and the voluntary adoption of weekly payments by those not affected by that law, but little difficulty was experienced in the collection of debts except where there was a valid assignment of wages. Before the enactment of a weekly payment law, the trustee process was effective as a collecting agency, but since that time, except where large amounts are held, its power to get at the wages of a debtor if resisted, has become almost exhausted. The retail dealers, tenement property owners and other interested parties have endeavored at different times to persuade the legislature to repeal the law exempting the sum of ten dollars from every trustee attachment but notwithstanding their energetic efforts the law still remains in force. Disappointed but not dismayed they pursued their efforts further and finally secured the passage of the act under consideration. Thus it will be seen who constituted the motive power of such legislation, and who expected to be benefited by it. Though the act contains a provision enabling the debtor to secure its alleged benefits, still it is hardly possible that any judgment debtor desires such legislation or will apply for its protection.

Whether the act in its operation will deal justly between debtor and creditor remains to be seen. Assuming the existence of the evils it is supposed to correct, and the necessity of some such legislation, is the act likely to accomplish its purpose without causing other and greater grievances? To me it seems that some of the provisions of the act will be pernicious in effect and dangerous as precedents. To begin with, the law is retroactive in effect, in that as a judgment of our court is good for twenty years, or longer, if it can be proved that the debt on which it was founded has not been paid, all the judgments for many years passed may be resurrected and the debtors cited into court and compelled to disclose their income from any source, and if able, be ordered to pay such sums at such times as the court may direct, or take the consequences. It is not necessary that the judgment should be obtained in our local court as the act applies to a judgment obtained "in any case" anywhere, providing, of course, that the judgment can be satisfactorily proved, which, doubtless will be an expensive process if the full record of an outside court must be certified. The creditor must prove also that the judgment which he has obtained against the debtor is founded solely on a claim for necessaries furnished and should it appear that the judgment included something that could not properly be regarded as necessaries, then relief under this act could not be had. Another objectionable feature is that in case the debtor fails to appear, an inquiry may proceed in his absence. But in that event, how can the court properly learn the debtor's circumstances and his ability to pay unless it relies upon hearsay or the prejudiced testimony of the judgment creditor.

The most vicious part of the act is that which authorizes the debtor's imprisonment for contempt for a period of fourteen days and a like imprisonment for every successive contempt in failing to comply with any of the many orders and counter orders that the court may wisely or unwisely make in the years that may sometimes elapse between the beginning and the end of the proceedings under this act. In these days when the people, the press, and the bar have joined in agitating a demand for the abolition of the judicial power to punish for contempt, or at least such a curtailment of that power as will permit the accused the privilege of a trial, it is strange that our legislature took such a backward step by enlarging this troublesome privilege of the court, in fact, making it almost compulsory by imposing petty duties which can be enforced in no other way. As there is no appeal from commitments for contempt and as none is provided in this act, the objection to the enlargement of that power in the hands of the court may be readily seen.

It is the policy of the law to discourage litigation especially in small things but it is plain to all that unless the terms of this act are construed strictly as they should be in favor of the debtor there will be continually before the court a great graft of suitors, causing much inconvenience to judges and many vexations to the unfortunate debtors. It will enable unscrupulous collectors to harass, if not terrify, those who, through adversity, have fallen in debt and permit of considerable speculation in the prosecution of claims and purchase of judgments.

It concentrates great power in the presiding judge and compels him to descend to the investigation and adjustment of a man or woman's mode of living so far as their personal or family expenditures are concerned. It will necessitate the ventilation of a man's private affairs in open court and impose on the judge the disagreeable duty of instructing every judgment debtor how he and his family may live and still contribute in amounts, however small, to the payment of his debts.

Thus it will be seen that in its operation the law is in danger of encroaching upon a man's private rights. The act is paternal in its character and as such may be suited to a monarchial form of government but in this liberty-loving republic, the exercise on the part of a court of so much power and restraint over the individual and his family is contrary to all our country's traditions and the aims and declarations of its founders. Such inquisitorial privileges are not only permitted but required if necessary, by this act which is contrary to the genius of our institutions and offensive to us as a people, supposed to be born free and equal before the law. The law in its present form cannot be upheld or ever tolerated because of the pretext that its enactment was necessary to get after the "dead beats" who, as we know, form but a small percentage of those who mean to be honest, but whom circumstances make them appear to be otherwise.

However, as the presiding judge is allowed almost unlimited discretionary power and as we are specially favored in having upon the local bench a man so capable, so experienced, and above all (for the purposes of this act) so humane as Judge Hadley, the unfortunate debtor may take hope and fearlessly respond to the process which compels him to appear and disclose his financial condition. It is certain that no man will be ordered to do anything he cannot reasonably do, and that due allowance will be made for a man's inability to pay money when prevented through sickness, lack of employment, or other form of adversity.

Other objections of a technical character appear to me, but a discussion of them would not be of interest to the readers of The Sun.

—John W. McEvoy, Esq.

5 dozen light weight all worsted footless $1.00 golf hose, 50c. a pair to close. latest tops, received today. Steele & Co., Prescott street.

NO PAPER MONDAY

There will be no paper published on Monday (Labor Day) Tuesday's Sun will contain a full account of the day's observance.

Another lot of those shirts with two detachable collars, A1 patterns at 50c. Steele & Co.'s, Prescott street.

Buy your boy's school outfit at Steele & Co.'s, and save money.

CARPET MILLS.

WILL SHUT DOWN TODAY FOR A WEEK.

The employes of the Lowell Manufacturing company are again doomed to idleness, for yesterday it was announced that the works would be shut down all week. The operatives are much discouraged.

J. V. KEYES & CO.

Last week gave ladies of Lowell some great bargains in remnants of black dress goods.

During the coming week of September 5th, we will give just as good bargains in colored dress goods. Remnants long enough for skirts and dresses. We make a specialty of dress goods and linings. You do not want to miss these bargains. Special prices also on linings to go with goods.

—J. V. Keyes & Co.
The Black Goods House of Lowell,
J. V. Keyes, J. S. Banford.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.
{SEAL.} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

CHESTER CUMMINGS OF CO. M, Sick with Fever at St. Xavier's Hospital, New York.

OUR SOLDIER BOYS

Master Cummings Writes on Novel Paper.

THE INSIDE OF A TOMATO CAN WRAPPER.

Dr. Bell Writes From Fortress Monroe.

The following letter from Dr. R. E. Bell of this city now at Fortress Monroe, has been received by a member of the Lowell auxiliary:

"Your letter received this morning. The order of which you speak is dated August 10th; it reached us about a week ago, perhaps ten days ago. The order states that the government will allow sixty cents per each man for the extra food required by those not able to eat in the regular mess hall or tent. This order is not just clear to us, but this is our understanding of it. This amount is ample to give every sick man all he requires. There should be no man suffering for the want of proper food if the surgeons do their duty, and I certainly believe they will. I think our friends in the north may rest assured that all will now go along smoothly. I think we are all right here now and shall not need any more money. If the people wish the men to have luxuries, they must still send money. This extra amount from the government will give the men everything that is necessary and many little extras. A lady of your city sent me a check for $25 a few days ago. This being Sunday I spent it for ice cream. We have a lot of men well enough to be sent home tomorrow. I concluded this Sunday afternoon would be a little brighter if they were treated to something which is not included in our ration list. The Massachusetts Aid Society have sent me money enough to put up a large plant for distilling the water. Our attendant give out after one week and I think the water is to blame. The Red Cross association gave me permission to have a large milk sterilizer made so that our typhoid fever patients are not getting bad or sour milk. This hospital is now in fine shape. We have treated about one thousand men with only sixteen deaths. We have had over three hundred cases of typhoid fever. I hope Camp Wikoff will soon get into good shape. We expect one hundred men and sixty sick men tomorrow. I am suffering from malaria, and the effects of the terrible heat, but I cannot get away now. I may get a few days' leave the first of September. If there is anything more I can explain, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

The Sun prints today a photo of Chester Cummings of Crosby street, a gallant soldier lad of Company M, Ninth regiment, who is now confined at the St. Xavier hospital in New York, suffering with others from the dread malaria as a result of a cruel experience in Santiago de Cuba.

Master Cummings, for he is yet a youth, was one of the youngest and most active members, along with being of the the most popular of Co. M. He was one of the first to get around the difficulty of writing without letter paper, for on July 14, he sent a letter to his mother written on the back of a tomato can wrapper. While on a march he spied an old tomato can with a gorgeous red wrapper and a picture of "Delaware Beauties Tomatoes Packed at Milford, Sussex Co., Del," and bearing the trade mark of Reis & Hirsch. Deftly he removed the wrapper, torn and soiled, from around the can and as soon as he got time, he sat down and wrote a letter to his mother on the back of the wrapper, using up every inch of space on it.

Then another time he sent home a deck of peculiar Spanish playing cards which he had procured at Santiago. These and the tomato can wrapper, Mrs. Cummings will always prize.

Here are a couple of the gallant lad's letters:

Santiago, Aug. 14. 1898.

Dear Sister—I received your letter and am glad to learn of the things of interest in Lowell. You say it has been warm there. It might have been but it never could compare with this torrid country. I am happy to be informed that all enjoyed the Fourth. Angus McDonald, who was sick in Camp Alger became worse when he reached Cuba and he hadn't been on the soil but a short time when a stray Spanish bullet found a resting place in one of his legs. He was almost immediately transported to Key West. Tell all my Lowell friends that I send my best regards.

Your Brother.

On the same day, Aug. 14, Private Cummings also wrote to his father in this city and on the following day communicated with his brother.

His mother has received several letters besides those directed to other members of the family. The first named letter is as follows:

Santiago de Cuba.

Dear Father: We are going to New York in a couple of weeks and I will soon be with you. We can get letters here every days now so don't be backward in writing. I am, as my previous letters state in tolerably good health, and will soon be as chipper as the best of them.

The letter to his brother in substance is:

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 15.

Dear Brother—Your letter to me arrived all right. In answer to your inquiry, I will say that we have yet a tough fight before us. I have gone through a lesson severely in the art of dodging bullets and even if I say it myself, I proved to be an apt scholar, at any rate, I came out of the encounters with a while skin. The smokeless powder completely fooled us in regard to the position of our opponents while their leaden missiles of death rained like a thounder storm in the midst of our regiment. Many a brave soldier boy will return home no more as the result.

You say the Spanish playing cards have been received; take good care of them, as they are a valuable souvenir. With love to all,

Your Brother.

Sylvester F. Lane of Lowell of Co. M, Ninth regiment, who is at the Carney hospital, was delirious all day yesterday and last evening his condition was considered to be serious. He is said to have weighed 217 pounds when he enlisted and has been reduced by sickness to 125 pounds.

All of the other patients at this hospital were last night said to be doing very nicely indeed.

A correspondent writes from Camp Wikoff: "I called to see Lieut. Gillow. Beside his cot sat two surgeons. One bent over asking him questions. The poor fellow was burning up with fever but the doctors say he is a promising patient and that he will pull through all right.

In another ward I saw ex-Senator Edward F. O'Sullivan of the Lawrence company. He recognized me and has a good grip in his handshake but he is but a mere shadow of his former self. He has not that yellow Cubanish look that most of the returning soldiers have and as soon as his stomach is toned up so that he can retain something on it the doctors say that he will improve.

"Sergt. O'Sullivan is hopeful and is looking forward to the day when he will start for home. 'I'll be all right,' said he 'as soon as I get home and get some home nursing. I long to see my wife and children and to be with them.' "

James Everett, orderly for General Adelbert Ames, is home on a parole. He arrived from Santiago last Saturday and is still suffering from the dreadful typhoid fever.

BURIAL AT SEA.

Brother Gilard of St. Patrick's Boys' school has received word of the death of his brother, who was a member of the national guard of Washington. He suffered two sunstrokes while fighting in Cuba and had apparently recovered. He was taken ill again and died while on his way home and was buried at sea.

SALMON BRINGS NEWS.

Arthur Salmon, for whose untiring efforts in behalf of Lowell's soldiers, the thanks of the community are due, will meet the friends of Lowell's sick soldiers at city hall late this afternoon and give them all information regarding the sufferers. Yesterday Mr. Salmon was at Camp Wikoff and shook the hand of every Lowell man there. He also gathered all the information about their illness, inquired of them their wants and took messages from them to give to their folks at home.

Today he is doing a similar duty at Boston and expects to arrive home at 1 o'clock. Then he will proceed to city hall where he will meet the friends of the sick soldiers of Company M of the Ninth.

It will be to the advantage of those who have loved ones at Camp Wikoff or in Boston to see Mr. Salmon.

Joe Patchen, the Famous Black Stallion, Driven by his Owner, C. W. Marks, that Went a Mile Yesterday at Readville, in 2.02, Making a New World's Record for Amateur Drivers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
Has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, SS.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of CHARLES RILEY, late of Lowell, in said County, deceased, intestate.

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to James B. O'Connor of Lowell in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Lowell in said County of Middlesex, on the twentieth day of September A. D., 1898 at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Lowell Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this second day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.
JOHN J. O'CONNOR, Attorney.

THE BEST TEST
of a medicine is what it does. Dows' Worm Syrup removes the pesky things every time. 319 Central Street.

FITS CURED
(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.)
Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address, Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York

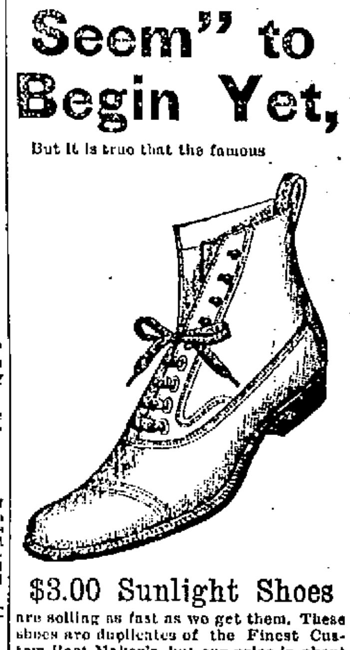
SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER
It will keep your chickens strong and healthy. It will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for moulting hens, and prevents all diseases. It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs only a tenth of a cent a day. Nothing on earth will
MAKE HENS LAY
like it. Therefore, no matter what kind of food you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit this fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce eggs. It is sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail.
If you can't get it send to us. Ask first
One pack. 25 cts. five $1. Large 2-lb can $1.20. Six cans Exp. paid, $5. Sample of Best Poultry Paper sent free.
I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

If You Want Clean, Bright
COAL
Free from impurities, coal that ignites quickly and has good lasting qualities. Order of the
Middlesex Coal Co.
6 FLETCHER STREET,
And order now.
H. P. Hosey, President. J. J. Smith, Manager.
Telephone 571-2.

ZYNO—Cut this Coupon out.
GOOD FOR A SAMPLE OF
ZYNO
The Great Mexican Blood Tonic
Goodale's Drug Store.

Cleaning-Up
Cleaning-Up
Cleaning-Up
IN OUR
Underwear Dept.
It will pay you to buy light weight Underwear at the prices we offer. A few small lots, different prices, we have made one price of all, and this price will clean them up.
23 Cents.
Why, it will be saving money for you to purchase this Underwear now for next season. Shrewd buyers will take advantage of this. BE AMONG THEM. Cleaning up our old lots of stockings. Well, here's where you get more real BIG VALUES, four pairs for 25c., three pairs for 25c., two pairs for 25c. We must clean them up, you want them at these prices, just half the money other people ask for them. Don't let this chance go by.
Lowell One-Price Clothing Co.
72-86 MERRIMACK STREET.

Under New Management.
GEORGE WATSON,
The well known Market street baker, has bought out the Bakery cor. of Market and Dummer streets and in the future everything will be piping hot and sweet, clean and wholesome in the bakery line from the establishment. Remember the place, GEORGE WATSON, Cor. of Market and Dummer streets.

It "Doesn't Seem" to Begin Yet,
But it is true that the famous

$3.00 Sunlight Shoes
are selling as fast as we get them. These shoes are duplicates of the Finest Custom Boot Maker's, but our price is about one-half of what they charge. Made on the latest lasts and shapes.
SUNLIGHT SHOE STORE,
100 Central St., Opp. Market.
High Grade Repairing.

CUSTOM SHIRTS

Made to your measure in any style or length. Made of the best linen and muslin with Wyeth's patent bosom and the patent continuous facings. On request will call with samples. Address
F. L. WYETH, Lowell.
Telephone Connection.

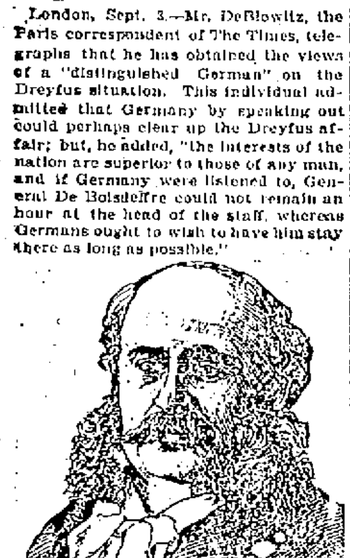
IT MAY BE
A little late to buy a Refrigerator, but you can save money on them now. Enough to pay you to invest.
Baby Carriages
And Go Carts we want to "muster out" and have marked them down to ensure their quick sale.
Ranges.
When you want one, don't fail to see ours.
GAYNOR & CO.
25 Prescott Street.

THE DREYFUS AFFAIR

The Germans Could Lift the Veil if They Would.

Some Think Henry Was a Scape Goat—The Scandal May Embroil the Two Nations.

London, Sept. 3.—Mr. DeBlowitz, the Paris correspondent of The Times, telegraphs that he has obtained the views of a "distinguished German" on the Dreyfus situation. This individual admitted that Germany by speaking out could perhaps clear up the Dreyfus affair; but, he added, "the interests of the nation are superior to those of any man, and if Germany were listened to, General De Boisdeffre could not remain an hour at the head of the staff, whereas Germans ought to wish to have him stay there as long as possible."



M. DE BLOWITZ.

De Blowitz says: "General De Boisdeffre's shortcomings are just as fully understood here in France. There was even an idea of sending him as French ambassador to St. Petersburg, a post he desired; but the incident of the Zola trial made his retention as chief of staff imperative. Now, however, the Germans no longer have a motive to keep silence."

Proceeding to relate from inside knowledge the history of the forgeries of Colonel Schwartzkoppen's (late German military attache in Paris) handwriting, the correspondent says the work was so cleverly done as to deceive Colonel Schwartzkoppen himself, who, even when he became aware of it, was unable to denounce it, owing to the introduction of certain names.

Mr. DeBlowitz arrives at this conclusion: "It is absolutely impossible that Lieutenant Colonel Henry should have attained the necessary professional dexterity. The actual forger therefore must be sought elsewhere, though it is likely enough that Henry concocted the phrases. Discovery would not be difficult and would elicit the whole truth."

The most prasinistic feelings continue to exist, the common belief being that Great Britain and Russia are on the eve of war and that the consequences of the Dreyfus scandal will involve France in war with Germany. The government is doing its best to stem the rising tide of agitation by a studied quiescence which scandalizes the papers, but it may succeed in getting over the crisis. Mr. Faure ignores the reproaches of the press and remains at Havre. Mr. Bourgeois, minister of education, is in Switzerland, Mr. Peytral, minister of finance, is at Marseilles, and Mr. Lockroy, minister of marine, is at Cherbourg. In the meantime, Mr. Cavaignac, minister of war, and Mr. Sarrien, minister of justice, are busy enough. Sarrien had two prolonged conferences with Mr. Brisson yesterday, and after Cavaignac's long interview with Sarrien, both ministerial conferences were devoted ministerial conferences were devoted to an endeavor to convince the minister for war of the necessity, on political grounds, of a revision of the Dreyfus case, which the whole country, including the army, now demands.

High officers confess that the discussions which will follow revision will probably entail war; but they say that would be preferable to having the army remain under a cloud, with the possibilities of agitation leading to civil strife.

It is said that the chamber of deputies will not assemble until October, by which time it is hoped the storm will have blown over. Almost all the ministers, it is believed, are now in favor of revision. Mr. Cavaignac alone is obdurate, insisting that he must first finish his departmental inquiries; and that even then he will act only under pressure of a threat of publication abroad of such disclosures as would leave him no alternative to revision.

Several officers of the highest distinction, it is alleged, threaten to resign their commissions and to publish the facts in order to force the government to act. In the crowd of speculations and alleged revelations, however, little that is actually new has been disclosed.

General Pellieux is [illegible] at having been deceived. He says that during the Zola trial he received a letter from a juryman begging him for proof of the guilt of Dreyfus. He learned elsewhere that the jury wanted the report of Captain Lebrun-Renaud, who is credited with having received a confession from Dreyfus. All of General Pellieux's demands upon the government failed to get anything but Henry's forged letter, which Pellieux took on trust. In his anger at this base deception, General Pellieux has now written to the governor of Paris, asking with brutal frankness to be placed upon the retired list, as he does not wish to be mixed up with "men lacking all sense of honor." The governor has begged him to reconsider his decision.

Colonel Picquart implores Mr. Labori, who was counsel for Zola in his recent trial, to cease efforts to obtain Picquart's freedom, as he says he can wait until Sept. 21, when he will be liberated and can face his accusers.

REVIEW OF TRADE

Fewer Failures Than In Past Years.

THE MONTH SHOWS ENCOURAGING SITUATION.

Great Increase In Exports for the Month.

New York, Sept. 3.—The smallest failures ever recorded in any month for five years, according to Dun & Co., were those of August. The enormous volume of business in a month usually one of the most inactive of the year demands attention. Postponement during the months of war of some contracts and purchases which have come forward explains part of the increase, and the strong absorption of securities explains part, but there has also been a great decline in the average of prices for all commodities.

The advance of 1-16th in cotton to 5.81 cents has followed a little better milling demand, with rather less favorable reports of probable yield, but the crop is at the worst likely to exceed the world's needs. The New Orleans cotton exchange makes the output for the past year 11,199,994 bales, and southern consumption 1,192,621 bales.

The shipments of boots and shoes from the east in August have been larger than in any previous year—419,402 cases in five weeks, against 445,122 in 1895, when the output to Sept. 1 had been 438,000 cases smaller than this year, and the August movement exceeds by 41,000 cases, or 10 percent, that of 1892.

The woolen mills have rather better orders, but not enough as yet to warrant running nearly full force, with the price of wool held at the west much above eastern markets, and by those markets about 1 cent higher than the calls are bidding. In cotton manufacture there is better demand, with 1-16th rise in print cloths, though brown sheetings are a shade lower, the demand for other goods being still fairly strong.

Exports have begun to increase, and for the week exceed last year's by $1,936,000, or 27 percent, while imports were smaller than last year by $318,000, or 5 percent. In view of the extraordinary magnitude of exports and reduction of imports a year ago, the figures indicate a large balance in favor of this country.

Failures for the week have been 171 in the United States, against 191 last year, and 22 in Canada, against 25 last year.

HISSED THE DEPUTIES.

Pana, Ills., Sept. 3.—Fifty-four deputy sheriffs who have been on guard duty at the Springside coal mines made a demonstration yesterday afternoon by marching in a body through the principal streets of the city, with loaded rifles and fixed bayonets, to the city hall park, where they rested on their arms for half an hour. They were in charge of Mayor Penwell and Chief Deputy William Baldwin. Later they returned to the Springside mine.

All along the line of march citizens hissed the deputies and applied all manner of epithets to them, but the deputies coolly continued the march. Mayor Penwell said the deputies were brought to the city on orders of Governor Tanner, but the state secretary of the labor bureau, David Ross, the governor's representative, looking into the situation, denied the statement of the mayor. Mayor Penwell said it was feared the lives of the deputies' and operators' families were in danger. The demonstration created great excitement.

BOSTON COAL LOST.

Boston, Sept. 3.—The barge, Moonbeam, coal laden, from Newport News for this port, has been abandoned off Barnegat by the steamer which had it in tow. The crew of four men was probably rescued. The barge was built in Searsport, Me., in 1859.

Mayor Farnham of Malden arrived in this city from Montauk Point yesterday, and in an interview said that matters were in bad shape there. He says that the Ninth regiment men look like walking skeletons. He thinks that half of them can safely be brought back to Boston at once.

Mr. Patrick Tansey and family are spending their vacation at Old Orchard.

A COURT MARTIAL

Demanded by Residents of Chatanooga.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Chickamauga Park, Sept. 2.—General Frank commander of the 23rd army corps, his staff, the corps headquarters' force, and ambulance corps, all left for Anniston, Ala., this morning. Tomorrow the headquarters of the 2nd and 3rd brigades will be ready to leave and then the Third Tennessee will go Monday. General Breckinridge has determined to learn the full truth about the hospital situation at Camp Thomas and has begun a vigorous investigation. If it is proven that any person or persons are guilty of neglect and mismanagement they will be punished accordingly.

Six prominent Chattanooga citizens, four of them leading physicians, have preferred charges against Major Hubbard surgeon of the 9th New York, who was charged with being responsible for the death of Sergeant Frank who was struck by a train a few days ago. It is claimed that Major Hubbard caused the removal of Sergeant Frank, when his life might have been saved by keeping him quiet and that when other physicians expostulated with him used language unbecoming a gentleman and an officer. A court-martial is demanded.

ANOTHER WAR IMMINENT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A special despatch from Paris, published this afternoon says the French cabinet has decided upon a revision of the Dreyfus case. It was announced this afternoon by La Patrie that several officers of the general staff had decided to resign shortly and divulge all they know of the entire Dreyfus affair. One officer declares that war will inevitably follow as a result of the revelations to be made concerning the machinations of another government.

BROOKS ASSUMES COMMAND.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

GUAYAMA, Island of Porto Rico, Sept. 1.—Delayed in transmission.—Upon General Miles' departure today General Brooks issued an order assuming command of the troops in this island.

The bridges along the military road are being repaired and Gen. Brooks will start northward Saturday. The general expects to establish headquarters at Rio Pedras, outside the city.

SENATOR HANNA

Says the War Department is Blameless.

SICKNESS IS ALL AMONG VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

Throws Blame on Their Officers.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 2.—Senator M. A. Hanna has returned to Cleveland after a month's outing in the Yellowstone Park and the Northwest. In the course of an interview concerning the reported sufferings in army camps, Mr. Hanna said:

"I do not care to place the blame for the conditions upon anyone. I will say, however, that the governors of the different states appointed the volunteer officers and we find that the illness among the troops comes from the volunteer ranks. The places for the location of the camps were selected because of their availability and their climatic conditions.

"Regular troops have been camped alongside the volunteers and no sickness among them. I do not wonder that the death rate has been high in some cases. Several times I visited Camp Alger and looked carefully over the place. At the edge of the camp I found banana stands and places where beer and pop and such kinds of stuff were sold to the troops. That kind of stuff never helped the volunteers.

"Look at the task which has been performed by the administration. At the outbreak of the war there was provision but for 125,000 men. I am acquainted personally with the heads of the war department, and I am positive that they worked from sixteen to eighteen hours each day to equip and arm this army of between 275,000 and 300,000 men. The whole affair seems marvelous to me and could not have been accomplished by any other nation in the world.

RETIRED OFFICER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 2—Col. T. C. Tupper, a retired officer, who won distinguished honors in the civil and Indian wars is dead. He was forty-three years with the Sixth U. S. Cavalry. During the civil war and Indian wars following, Tupper took part in forty-seven battles and was never wounded.

LOOK AT YOUR NICKELS

A counterfeit nickel of indifferent workmanship has appeared in circulation in this vicinity. It is bright and clean looking, but slightly greasy to the touch. The date is 1867 and the side bearing the figure "5" is well executed On the date side are several glaring differences from the genuine coin. The shield which occupies the centre is smaller and narrower. The motto "In God We Trust," is poorly done and the milling is one-sided and execrable. The general appearance and weight of the coin are such as to render it an easy matter to pass them.

THEY ARE TAXABLE.

The commissioner of internal revenue has ruled that memorandums of sales or transfers of stock, or agreements to deliver the same at any future time, are taxable, under clause one of schedule A, of the new revenue act, at the rate of 2 cents for each $100 represented, and not at the uniform rate of 10 cents for each memorandum under the head of certificates in the same act.

The commissioner has also held that in cases of reinsurance, where one insurance company reinsures the risks of or parts of risks of another company, no stamp is required.

A FINE SHOWING

Made by the Boats on Parade Today.

BOSTON HARBOR ALIVE WITH SMALL CRAFT

Who Warmly Greeted the Fighters.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 2.—Nine grim warriors of the navy in leaden war paint, sailed up the harbor just after noon today, accompanied by a tremendous fleet of every conceivable kind of craft, while the entire voyage from Boston Light, six miles down the bay, to the wharves was attended by the shrieks of the steam craft and the cheers of the crowds along the shore, and at the wharves, off which the Massachusetts, which led the fleet finally anchored and fired the customary salutes to Commodore Howison at the Navy Yard. The fleet, as it wound its way up through the narrow channel, was the object of the most intense interest on the part of thousands. Each ship, while not as easily distinctive in feature as the larger vessels of the navy, nevertheless, was recognized by many and their identity by them was disclosed to many more. The little Marietta recalled the famous voyage around the Horn with the Oregon. The Wilmington was a reminder of the terrible morning, when, with the Winslow, she was the target of Spanish gunners who killed Ensign Bagley. The Helena recalled many a scrimmage with Spanish batteries and the Topeka distinctly different in lines from the others, was thereby shown to be a foreigner and the purchase of the government.

Aside from the Massachusetts, the ships were nearly all of the same class. Boston saw no armored cruisers or torpedo boats but she saw the vessels that kept the blockade of Cuba intact.

The fleet left Provincetown early in the morning, but owing to a heavy fog the run across the bay was necessarily slow and not until 11 o'clock did the Massachusetts finally loom up in the fog off the lightship. The rest of the fleet was strung out three miles astern in a double column formation, the Machias being paired with the Detroit, the Castine with the Wilmington, the Helena with the Marietta and the Bancroft with the Topeka.

As the fleet drew in towards Boston Light, one of the mysterious signals fluttered from the military mast of the Massachusetts and gradually the ships swung into single file, the Detroit behind the Machias, the Wilmington behind the Castine, the Marietta behind the Helena and the Topeka behind the Bancroft Quite a number of small yachts had gone outside the bay to meet the squadron but as the Massachusetts came up to the light, they fairly swarmed about her and opened a terrific din with anything available for noisy demonstration. For some reason, however, the big battleship did not return the salute of the hundreds of tugs but the other boats of the fleet gave back blow for blow from their steam screamers. When nearly abreast of the lighthouse, Capt. Higginson slowed the Massachusetts down to just steerage way and at 12.15, the tug bearing Governor Wolcott and his staff ran alongside and the state officers climbed aboard, where they were cordially greeted and escorted to the chart house. In the meantime, the other ships had closed in so that when the Massachusetts started off again less than an eighth of a mile separated each of them. By this time the whole lower bay was completely filled with craft, from a big side wheeler to a row

Ivorine Washing Powder is made by one of the oldest soap firms in America..... *The J. B. Williams Co., of Glastonbury, Conn.* They are famous for *purity* of product and *superior excellence* of all their goods. They recommend Ivorine as the BEST washing powder. You'll recommend it too after you have tried *one* package. *A cake of white Glycerine Toilet Soap...sweet, fragrant and delightful...is put in every package of "Ivorine."*

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THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
GLASTONBURY, CONN.
MAKERS OF WILLIAMS' FAMOUS SHAVING SOAPS.

WAS DESPONDENT

A Veteran Tried to Kill His Wife.

HE STRUCK HER WITH A HAMMER.

Then He Shot and Killed Himself.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Gardiner, Me., Sept. 2.—News was received here this forenoon to the effect that Conrad Bornshemer, a veteran, whose home was on the Togus road, several miles from Gardiner, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting, after he had made an attempt to kill his wife. His wife was struck several times with a hammer but was not seriously injured.

He has been very despondent, during the past few weeks on account of his inability to gain an admittance to the Togus Home for disabled volunteer soldiers, and on several occasions had urged his wife to allow him to shoot her, after which he proposed to set fire to the house and then turn his revolver on himself.

Bornshemer was about 57 years old and served through the rebellion in the 37th New York battery with distinction.

MISS DAVIS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Narragansett Pier, R. I., Sept. 2.—It was announced that Miss Winnie Davis, daughter of Jefferson Davis, who is suffering from gastric troubles, had failed during the night. Her condition is now considered serious.

A NEW COINER

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 2.—Daniel Cole has succeeded A. T. Spetts, as coiner at the San Francisco mint. During the four years ended August 31, this mint coined $153,697,531, of which over $125,000,000 was gold of the Pacific coast.

LOSS OF $70,000

Caused by a Fire in Bertram's Ship Yard.

THE SHOPS ARE A COMPLETE WRECK.

They Employed Over 200 Men.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 2.—The Bertram shipyards were destroyed early this morning by fire. The shops are a complete wreck and the damage to the machinery very heavy.

The steamer City of Toronto, in the final stages of construction by the Bertram company was saved with great difficulty. The loss was placed at about $70,000; insurance chiefly held by American companies.

Mr. Geo. Bertram, M. P., for Centre Toronto, is president of the company, which employs over 200 men.

REPORTED ALLIANCE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Port Townsend, Wash., Sept. 2.—The Japanese mail steamer Kinshui Marsh has ended a record-breaking trip from the Orient by running on Bush Point, a rocky beach about 15 miles up Puget Sound. Powerful tugs worked on her and she was floated, badly damaged.

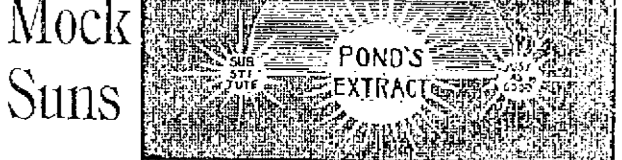
Late Japanese papers insist that an alliance is about to be entered into between Japan, the United States and Great Britain.

CROSS SUES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 2.—Third Baseman Cross of the Browns has brought suit against the Philadelphian Base Ball club for $3000. Under the terms of his contract, with that club, last year, Cross was to be entitled to that sum at the end of the season under conditions governing his play and conduct. Cross claims that he obeyed the stipulations and sues to have the Philadelphian club carry out their part of the contract.

Mock Suns



Bright lights, tinged with many colors, often appear near the sun. But these mock suns are never mistaken for the real article. When a substitute for **POND'S EXTRACT** is offered you, kindly remember the application. Pond's Extract is manufactured and bottled solely by the POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY, at their own factory. It relieves all pain. It cures Sunburn, Chafing, Mosquito Bites, and Bruises.

BASE BALL.

Boston, Sept. 3.—A very close decision at the home plate against the Clevelands in the ninth inning saved the champions from a third defeat of the week at the hands of the spiders. The game was dull up to the sixth, when both sides changed pitchers, and the balance of the contest was intensely exciting, both Young and Nichols using great judgment. The game was called at the end of the tenth on account of darkness. Attendance, 2000. Score:

Bostons.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hamilton, c. f.	6	1	3	1	0	0
Long, s. s.	3	0	0	0	3	3
Lowe, 2 b.	4	1	1	6	6	0
Collins, 3 b.	4	0	1	1	3	0
Bransfield, c.	1	1	0	1	0	1
Klobedanz, 1 b.	4	0	0	9	1	1
Duffy, l. f.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Stahl, r. f.	5	1	2	4	1	0
Yeager, 1 b., c.	4	1	1	8	0	0
Lewis, p.	2	0	1	0	1	0
Nichols, p.	3	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	40	6	10	29	18	5

Clevelands.	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, l f.	5	2	3	6	1	0
Wilson, r. f.	4	1	0	2	0	0
Wallace, 3 b.	5	0	0	3	4	1
McKean, s. s.	5	0	1	2	1	0
Tebeau, 2 b.	2	1	1	3	2	0
O'Connor, 1 b.	4	0	1	4	2	1
Criger, c.	4	1	2	9	2	3
Blake, c. f.	3	1	1	1	0	0
Powell, p.	2	0	0	0	2	4
Young, p.	3	0	0	0	0	6
Totals	37	6	9	30	14	1

Bostons	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—6
Clevelands	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0—6

Earned runs—Bostons, 4; Clevelands, 1. Two-base hit—Hamilton. Three-base hit—Burkett. Home run—Yeager. Stolen bases—Duffy, 2. Double play—Long, Lowe and Klobedanz. First base on balls—By Lewis, 6; by Nichols, 1; by Powell, 4; by Young, 1. Hit by pitched ball—O'Connor. Struck out—By Lewis, 1; by Nichols, 4; by Young, 3. Time—2:23. Umpires—Lynch and Andrews.

The Phillies hit the ball hard in St. Louis yesterday, and had no trouble in winning. The browns played a loose fielding game.

The New Yorks dropped another game to the Pittsburgs, principally because of what looked very much like mutiny. Rusie pitched one inning, but was too sick to continue. Meekin for some reason would not take his place, and Joyce went out to Seymour in right field and tried to get him to go into the box. Cy also refused, and while the argument was on, Doheny volunteered. Although he pitched Thursday and went in without warming up he did good work, but was given miserable support.

WEALTHY MAN DROWNED.

St. John, Sept. 3.—The authorities have discovered that a man calling himself Frank T. Allen of New York, who was drowned near here while bathing last Sunday night, was Franklin Weld, a wealthy railroad and bank official of New York and Falmouth, Mass. The body was identified as that of Weld by his New York attorney, who came here after reading in the papers of the drowning of Frank T. Allen. The name of Allen was assumed by Weld, who was touring Canada for his health, together with his wife, as he did not desire to come in contact with prominent railroad officials who might be traveling this way. After the drowning, Mrs. Weld neglected to inform the coroner that they had been traveling under an assumed name, and it was several days before Weld's identity became known.

SUICIDE OF A SALESMAN.

Philadelphia, Sept. 3.—Charles P. Newton, a traveling salesman for a tobacco firm of New York, committed suicide at the Bingham House by hanging. His motive for the act is unknown, and he left no word behind. Newton was a frequent guest at the hotel, and was apparently a man of exemplary habits. He reached the hotel several days ago, and up to the time he was last seen was apparently in good spirits.

DROWNING OF A BOY.

Rockland, Me., Sept. 3.—A drowning accident occurred yesterday near the Croy islands. Four boys were out sailing when their boat capsized, and Almon Davis was drowned. The others were picked up in an unconscious condition. Young Davis was a son of Robert Davis of North Haven.

FOR THE SIXTH.

BOYS WILL ENJOY AID ASSOCIATION DELICACIES.

It was voted to appropriate a sum of money to furnish delicacies to the Lowell boys of the Sixth regiment, at a meeting of the Lowell auxiliary, Mass. Vol. Aid association. The articles will be forwarded to Porto Rico on the "Bay State" which will probably leave for that place immediately after visiting Montauk.

The following members of a committee of three has been chosen to confer with Mayor Bennett as to the best manner of assisting returned soldiers. Mrs. H. C. Fuller, Mrs. H. M. Thompson and Mrs. George C. Wright.

GUEST RECEIVED.

A most enjoyable entertainment consisting of musical selections, dancing, etc., was held last evening at the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. McCue in honor of their young cousin, Mr. Walter P. McGinn of Providence, R. I. who is spending a few days with them.

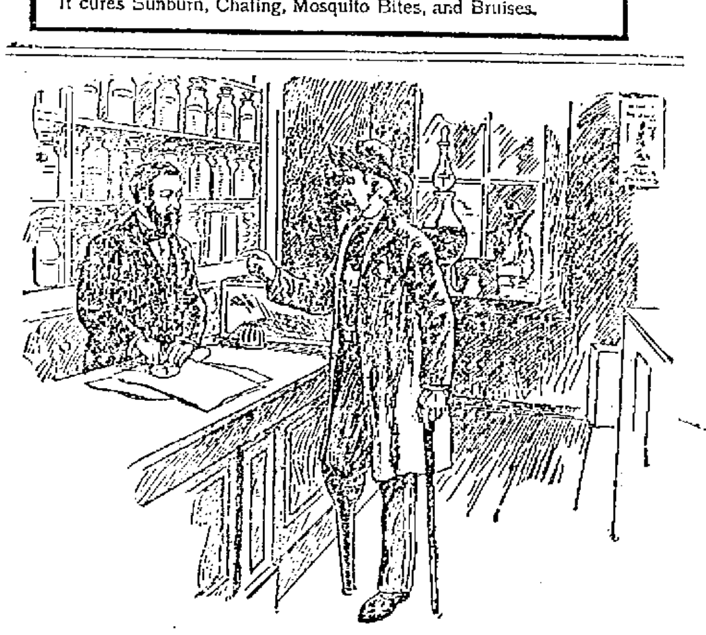
Oh, what a warm welcome the first little traveler whom Heaven guides to the door of a woman's heart receives from the happy mother. Every thought and care is given to the comfort and well being of the new comer after it has entered into the portals of life and taken its place at the family fireside.

Yet during the time when baby is expected few women do all they should to insure the little one's constitutional strength and vigor. No mother wants to have a puny, weakly, sickly baby yet unless she herself is entirely healthy in the special, delicate structure which makes motherhood possible, the baby is certain to suffer in some way for her weakness or neglect.

The surest way to avoid this is for the mother to reinforce her own strength by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription during the time of anticipation. It will make her perfectly healthy. It will lighten and brighten the time of waiting. It will make the ordeal of motherhood absolutely safe and comparatively free from pain and will insure a strong, healthy constitution for the baby.

Mrs. Nannie J. Taylor, of Lovelace, Hill Co., Texas, says: "I am the mother of eight children. I suffered from female weakness. I tried physicians with no avail. When I last became with child I saw the advertisement of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I bought two bottles and took according to directions. When baby was born I had a very easy time and have not suffered one hour since, from female weakness. Baby is as fat and healthy as can be."

Prospective mothers should send to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., for a copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, which will be sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps *to pay the cost of mailing only*, or 31 stamps for cloth-bound copy.



It was a confederate veteran who related: "A son of mine told me, while home on a visit over a year ago, to get some Ripans Tabules. I did so, and in a very short time I was benefited. I have felt better, ate more and relished it better than at any time since the war, and am doing more work now than I ever expected to do again."

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

SPORTS AND THE DRAMA

THE COMING WOMEN'S GOLF TOURNAMENT AT ARDSLEY.

[Copyright, 1898.]

The women's golf championship of the United States will be held this year on the Ardsley course, at Ardsley-on-Hudson, Oct. 11-14.

The first golf championship for women held in America took place in 1895. In 1896 Mr. Robert Cox, a golf enthusiast from Edinburgh, paid a visit to this country and became enchanted with the Morris county course, near Morristown, N. J. As a token of his appreciation he generously offered a handsome $1,000 challenge cup to be competed for annually, provided the first competition for it were held over the course which had so taken his fancy. The winner of the event was a young miss of barely 16, who has since then clearly proved her right to the honor, Miss Beatrix Hoyt, who then first came to the front as a golf player, last year again won the women's championship, and, barring accident, she will win the challenge cup for the third time next month.

Her style of play is characterized by a dash and brilliancy which, together with the fact that she always manages to keep cool and collected, have helped her in her play. Her swing is the admiration and envy of all the women players who have ever seen her. During the second round last year she broke the record for the course, her score being 47, 50—97, which has never been beaten by any woman playing on those links, the previous woman's record for 18 holes being 103.

A unique feature of the play for the championship last year and one which in a measure eclipsed Miss Hoyt's performance was the score made by little Margaret Curtis of the Essex County club. She was only 13 years of age, but she wielded the driver with superb skill, and her approaching was the admiration of many of her older competitors. She made the fourth best score.

The Ardsley club, where the championships will be held this year, has one of the finest courses in the country. Some of the best natural hazards in the United States are included in the links. The professional record over the course is 74 and the best amateur score 88. Throughout every shot has to be well played, and the variety is unsurpassed anywhere. The second hole, or river (225 yards), is a hard nut for many a mediocre player. There is an appalling ravine over 120 yards wide to be carried, and then it is plain sailing, but a topped hole lands one in a veritable slough of despond. The fourth hole, the chasm, is only a half iron shot, but about 100 yards have to be carried, as the chasm is in most cases unplayable.

Though golf has not been played by American women for any length of time, the results would seem to show that the younger girls are the only ones who may hope for any great measure of success. The freedom of motion which the sport demands precludes the matronly ones from acquiring more than a very moderate degree of skill and leaves the laurels to be won by girls still in their teens. This rule, it is true, has not held good in England, where for three successive seasons Lady Margaret Scott held the championship; but, so far as experience on this side is concerned, it may be asserted as a logical deduction.

The playing ability of American women is not to be compared with that of their English cousins. There are at least 50 women in England who could give one stroke a hole to any player on this side and then beat her easily. Our girls as yet do not play golf very well, but experience born of persistent practice will remedy that fault in a few years.

Practice is what is wanted more than anything else. It is well enough to talk about natural aptitude for the game and youthful enthusiasm, but Beatrix Hoyt has earned her well deserved success through the sort of work few girls are willing to undertake. When she made her appearance at the Morris county championship two years ago, her long game was her weakest point. She seldom made a drive of more than 125 yards, and in the long driving competition at that tournament she was beaten by Miss Madeline Boardman, who covered only 137 yards. Since that time Miss Hoyt has devoted herself assiduously to perfecting this point in her otherwise strong game, and now her average drive is 150 yards and her best considerably more.

The most formidable rival at present to Miss Hoyt for national honors at Ardsley next month is Miss Eldritz of the Ardsley club. At the Shinnecock championship last month Miss Hoyt beat her in the final round by 7 up and 6 to play, and it is in that order that they are likely to finish at the national championship.

The accompanying pictures are from photographs taken by Mr. Josiah Newman, the well known editor of Golf. The view of the Ardsley course shows one of the most picturesque as well as difficult hazards.

EDGAR L. CARPENTER.

COMMENT ON THE COMING CORBETT-M'COY ENCOUNTER.

[Copyright, 1898.]

The unavoidable postponement of the contest between Corbett and McCoy owing to the recent tragedy in the former's family has tended to increase public interest in the forthcoming encounter. The fact that the proposed affair has a significant bearing on the heavyweight championship of the world, because the winner will probably meet Robert Fitzsimmons, who has virtually promised to give the conqueror a chance to gain the title, makes it only a shade less important than a real championship contest.

Both men are hard at work in preparation for the event. Corbett is at Asbury Park, where also is Fitzsimmons with his family. McCoy has chosen as a training spot a place on the south side of Saratoga lake. Governed by his experiences at Carson City, Corbett is not overdoing matters and thus rendering himself liable to become stale before the contest. McCoy's efforts are devoted to building himself up and strengthening every fiber of his body.

There is a wide diversity of opinion as to the outcome of the affair, and the admirers of each man rate their favorite far ahead of his adversary. I asked Sam Austin, the well known writer on sporting topics and referee, what in his opinion would be the tactics of the two principals when they meet in the ring.

"There is no doubt," he replied, "that it will be one of the most scientific of the great boxing contests ever witnessed, for both the participants are masters of the art. I expect that the first half dozen or so rounds will be very fast, with Corbett doing all the leading, for it will be his endeavor if possible to bring the affair to an end early. McCoy, on the other hand, will confine his attention to holding his opponent off. Then when he has tired him, or rather Corbett has played himself out, as he did in the first six rounds of his go with Fitzsimmons, McCoy will really start in to be aggressive. Corbett proved at Carson City that, although he was vastly cleverer than Bob Fitzsimmons and could land his blows whenever and wherever he wished, there was not sufficient force behind them to do his opponent much harm, so that when he had him almost gone he couldn't clinch matters with an effective blow. Corbett has not the stamina to last long, and it is of this fact that McCoy intends to avail himself if he can do so."

I asked Mr. Austin whether it was true, as sometimes stated, that McCoy is a disciple of the Corbett school of sparring.

"No," was the reply. "Corbett is undoubtedly the cleverer boxer, but his style is very different from McCoy's. Corbett, when facing an opponent, stands in the regulation position so often seen in pictures of him and generally affected by boxers for many years. McCoy, on the other hand, differs from Corbett even in this matter. He leans more toward his adversary and holds his arms very far apart, so that to a novice or uncritical observer it would appear that he had no guard at all, but it is a splendid pose nevertheless and less tiring than the other.

"McCoy is, first of all, a defensive fighter, and he has evolved the safest and easiest method of warding off every possible blow that may be directed at him, whether a cross counter with the right for his jaw, a straight jab with the left for the face or an attempt for his wind with a punch on the solar plexus. McCoy is one of the easiest boxers in his attitude in the world.

"Corbett's greater age, other things being equal, should be an advantage rather than the reverse," was the answer to my next query. Continuing, Austin said: "A boxer should not reach his prime till he is 36. The reason so few are any good when they arrive at that age is because they have killed themselves off as a rule by dissipation. But take a man who has lived a clean, healthy life, one who does not drink, smoke or chew tobacco, and you will find that between 35 and 40 are his best years. Joe Choynski is a good proof of this fact. He is a man who indulges in none of the above mentioned vices, and now at 33 he is improving every day. Corbett, however, showed in his go with Fitzsimmons that he had not the stamina, as I have before said, for a long encounter, and so, though he is stronger than McCoy by reason of his age, it may not benefit him much in the event of the affair lasting many rounds.

"As to which on form, judging by records, should win, it is a hard matter to judge, but my opinion of the result is that the contest will be close and fast all the way through, with the decision a task for the referee to figure out at the end of the affair as to which has the better of it."

In reply to my question as to whether the only advantage possessed by McCoy on paper over Corbett, that of reach, would avail him at all, Mr. Austin replied that as regards their measurements there really wasn't much to choose between the two men. They will probably enter the ring within ten pounds of each other's weight, Corbett's superiority in this matter being offset by McCoy's greater length of reach. In other matters they are so nearly equal that the difference is insignificant.

Talking of the lessons to be drawn from contests already engaged in by the two men, he said that as regards the Corbett-Jackson affair the latter ought to have won. He entered the ring a cripple, having injured his ankle just before the fight and practically sprained the joint. In that condition he stayed off Corbett for 61 rounds, so that it is probable that had he been in prime condition he would have won. When Corbett met Mitchell, the latter was a "has been" and had no business to fight at all.

In regard to the Sharkey-Corbett four round go Mr. Austin said that Corbett had been taking baths at Hot Springs, Ark., before the affair, and they had weakened him, so that he entered the ring practically baked. Corbett did not know until several days after the contest why he had felt so queer during the encounter, and until he accidentally found out the cause of his failure to win against the sailor had decided to retire from the ring.

Concerning McCoy's record, Austin said he thought the Kid could have easily whipped Tommy Ryan in their first meeting in the first few rounds, but that it was a grudge against Ryan that kept him from cutting loose at him, preferring to defeat him by degrees and thus give him more punishment. The second contest between the two was stopped by the police, Austin thinks by prearrangement, Syracuse being Ryan's home town.

A great deal of adverse criticism has been leveled at McCoy because Sharkey knocked out Ruhlin in four rounds, whereas McCoy received the decision over him on points only after the full 25 rounds had been contested. This is unfair to McCoy, as the style of the two men is totally different. Sharkey is the strongest boxer living, in all probability, and rushes and plunges against his adversary with little science in the hope of being able to land a chance blow which will finish the encounter. McCoy has not the strength for such work, but being an accomplished boxer can outpoint and tire his opponent and thus win out. Austin thinks that had Ruhlin not overestimated McCoy's fighting (not boxing) ability he would probably have started the hot work earlier and won the battle.

Comparing the modern boxers with the old timers, Austin said there was one man who stood head and shoulders above all the present day oratorically inclined aspirants to championship honors, and he, of course, was John L. Sullivan. He combined the instincts of the fighter with very fair technique as a boxer and never asked who his opponent was, but where he was, so he could meet him. He had the bulldog tenacity and ability to take punishment unflinchingly which constitutes the difference between a fighter and a boxer.

The art of the latter may be acquired, while the former is never learned, but must be in the man.

WALLACE T. HYDE.

New York.

Edmond Rostand.

There is no doubt that Edmond Rostand's drama, "Cyrano de Bergerac," is the play of the year. Coquelin found a new lease of artistic life in playing this character all last winter in Paris, and now he has made a like success with the play in London.

These facts are pertinent and interesting, since Richard Mansfield, who stands at the head of all English speaking actors, will make this play the principal feature of his coming season.

Mr. Rostand began his career at the age of 23, when his three act comedy, "Les Romanesques," was accepted in 1891 by the Comedie Francaise, though it was not performed till 1894. A four act play, "La Princesse Lointaine," brought out at the Renaissance theater and played in London by Sarah Bernhardt, was only a demisuccess, though it pleased the critics by its wealth of poetic fancy. M. Rostand's next work, "La Samaritaine," also produced by Mme. Bernhardt at the Renaissance theater and recently revived there, revealed a new phase of his talent. It is a poetical paraphrase of the story of Christ and the woman of Samaria.

Born at Marseilles in 1868, M. Rostand is the son of M. Eugene Rostand, a well known writer on political economy. He was married at the age of 21 to a charming and accomplished lady, herself a poet of no mean attainments. He has a considerable private fortune and is rapidly making another out of "Cyrano," the French provincial rights alone having brought him in $20,000. In person he is slightly above the middle height and somewhat slim, has the activity of movement suggesting an expert fencer, speaks rapidly and with an almost southern exuberance of gesture.

A New Tenor.

Mme. Cosima Wagner has recently heard a new tenor named Clemens Kaufung and taken him off to Baireuth to study there the role of Parsifal for the next festival. He was formerly at Cologne and will return there after the Baireuth stamp has been put on him.

Odd Title For a Play.

One of the oddest titles of forthcoming productions for the ensuing season will be the comedy production of Smyth & Rice, written by Henry Guy Carleton. It will be called "The Cuckoo," and expectations are that in point of theme and originality it will mark a new feather in the cap of its author, whose excellent work in the American comedy field is exemplified in John Drew's "The Butterflies" and Nat Goodwin's "A Gilded Fool." Messrs. Smyth & Rice have apportioned for its interpretation the best company of artists in their forces, in which are included the principal actors and actresses whose ability and entertaining versatility were the medium through which "My Friend From India," the first of their successes, rose to the topmost point of favor.

Cordang, the famous Dutch rider, who holds the world's record for 24 hours, is anxious to come to America to ride Tom Linton 50 miles behind pace. Linton is perhaps the best 50 mile rider in the world and before the close of the season will have a "shy" at Jimmy Michael and Bill Martin at that distance.

Long Driving at Golf.

A British amateur, Mr. Edward Blackwell, is generally regarded as the longest driver ever known to the game of golf, longer even than Douglas Rolland or James Braid. An account of a match between Mr. Blackwell and Andrew Kirkaldy, at St. Andrews, Scotland, in July, the latter being a very long driver also, gives some measurements of Mr. Blackwell's performances. The wind favored the return half of the course. We quote from the London Golf:

"A real 'stinger' from the second tee by the amateur elicited the observation from Andrew that 'he's going gar them sing the day, I think.' It was followed by a cleek shot on to the green, close to the hole (417 yards).

"At the ninth Mr. Blackwell drove a remarkably long ball, which appeared to carry past the bunker, and reached the green. This drive must have been 250 yards or more in length, of which all but 20 or 25 yards was carry. Andrew's drive had been sliced, but Mr. Blackwell was so far on that he could put at the hole, which he secured in three.

"Proceeding to the thirteenth, the amateur hit another of his best, which was within an ace of carrying on to the top of Walkingshaw's table, about 250 yards distant and more than six feet above the level of the teeing ground. The ball struck the face close to the top and broke at right angles quite 20 yards to the left.

"At the seventeenth a terrific drive, which must have carried the wooden sheds (some 170 or 180 yards from the tee) by quite 100 yards, elicited from Andrew the awestruck remark: 'He's a beste to drive. G——, look at that!'

"In the afternoon at the seventeenth hole Mr. Blackwell was well on the green, ten yards from the hole, with a drive and a cleek shot. The distance on the map is 401 yards. His drive was even longer than that of the morning."

Regarding the longest drive on record, Golf has this to say:

"In the matter of the longest drive on record, that by Mr. F. G. Tait—341 yards 9 inches—holds the field in virtue of entirely trustworthy evidence and of the fact that its precise length was determined by scientific measurement. But a few days ago Mr. Blackwell informed the present writer that when last in this country a few years ago he drove a ball from the tee at the edge of the Swilcan Burn to the stone steps leading up to the R. and A. club. Now, this shot must be longer than Mr. Tait's, but how much longer, in default of measurement, one is not prepared to say. But it would perhaps correspond to the distance between the first tee and the first hole on the medal green, which is set down as 352 yards. The writer understands that the ball hit the steps, so that even that distance does not represent the full value of this remarkable stroke."

A former account of probably the same performance described Mr. Blackwell as having driven so close to the green that he used his putter for his second shot. The hole is 357 yards.

An English golfer who was in New York a few weeks ago said that playing at Pau this season Mr. Blackwell covered 596 meters in two, according to accurately made measurements. Since a meter is 39.37 inches, the distance covered at Pau was 654 yards.

Stories of The Stage.

Bronson Howard, believing some time ago that "Shenandoah" would never again be in active demand, cut down his royalty to an arbitrary sum of $200 per week in place of the 7½ per cent of the gross receipts which had formerly been his honorarium. This was Mr. Litt's opportunity, and he at once secured an option on the play for two years in the belief that the then impending war between the United States and Spain would add immensely to the value of the play.

When the time came to exact the conditions of the option and sign the contract, Mr. Howard had seen a great light on his own account and blandly remarked, "Why not make this a percentage of the gross receipts and allow me to take a chance with you?" "No," replied Mr. Litt in his most Chesterfieldian manner, "I am satisfied to take all the chances and will stick to the terms of the option." Then the playwright was sad and, as the event proved, not without reason, for the revival was a great success.

A prominent German actor, had fulfilled half of his "starring" engagement in the capital of a grand duchy, and as yet no recognition of his talents had been forthcoming in the shape of a decoration. Disgusted, the player announced his intention of departing the following morning. Early on that day the theater intendant acquainted his grand ducal master with what had happened.

The conversation took place in the garden of the schloss, situated on the road to the station, and suddenly an open carriage with the actor in it hove in sight. "Be quick!" said the prince. "Get me that box on my writing table. If go he must, we'll at any rate try to satisfy him in his ambition." The intendant ran and returned just as the vehicle passed the gates.

"One moment, Herr R.," shouted the prince. "Here is something to remember me by." The actor bowed low as he accepted the packet and went his way. In another moment, however, his conveyance reappeared at the gates. "There are two crosses, your highness," he exclaimed. "Never mind," replied the prince. "Give the other to the coachman."

Several well known London theaters are doomed to destruction by the recently adopted plans for street improvements. Among them is the Gaiety theater, which was opened under the management of John Hollingshead on Dec. 21, 1868. With the Gaiety also disappears the Globe theater, opened on Nov. 29, 1860, with Byron's comedy, "Cyril's Success." The theater was built by Sefton Parry on the site of Lyon's inn, the dwelling place—No. 2—of William Weare, who was murdered by Thurtell at Gill's Hill, in Hertfordshire, and whose gig was subsequently used on the stage of the old Victoria in a lurid drama based on the Weare murder. The new Olympic also goes, but this is a comparatively modern theater, built on the site of the old playhouse in which the elder Farren, Frederick Robson, Charles Mathews and Alfred Wigan won some of their greatest triumphs. The new house has been consistently unfortunate, and nobody will regret its demolition.

W. S. Gilbert, the English dramatist, was lunching not long ago at a country hotel when he found himself in company with three cycling clergymen, by whom he was drawn into conversation. When they discovered who he was, one of the party asked Mr. Gilbert how he felt "in such a grave and reverend company." "I feel," said Mr. Gilbert, "like a lion in a den of Daniels."

"Lost In Siberia," "The Golden Key," "Paddy's Market," "Daughters of the Poor," "The Stars and Stripes" and "The Hustler" are some of the new plays to be toured by Davis and Keogh this season.

A RISING YOUNG ACTOR.

Franklin McLeay is a young Canadian who a few years ago was playing minor roles in Wilson Barrett's company. His genius, however, was of that order which would not be kept down, and he soon rose to the position of leading man of the organization. His work as Nero in "The Sign of the Cross" and as The Bat in "Pharaoh" stamped him as an actor of remarkable power and versatility. His later triumphs as Jediah in "Daughters of Babylon" and as Iago in "Othello" attracted the attention of Beerbohm Tree, who promptly engaged him to play Cassius in "Julius Cæsar." McLeay fairly shared the honors with Mr. Tree in that production, as he has been doing since in "Rogged Robin," with which the distinguished English actor is now entertaining his patrons at the beautiful Her Majesty's theater, London.

STAGE WHISPERINGS.

Fregoli introduced a new specialty at the Alhambra in London recently which recalls the Fregolinograph. It is an expose of his method of making his marvelous, quick changes.

Joseph W. Whiting has been engaged by the Kelcey-Shannon company to play Mr. Le Moyne's part in Clyde Fitch's successful society drama, "The Moth and the Flame."

Ristori came from her retirement the other day for a final appearance at the Cavignano theater in Turin. The house literally rose at the famous artist as she appeared, a little bowed by years, to recite Dante's "Enfer." The actress chose the Cavignano theater for her last appearance as being the stage she liked best of all.

Edward J. Morgan, the leading man of Daniel Frohman's New York Lyceum theater company, who scored such a success in London as leading man with Mrs. Leslie Carter in "The Heart of Maryland," was in the original production of "Paul Jones," which was the first play presented at the Castle Square theater in Boston. His part was a minor one, and only on his merits has Mr. Morgan climbed the ladder of fame.

Alberta Gallatin, recently of Mrs. Fiske's company, is announced as leading support to Chauncey Olcott this season.

Mrs. James Brown Potter and Kyrle Bellew have signed with Managers Williamson and Musgrove for a tour through New Zealand and South Africa, where they are well known and have played very successful engagements. After their return they will play another short engagement in London and then come to America with a repertory of new plays.

William Morris has been engaged to play Gil de Berault in a special "Under the Red Robe" company.

The indefatigable Ed Rice is said to have secured in his latest discovery, Miss Christine Anderson, one of the most remarkably sweet voiced prima donnas that have ever graced the musical comedy style of entertainment. Miss Anderson will be seen in the production of "The Ballet Girl."

Arthur Hoops, the young Chicago actor, has been engaged by Daniel Frohman as leading man for the James H. Hackett company.

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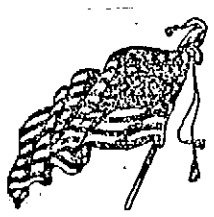

Let the Sixth Regiment be sent home at once.

The Allegheny which brought the Ninth from Cuba was a veritable ocean hearse. We want the Sixth regiment returned but not in a cattle scow like the Allegheny.

Western papers assert that an exodus from the Klondike is imminent. Prices however, are so exorbitant that the men who lived there are not likely to bring back much of their gold.

Boss Platt of New York is again coming to the front as an advocate of Colonel Roosevelt's nomination by the republican party as a candidate for governor. Platt should remain in obscurity because since his magnificent failure in the campaign in Greater New York, he can only prove a hoodoo in any contest he enters.

SHOW UP THE ROTTENNESS.

The question of investigating the management of the late war is being discussed throughout the country and the people of all classes and conditions are unanimous in the belief that the whole matter should be thoroughly ventilated. New facts are coming to light every day which prove conclusively that Secretary Alger and some of his subordinates are responsible for starving whole regiments and causing much sickness and death. One example is cited out of thousands that might be quoted. Secretary Alger was offered the use of the Yale to carry one thousand tons of provisions on every trip to Cuba. The Yale has a splendid ice plant capable of producing twenty tons of ice per day and had the offer been availed of, it might have not only provided food for the men who were starving but also cooling drinks for the wounded and the sick. Alger relied upon his own resources not wishing to accept any favors from the fleet, and the consequences are seen today in the disaster to the troops from the ravages of disease caused largely by hunger and unsanitary surroundings. Alger should resign, because today without an investigation he stands convicted of murderous mismanagement.

LABOR DAY.

Monday will be Labor day, a day devoted to the interests of labor, to demonstrations in favor of the rights of labor, for redress of grievances and to promote the welfare and improve the conditions of the toiling masses in general.

The labor unions of this city are to turn out in parade in observance of the day and as usual they will carry their union banners with mottoes expressive of their demands.

We often hear that there is no country in the world in which the laboring classes are so well off as here; yet this is but partially true. Politically the laborer is a free man, the equal of his employer, but in other respects there is a vast difference—far greater indeed than there should be. The only sense in which the American laborer is distinctly better than the laborers of other lands is that in which he holds in his own hand, the power of delivering himself from the evil of which he complains. The right use of the franchise against his enemies is sufficient ultimately to overthrow, all of them, to redress every wrong of which he complains.

The demonstration to take place in this city is intended as a manifestation of this power and as an assertion of labor's rights with a protest against the wrongs it is obliged to endure.

And what are the wrongs? They vary in different parts of the country, but there are wrongs of a national character imposed upon the toiling masses by unjust laws, by speculative combines, by the agencies that control distribution, by monopolies, by the abuse of the judicial power in the hands of petty officials, as exemplified in the injunction against strikers, and by the employment of paid assassins as in the case of the slaughter of the miners at Lattimer.

All these are important questions, which cannot be righted only by united and well directed efforts on the part of the laboring hosts, but strange to say, they are making very little progress in removing these growing evils. The strength of labor forces of the country is split up among different political parties and is often destroyed by internecine conflict which defeats the objects to be attained.

The laboring people suffer from a centralization of power, they suffer by any approach to monarchial despotism or by an assumption of autocratic powers by the heads of our government or the commanders of our army.

But there is one evil from which labor suffers more than all others, and that is the appreciation of gold, the demonetization of silver and all the evils it entails. It is the problem most urgently demanding the attention of labor and of the masses of the country.

It is more important than the issue that brought on the war because, while gold is the only basis of our circulation the money kings and even foreign syndicates can raise and lower values at will and the people are the sufferers. The question of a fixed standard of value is the greatest of the day and until that is settled by the restoration of bimetallism, or the money of the constitution, it matters not how great the gold reserve while the standard is gold and while gold is always increasing in value, then the people of the country will suffer by being obliged to pay their debts in dollars of greater value than those they borrowed.

IT WOULD BE CRUEL.

The Massachusetts Volunteer Aid association has proposed to bring the sick soldiers of the Ninth regiment to their homes on the Bay State. This, no doubt, is well meant, as those who have made the offer believe that the soldiers will be benefited by being brought to this state or to their homes but such is not the case unless the conditions in the hospitals where they are at present situated are very defective. When a man is very sick, he wants to be kept quiet; and to put him aboard a ship for a voyage would in all probability increase his illness. Most of the soldiers are sick either with typhoid or malarial fever; yet it may be possible that some of them may have yellow fever. To put a typhoid patient on board a ship for such a voyage would be to take the readiest way of killing him, and it is almost as bad for the other fever patients, because the rocking and heaving on the voyage would increase the fever and probably hasten death, where recovery might be possible by leaving them in the hospitals where they are distributed.

Suppose they were brought to this state and that a case of yellow fever should come to a city like Lowell. An epidemic might easily be manufactured in this way that would close the mills and cause a quarantine to be established over all New England. Hence it is that the proposition made by the aid society, though with the best of intentions, would be cruel to the patients themselves and dangerous to the people of the entire state. The soldiers are better where they are and if they require better treatment, let it be given them, but by all means let them remain in the hospitals to which they have been assigned until they shall have recovered sufficiently to stand the voyage without risk of death.

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THE ARENA OF POLITICS

REPUBLIC OR EMPIRE

WHICH WILL WE HAVE IN THE NAME OF THE UNITED STATES?

American Imperialism the Child of Plutocracy—Will We Discard Our Past? Pertinent Thoughts on a Current Question.

Following is an extract from an article written for the September Arena by the editor, John Clark Ridpath:

It would be a strange exception to the order of human nature and to the concurrent acclaims of history that the American people, of all the peoples of the world, should give away their past as if it were nothing. Have we no fathers? Did our fathers accomplish nothing for which we should have a manly pride? Were our fathers rebels and fools or were they patriots and wise men? Were they heroes or were they only insurgent jackanapes in rags? Were their deeds worth commemorating or were they fit to be forgotten? Have we no monuments of a heroic past? Have we no insurrection in which to glory? Have we no rebellion against arbitrary power to which the pen of history and the pencil of the epic bard should be devoted as to the one thing worthy of preservation in the new world? Were our little states, 13 in all, huddled together along the Atlantic border, something fit to be revered for all time as the nurseries of human liberty, or were they ungrateful provinces, disloyal and spiteful? Were the institutions which the Revolutionary fathers created on these shores worthy to be transmitted to posterity, or shall posterity now forget them and cast them off as outworn rags?

Will the American nation in very truth discard its past? Have we no more pride? Is patriotism dead? Is the new railway terminal in Boston worth more than Independence hall? Are those three miles of stone palaces on Fifth avenue, New York, with their 28 voters, better than 10,000 humble homes of our fathers, a freeman and a patriot in every house? Is America the only country known to history base enough to discard its heroic fathers and to set in their place a retinue of nabobs wearing the regalia of imperialism? Has representative government become a thing so poor and mean as to be cast out on the fuliginous ash heap of history, to fester in the sun and to have its remaining substance sucked up by the bluebottles of a parvenu nobility?

In this world each nation must take its own course. Each people must do as it will; each must have its own standards and its own ideals. So also of communities; so also of the individual men and women who compose the nation. Each for himself must mark out his own pathway and follow it. Even a fool, according to Mr. Kipling, "must follow his natural bent, even as you and I." All men must go their several ways to their destiny, and each in eternity must take his station according to the light and purpose in him. They, therefore, who will forget their fathers, they who think more of glory than they do of liberty, they who esteem riches and power above freedom and human hope, may accept, if they will, this new American empire which the lust of conquest, in league with the pride of power, is building on the grave of the republic, but, for ourselves, we will have none of it, now or ever. "I had rather be a dog and bay the moon" than to train with this miserable procession of spurious commercialism that is marching on in splendid raiment and idiotic glee toward the nearby maelstrom yonder which is to swallow the republic and leave us only the glittering framework of a gilded empire in its stead.

But the empire expresses itself not only in the form of insular ambition and in the lust for added political power and glory. It also reveals its character and purpose in the attempt to establish the rule of money over manhood in our country and throughout the world. One may at least understand something of the spirit which reaches out to seize the islands of the sea; that at least is rational. One may understand how ambition can find food in the creation of political splendors. An island is valuable, and splendors are dazzling, but, as for the reign of gold, that is more difficult to fathom and comprehend. The empire stands for the reign of gold. It stands for the ascendancy of wealth, the subjection of the poor and the obliteration of free manhood.

The republic, on the other hand, has nothing in common with the reign of gold. It knows nothing of the institution of any power over society other than the expressed will of the people. Democracy? Plutocracy? How can these two things be and abide together? They cannot. No freeman, whether he be Democrat or some other, can hold office in the kingdom of gold. In that kingdom all men are subjects. In it citizenship is impossible. Never yet in human history has a nation yielded to the domination of wealth and at the same time preserved its liberties. Never yet in the past annals of mankind has a single example been afforded of a people at once luxurious and free. The moment that the acquisition of wealth becomes the prevailing motive of action with a given race or nation that moment its vigor and its virtue begin to wane—that moment it ceases to be free and great. Under the circle of the sun there is not a single instance in which this deep down law of human society has been set at naught.

And there is a reason for all things. There is a reason why the reign of gold is utterly inconsistent with the reign of manhood. The nation that follows freedom and maintains it has certain ideals which are radically opposed to the ideals prevalent in the empire of gold. With the free nation the first concern of civil society is to preserve the intellectual life, the moral force and the spontaneous energy of its citizens. The intellectual life expresses itself in the discovery of new truth, in the restatement of the old truth in newer and more attractive forms in order that men may love the truth and find it, in the dissemination of the truth by literature and art, in the creation of institutions having respect to the intellectual and moral betterment of mankind. The moral force of a nation is manifest in its robust virtues, in its courage, its heroism, its humane purpose, its devotion to the humanities and in its scorn of falsehood, its contempt for perfidious practices and in its intolerance of all cruelty. The spontaneous energy of a nation expresses itself in the development of sterling individual character. It makes men and women like the stars that dwell apart in the eternal space. It preserves the essential principles of human nature, its beauty, its sublimity, its singular unity of aim and end.

All those elements of life the republic cherishes. All of them wither under the empire. Under the reign of gold democracy is impossible. The reign of gold is an essential part of imperialism. The empire consists with the establishment of the despotism of concentrated wealth; indeed, the empire requires the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few, for the empire consists of a few and not of the many. The empire is a central sun, with a limited number of satellites revolving around it and borrowing their light and heat from its effulgence. The light and heat of the empire are supported by materials taken from the millions and thrown like fuel into the splendor of the furnace.

In America the new imperialism is favored most of all by the plutocratic classes. The plutocracy has succeeded, by taking advantage of the conditions of American life, in accumulating the means out of which to construct the empire. The few thousand millionaires and billionaires who have risen to more than princely rank by the spoliation of the American people know well that the democratic republic does not furnish them with adequate means for defending and increasing their spoil. They have heaped up their enormous resources in the most defensible forms, but they show an ill disguised dread of danger and would fain have stronger bulwark.

Whoever has read the history of piracy will have noted with amusement the alarmed anxiety of the pirates to get into some situation where they can deposit their treasures without the possibility of disturbance or discovery. To this end they sail from one archipelago to another. They hide and burrow on unknown shores. Sometimes, dreading the exposure of the land, they establish a treasure house in the bottom of the sea. What a pity that these enterprising speculators could not enter into a union with some government that would go partners and furnish them the needed protection! What a glorious thing if they could get control of a "strong government," enter into combination with it, take possession of its resources and proclaim an empire for the promotion of "business" and the dispensation of the principles of the gospel! The analogy would then be perfect.

Year by year in the United States the wealth created by the labor of the millions has been sucked up and concentrated in the hands of a few. Such a process can never go on according to justice or with any sincere regard for the rights of producers. Since the civil war the class of nabobs has been constantly increasing in numbers and power. They all belong to one political party—the party of the empire. There is not one of all the American nabobs who is not an imperialist. There is not one of them who believes in the democratic republic or in the maintenance of the rights of the under man. There is not one of them who has not gone over, body and soul, to imperialism, and there is not one who has not been forced into this abandonment of democracy and this substitution of the empire by the sheer stress of his situation.

Let it be understood that the republic and the Stock Exchange do not consist. The liberties of mankind and the privileges of bond grabbers cannot both be preserved. The spontaneous free right of the individual citizen and the necessary despotism of concentrated wealth cannot be maintained side by side.

My countrymen, we thus have three facts in which imperialism expresses its purpose. Two first of these is territorial acquisition, for the empire must conquer and expand. The second fact is that inflamed political lust of power which seeks to create a government apart from the people, over them, without their consent and pressing them down against their protest. The third fact is the institution of plutocracy, which demands the other two for its maintenance and promotion. Concentrated wealth seeks to secure itself and to perpetuate its reign by means of a political system which maintains itself not by free will, but by arsenals and armies and navies, in the manner of the European powers.

In these garbs and disguises the empire has come. It has overshadowed the republic, and its apologists are forth in all the avenues of public opinion. They stand in every porch where they may be heard. To this end the book is written; to this end the magazine goes forth burdened with contributions intended to poison and pervert public opinion and to insinuate new ideas of society and state, inconsistent with the preservation of republican institutions. The forum and the pulpit resound with an acclaim which is either the vociferation of ignorance or the paid argument of an advocacy to which all truth and human rights are strangers. Imperialism is openly advocated in high places as though it were not rank treason. The republic may be seen swaying and rocking under the stress like a shaken tower struck by the assaults of a powerful enemy who is in league with the keepers of the house. It may be that our strong tower will go down. It may be, on the other hand, that we shall withstand the assault and come forth from the conflict with the experience of ages concentrated in our thought and purpose for the battles and achievements of the new era of humanity and hope.

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145 MERRIMACK ST.

A NOTABLE GATHERING OF THE WAR VETERANS.

1865. 1898.

[Copyright, 1898.]

PROBABLY 100,000 veterans will rally to the annual encampment of 1898. Cincinnati has been favored before by the veterans, but there is one distinction to remain with the Queen City on account of the pageantry of the coming week. This is the first national gathering of the G. A. R. in a time of warlike doings. Veterans bearing scars as mementos of battles fought nearly 40 years ago will line up on the streets by the side of young fellows who stopped Mausers at Santiago. From the ranks of Custer's old squadrons gray and grizzled "Wolverines" will point to empty sleeves brought from La Quasima and El Caney by beardless Rough Riders and exclaim, "Boys, you'll do!"

No shadow of a chance exists for jealousy or diatribe at the meeting of these heroes, old and new. The lads are worthy of their forbears. Again and again the lips of veterans who sailed under Farragut or followed Sherman to the sea or rode beside Sheridan at Cedar Creek and Five Forks will give voice to the proud boasts, "My son is on the Yankee, the Dixie, the Texas, the Oregon," and "Mine is with Wheeler, with Brooke, with Merritt, with Lee."

Nothing would please the fathers of these heroic boys better than to be able to pass over, along with the rifles and carbines and cutlasses that have found younger hands to wield them, the time honored badges of the G. A. R. It is a natural and a noble emotion, but time must show that the heroes of 1898 have founded martial conditions and glories which call for symbols all their own. The boys of 1861 shouldered arms in a warfare of purely local principles; those of 1898 carried the emblem of liberty to shield the oppressed of other lands. Whether the fruits of the victory be great or small a new era has dawned upon America. The world has learned that human rights are broader than the boundaries of any one nation.

The Grand Army of the Republic was the pioneer of a peculiar type of military society. The nearest approach to it is among the Confederate veterans, where local associations have within a few years developed a national society. In both cases the inspiration sprang from fraternal and benevolent motives. The comradeship born in the long struggle of arms proved a tie too strong to be sundered by time. "These are the people I love best of any on earth," is the veteran's way of referring to former comrades.

An army society, perhaps more than one, will naturally result from the muster of so many volunteers of the Spanish-American war. It is not generally known that the first permanent military society of the civil war was formed in the Third army corps (Federal) at the front in 1862. This society, called the Third Army Corps union, meets annually on May 5, the anniversary of the battle of Williamsburg. The second society, organized during the war, was that of the Army of the Tennessee, which is still in existence. The preliminary meeting of the Tennessee veterans was held in the state capitol at Raleigh during the Federal occupancy of that city in April, 1865. The objects of the organization were declared to be to keep alive and preserve kindly and cordial feeling among officers of the Army of the Tennessee, to hold their fame and glory as a sacred trust and to relieve the families of officers who fell in the war or might thereafter be stricken by death. A member may designate by will any relative to whom his membership shall descend, and in default of such action the eldest son inherits the father's title. This society is confined exclusively to officers.

While army societies confined exclusively to officers may, for obvious reasons, display great vitality, they have never been very popular with American veterans. Grand Army men point with pride to the fact that in their encampments the private soldier and the general meet on equal terms as comrades. In view of the fact that the interest drawing comrades together is almost wholly a sentimental one the membership in this order has been phenomenally large and the spirit a very creditable one. When the order had the reputation of being political, the membership was so low that it often seemed on the point of dissolution, and in those states where politics had the upper hand there was a practical disbandment of posts.

Steps have been taken to form a society among the officers present with the army at Santiago. It will be exclusive. There are about 500 officers eligible to this society.

One of the societies of civil war veterans commemorates the saddest of the tragic events of that era, the death of Lincoln. On the 15th of April, 1865, a party of officers in Philadelphia arranged for a meeting of army and navy officers to take action relative to the fall of their commander in chief. The response was so hearty that it was decided to effect a permanent organization, and the result was the founding of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Membership in this body is divided into three classes, the first being officers and ex-officers of the United States forces engaged in the civil war. The order has developed national proportions and has maintained for a number of years about 30 state commanderies. Through its hereditary and honorary classes the Loyal Legion is to be perpetuated, but in one sense it is not so exclusive as the Grand Army, for in this body only those who can show an honorable war record between April, 1861, and April, 1865, are eligible.

Three years after the close of the war the survivors of the Army of the Cumberland formed a society with General George H. Thomas at its head. The Cumberland was Thomas' army, and he was a great favorite with the men. Every man who ever served with him either as an officer or in the ranks was eligible to membership. General Phil Sheridan at one time had commanded a division in that army and served as president of the society from 1872 until his death.

The last of the great army societies to be formed was that of the Army of the Potomac. Soldiers of all ranks are eligible, and the association has been the strongest of all in membership partly for the reason that the old army was the largest aggregation of troops in one command.

Probably the most striking event in the history of wars was the joint reunion of the veterans of the Army of the Potomac and the survivors of the Army of Northern Virginia on the battlefield of Gettysburg in 1888, the twenty-fifth anniversary of that battle. This reunion was originated and carried to a successful end by the Potomac society and was hailed in all sections as the first formal hand shake of old antagonists across the bloody chasm of the war—a reunion of hearts as well as of political fortunes. That thrilling and inspiring occasion gave an impetus to the formation of veteran societies in the south.

Veteran reunions have been popular in the south since the close of the war, but not until within a decade has there been a movement for strong permanent organizations. The Confederate Army of the Tennessee society is among the oldest associations on the southern side. On the authority of Confederates in a position to know the facts credit is given to the Grand Army of the Republic for teaching their old foes the blessings of veteran organizations. At the Yorktown centennial of 1881 the Confederates were represented by many associations of the survivors of regiments and batteries, the Federals, among other semimilitary bodies, by posts of the Grand Army. After a cordial hand shake on the field of our common victory some of the Richmond veterans invited the Grand Army boys to accept the hospitalities of their old capital. Taking the cue from the Yankees, the Richmond soldiery organized Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans. Other camps sprung up, and a few years ago a strong national society was effected under the personal leadership of General John B. Gordon of Georgia. Auxiliary institutions of sons and daughters of veterans similar to those in the north have taken root in the south, and but for the contrast of colors worn and the arrangement of the hues of heaven in the battleflags borne in their processions it would be difficult to tell on which side the veterans fought who throng the cities on each annual reunion. And at this date it makes no difference, for the sons of the blue and the sons of the gray are now ranged side by side under one flag.

The object of the Confederate Veteran association is the same as that of the Grand Army of the Republic—namely, to perpetuate the ties of comradeship formed in the field, to found an enduring memorial of American valor as displayed in the great struggle and to look after the welfare of the needy veterans and their helpless dependents. A nobler object never called a limited class to unity of action. In the south the civil war not alone checked but actually obliterated general prosperity, and in the north the long struggle seriously checked the fortunes of the masses who gave their best years to the service. Beneficent military societies were needed, but the want may never come again, hence the Grand Army and the Confederate Veteran union will have no exact parallels in our country's future. Not to mention the regimental and battery associations of veterans, which are almost limitless, small bodies of members of various commands have been organized, and many have been in existence for 20 years. There are societies of cavalrymen, of the members of the signal corps, numerous societies composed of members of army corps and several formed of naval veterans.

The survivors of the navy have been very active and tenacious in founding societies. At present there is a Farragut association in Philadelphia, one in New York and one in the west, with headquarters at Chicago. Connecticut has a strong society of navy survivors, California maintains one under the title of Naval Veteran Legion, New Orleans is the headquarters of the Naval Veteran Association of the Gulf and Boston of the Kearsarge Association of Naval Veterans. About ten years ago the National Association of Naval Veterans was formed.

Societies of veterans of former wars have been in existence for two or three generations, but their activities have been confined to occasional reunions. The Society of the War of 1812 was formed in 1826. At the anniversary meeting in 1895 only one of the original members was present. Societies of Mexican veterans have sprung up in several states, the more important being those of Illinois and California. Reunion gatherings are held annually in those states, also in Missouri and in several large cities. In the military associations thus far mentioned there has been no attempt to discriminate in the matter of service. An honorable discharge from the army or navy showing service during the war period has been held as a proof of meritorious service. Some years ago an association called the Union Veteran Legion was organized with the avowed purpose of establishing a service merit. The membership is restricted to veterans who served continuously for two years or were discharged on account of wounds received in battle. This order has established a national organization, but the membership is comparatively small owing to the fact that the Grand Army has the first hold upon the affections of the veterans.

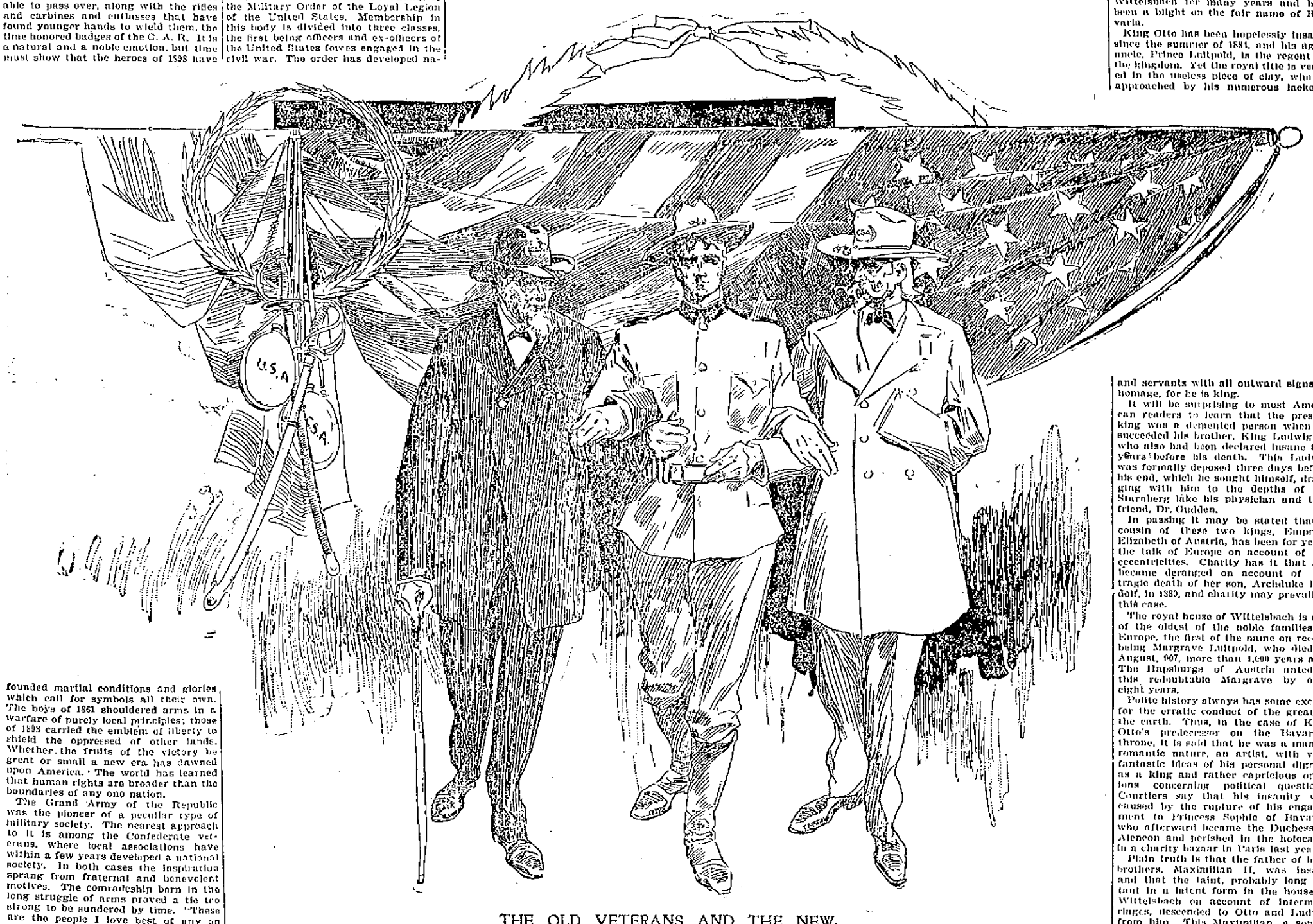
In the ranks of the Grand Army may be found members of other military societies, especially of the Loyal Legion and the army associations. Eligibility to any one of the others entitles the holder to admission to the G. A. R. under its special rules. The ritual of this order is most elaborate and impressive, especially in all that relates to memorial and funeral ceremonies. Many of the aged members who are unable to attend encampment and reunion meetings say that they wish to keep their names upon the roll of honor until summoned to join the rank of the grand army above. Whether founded in pride or in sentiment or in tender devotion to symbols and ceremonies fraught with the holiest meaning the passion of loyalty to the order and to comrades is indestructible, like the patriotism which was the basis of it all.

Therefore in holding that the Grand Army of the Republic is an institution which, while it may be and has been imitated, yet cannot be paralleled, the veterans do not necessarily place it upon a pedestal as something forever incomparable. "Other times, other customs." The soldiers of 1898 faced new dangers and new problems. In the veteran stage they may also create anew.

There has been much talk recently of loyalty to the flag, meaning the emblem in an objective sense, regardless of what it represents. Should a crisis come again like that of 1861 and devotion to the flag count for more than adherence to principle it will not be the first time in the history of the world when the symbol has possessed more power than the thing symbolized. "My country right or wrong" may sound cynical to some ears, but the words were dictated by a sentiment of the kind that makes and saves nations. Hoisting for a motto the words, "Our country's flag, first, last and always," these end of the century defenders of the blood bought symbol may carve out new ideals of national greatness and found an order of veterans that shall be peerless in its day and unrivaled in its destiny.

Not more than one-third of the survivors of the Federal armies belong to the Grand Army of the Republic. Probably the lapsed memberships would bring the roster up to one-half. There are now about 350,000 on the roll. Such a career could not have been prophesied by the dreamers in Sherman's camps who conceived the idea of another Masonic order, with army comradeship as its mystic tie. Within a year after the close of the war the northern and western states were honeycombed with brotherhoods, legions and unions, established by the disbanded volunteers. All of them gave way before the order of secret faith, which came unheralded except by word of mouth among new converts. At the end of five years the organization was national, but struggled on for ten years with a membership reckoned in tens of thousands. Then the waves burst forth and in the decade between 1880 and 1890 the roster swelled from 60,000 to nearly a quarter of a million. Losses by death in sparsely settled districts account for the decrease in the last decade, but the number is still phenomenal when it is remembered that it costs something to belong to the Grand Army, especially to maintain active comradeship with all that that relation involves.

GEORGE L. KILMER.



THE OLD VETERANS AND THE NEW.

Bavaria's Mad King.

It was reported recently in the dispatches that the mad King Otto of Bavaria was nearing his end at Fuerstenried, a royal castle of the south German monarchy. The taint of insanity has been running through the house of Wittelsbach for many years and has been a blight on the fair name of Bavaria.

King Otto has been hopelessly insane since the summer of 1884, and his aged uncle, Prince Luitpold, is the regent of the kingdom. Yet the royal title is vested in the useless piece of clay, who is approached by his numerous lackeys and servants with all outward signs of homage, for he is king.

It will be surprising to most American readers to learn that the present king was a demented person when he succeeded his brother, King Ludwig II, who also had been declared insane two years before his death. This Ludwig was formally deposed three days before his end, which he sought himself, dragging with him to the depths of the Sturnberg lake his physician and true friend, Dr. Gudden.

In passing it may be stated that a cousin of these two kings, Empress Elizabeth of Austria, has been for years the talk of Europe on account of her eccentricities. Charity has it that she became deranged on account of the tragic death of her son, Archduke Rudolf, in 1889, and charity may prevail in this case.

The royal house of Wittelsbach is one of the oldest of the noble families of Europe, the first of the name on record being Margrave Luitpold, who died in August, 907, more than 1,000 years ago. The Hapsburgs of Austria antedate this redoubtable Margrave by only eight years.

Polite history always has some excuse for the erratic conduct of the great of the earth. Thus, in the case of King Otto's predecessor on the Bavarian throne, it is said that he was a man of romantic nature, an artist, with very fantastic ideas of his personal dignity as a king and rather capricious opinions concerning political questions. Courtiers say that his insanity was caused by the rupture of his engagement to Princess Sophie of Bavaria, who afterward became the Duchess of Alencon and perished in the holocaust in a charity bazaar in Paris last year.

Plain truth is that the father of both brothers, Maximilian II, was insane and that the taint, probably long extant in a latent form in the house of Wittelsbach on account of intermarriages, descended to Otto and Ludwig from him. This Maximilian, a son of Ludwig I, was treated by his father in a manner so severe that the young prince at one time escaped from Munich, bought a residence in the vicinity of Hamburg and there led a life of absolute abandon. When Maximilian assumed the reins in 1848, upon the abdication of his stern parent, he still continued what in this country would vulgarly be called his "sprees" periodically. He finally developed the idea that both his sons, Ludwig III, born in 1845, and the present Otto, born in 1848, amid the thunder of the great revolution, had inherited from him that taint which would ultimately call down upon them the curse of mental death.

The court physicians as well as eminent medical celebrities called in by the court clique sought in vain to dissuade Maximilian from this horrible idea. The course of events has shown that Maximilian II, in the inner consciousness of his guilt and shame, was correct.

It was probably this awful vindication of orthodox Mosaic law that caused Maximilian Harden in his Zukunft article to say about the time when King Otto's father ascended the throne: "The royalists in the land sniggered into their beard, rubbed their hands in glee and whispered to each other grinningly: 'Now we have what we want. Now can, as in times of yore, a maniac wear the crown.'"

THE PECULIAR CHINESE ARMY.

Major A. E. J. Cavendish, late military attache with the Chinese army, says that in many respects the Celestial army presents a curious example of the unfittest. In its broad outlines the scheme is simple and suited to the country, but with the characteristic love of detail of the Mongol in its minutiae it is exceedingly complex. Every province has its separate "army."

The writer gives an interesting account of these forces, and, proceeding to general remarks, says:

Much of the utter inefficiency of China's army is explained by the native saying, "Do not use good steel to make a nail nor take a good man to make a soldier," which is most thoroughly acted up to.

On almost every occasion in 1894-5 the Chinese troops refused to stand up to the despised Japanese. Small wonder when of the hundreds of thousands who since 1862 have been "drilled" with foreign weapons not one in 50,000 has been taught their proper use. Musketry and artillery practice is limited generally to handling the weapons, and instruction in the use of rifles and field guns is not thought necessary. Nay, it is opposed.

In January, 1895, several thousand men had been collected at Shanhaikuan, under General Wu-ta-cheng, to re-enforce the army in Manchuria. New rifles and field guns had been served out, and the force was to move early in February, yet on Jan. 20 the men fired their rifles for the first time, and barely 1 per cent of hits on a target 200 yards distant ensued. As for the guns, not a soul knew how to load them or set a fuse, and when at length one was fired with the aid of the foreigners present the ammunition was so defective that, although the gun was laid for 3,000 yards, the shell only traveled 350. Yet these men were sent north to fight at Tien-chuang-tai without further training, instruction by a foreigner having been haughtily refused.

To be a soldier is to lose caste in China; to imbibe foreign notions is worse still and incurs the hatred and suspicion of the civilians, who in reality govern the army and navy, so much so that to be a graduate of the foreign schools is an almost certain bar to promotion. In the military and other schools established by Sir Robert Hart and the viceroys at Peking and elsewhere the students have to be bribed to attend, so as to compensate them for the social disadvantages of foreign education. If we add to this the natural contempt for foreigners ingrained in the Chinese nature, we have potent causes for the willful laziness and ignorance of officers, which are truly appalling. Alas, that they should add cowardice as well!

A general near there, being ordered to keep a sharp lookout for the Japanese, whose landing was hourly expected, did so by asking the railway station master to send two coolies to the coast to look for the enemy! His was the plan of arming his men with bags of pepper to be thrown in the faces of the Japanese, who, while engaged in sneezing, would all be slain by the Chinese spearmen!

It seems a libel on the human race to say that out of a manhood of 300,000,000 of Chinese a body of good soldiers cannot be made, and, with the example of the army which has been evolved from the Egyptian fellaheen, it may be premature to call it impossible. But China herself cannot do it. The very best human material and the most elaborate instruction would be wasted under the existing native official, who steadily resists all reform in his maladministration. Nevertheless the docile soldiers and sailors of China have never yet had a chance of showing under proper management what are their real capabilities. Should they under European tutelage ever prove themselves in any numbers to be of real military value the "yellow terror" may not be a mere figment of the superheated brain.

Fortunes of Spain.

At one time no doubt Spain was the richest country in Europe. Within a few years after the conquest of America more than $1,000,000,000 was carried to Spain, and as long as colonies have been maintained in this hemisphere there has been a stream of gold flowing that way into both private and public coffers.

Under the original colonial laws the king got one-fifth and the church one-fifth of everything that came from America. The three-fifths that remained, however, were sufficient to make some of the largest fortunes in the world. Evidences of this great wealth are still found in all parts of Spain in the enormous and costly palaces and castles scattered over the country. But the money has largely been wasted in luxury, gambling and bad investments and in trying to compete with modern progress in agriculture and other industries by the use of antiquated methods and machinery.

Spain resembles Ireland in many respects and Russia in more. The territory is divided into vast estates, which are cultivated to a certain measure by the owners and the remainder leased to tenants. There are also large ranches and factories of various kinds which formerly belonged to private individuals, members of the nobility and aristocracy, but the soil has been worn out by centuries of cultivation and is no longer profitable without the use of expensive manures and modern machinery. The herds of cattle have become depleted both in numbers and in breed, although in some parts of Spain are still found the best cattle and horses in Europe and the best mules in the world. The factories have generally passed from the hands of individuals who inherited them into the control of corporations, the buildings on the estates are badly out of repair, the castles are in ruins and the tenements are worse than those of Russia or Ireland.

The wealth of the people has been sapped by taxation and their own extravagance, and the money of the many has been absorbed by a few capitalists who are enormously wealthy and hold mortgages upon the estates of their less prudent neighbors. Bribery and corruption in public life is the rule rather than the exception, and when a favorite of the prime minister is sent out to fill an official position in one of the colonies it is expected that he will come back rich.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

Josephine Kipling, the oldest child of Rudyard Kipling, was recently punished for telling an untruth and went to bed sobbing rebelliously: "I think it's real mean! So there! My pa writes great big whoppers, and everybody thinks they're lovely, while I told just a tiny little story and get whipped and sent to bed."

Captain D. C. Woodrow of the navy has the flag floated by the Virginius on her ill fated filibustering trip to Santiago in 1873. It was taken from the vessel by the captain himself on Dec. 25, 1873, just before the ship sunk while being brought back to the United States.

Fernande, the daughter of Ferdinand de Lesseps, well known in this country because of her visit here with her father, having secured a divorce about a year ago from Count de Gontaut Biron, spendthrift and profligate, is now about to marry the Count de Mirabeau.

It turns out now that the reason General Toral turned over only 143 horses to General Shafter at Santiago, instead of about 1,000, as was expected, is that the animals were quietly sold by the Spanish officers to the various restaurants in the city, which resold them in small pieces and at large prices to the American soldiers, who had previously been living on hard tack and bacon.

In a circular letter to the directors of schools the Italian minister of public instruction complains that instruction in domestic duties is too much neglected in the schools for girls. He says that the studies pursued seem to have been arranged with special regard to the few who want to become teachers.

The emancipation of the feet of Chinese women has begun, as is indicated by a story from Peking to the effect that some of the ladies of that city recently gave a ball and actually danced. The Chinese girl's feet are so maltreated in infancy, as a usual thing, that when she grows up she can hardly hobble.

In introducing himself to his flock at a new pastorate Rev. E. B. Lytle, of Marysville, Mo., said: "I am a Methodist in religion and an American in politics. Nobody owns me. I have one wife, and she has two children. I guess that is about all."

The Ways of Womankind

BAB EULOGIZES THE SOUTHERN WOMAN.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs.

After the war of 1812 there used to come here, in regular troops, children, "grown ups" and colored servants. Then came the war that devastated the south and made it, like a phenix, to rise again from its ashes, and for awhile, when the ashes were still warm, this old fashioned place had but few visitors. Its time was to come. There were too many memories about it for it to be neglected.

Life seems one great round of love-making. These Springs were never meant for fast matrons or elderly spinsters, but they were dedicated to the beauty of youth, and it is supreme. The position of the mother of the average family here is that of looking after her chickens, big and little, seeing that Nanny's sash is tied or seeing that some cousin has been brought along because her own mother is an invalid who cannot endure life at the White Sulphur. In short, it is the position of a matronly hen over a very lively brood. If there is one dominant industry in the south, one would have to admit—that is, if one wished to be honest—that it is the "infant" one, for the average southern family has from four to 14 children. At a wedding given near this place not so very long ago the great desire of the bride was to keep an old darky, commonly called "Aunt Lizzy," as far from her as possible, since it was believed that she possessed the mystic power, known as "the laying on of hands," which insured to the happy couple a handsome, healthy pair of twins before the year was over.

Girls used to buy Aunt Lizzy Howard to stay away, but she was inclined to be something of a—well, she was inclined to tell what wasn't quite true. So she would accept the present and then appear at the wedding and stand, ghoulike, at the door, ready to put her horrible black fingers, long and mystical looking, upon the white gown or veil of the unfortunate bride. Every southern girl for miles around knows about her, and every one of them dreads her. Not that they don't want to have a tribe of children—that seems to be their greatest happiness—but as a young matron put it to me, "If Aunt Lizzie Howard does manage to 'hoodoo' you, it is not so much yourself that you care about, but for some reason the gentlemen seem to be guyed a little bit about twins, and yet why should they?

"Just look at the doctor that attended gallant and religious Stonewall Jackson! Why, he had two or three sets of twins! And then think of poor General Hood with numerous pairs of twins! I do believe they were beautiful. I can't remember, but mamma says that when the Hood babies all came out with their mammy everybody used to laugh and say, 'There goes Hood's battalion.' But you know we southerners like babies mightily, and I never can think that a house is really well furnished unless there are plenty of little folks and two or three well bred dogs."

There is always at the White Sulphur one girl who is the belle. While there may be hundreds of pretty girls, still there is one each season who is triumphant, and to have been the belle at the White Sulphur and not to be engaged at its end and counted as a matron during the next means that the beauty was a failure. The present one comes from close to the line that divides the north from the south. She is dressed simply, for the best reason in the world. Her people have very little money to spend, and she has been brought here by a rich cousin. She fixes over her frocks, and when one or two more handsomely dressed girls have pitied or scoffed at her she always says with a laugh: "Oh, I don't mind it as long as I look nice, and it is quite fun fixing over your things. You never know how they are going to turn out."

The white muslin dress is washed, fresh ribbons put on it, and the belle of the ball dances not only all through the night, but half the morning and the greater part of the afternoon, for at the Old White everybody dances. I sometimes think that is one reason why southern children are so graceful. Taken off for the summer, an awkward boy will be hauled in to fill up a square dance, and before he knows anything about anything he is getting compliments all around, and the prettiest girl there is saying to him, "Why, Tommy, I didn't know you could dance so well!" And tomorrow morning Tommy has the courage to ask some one to dance with him, and soon his awkwardness goes away, while a happy mother says to Tom's mother, "Why, Mrs. Gordon, your Tom is getting to be a real man," and Tom's mother smiles and looks lovingly at the author of Tom's being and says, "Well, he certainly don't get his good manners and his fine dancing from strangers," and the little jest is made much of, and so life goes on in a very innocent manner.

The belle of the ball is saying, "But I don't think our men would like it." The two soft brown eyes are looking up into yours, and these words are coming from two rosy, red lips. She is giving you her opinion as to what "our men like." From her youth up her brother has been trained to wait on her, but also from her youth up she has been trained to give the pretty little "Thank you," the affectionate nod, the caressing word that is so delightful to the heart of man and which makes all the difference between the woman and the shirt front.

It is the shirt front that she thinks "our men wouldn't like much"—the shirt front in all its glory and grandeur, stiff and immaculate. She is standing up with her hands behind her like the pictures of Dorothy Tennant, saying, "How would I look in a shirt and jacket?" Well, it is a funny thing, but you can't conjure up a picture of how she would look in a shirt and coat, but you do approve of the way she looks in a white muslin frock, a broad sash about her waist and a bodice that is V shaped at the throat, both back and front tantalizing you with a glimpse of the white neck; a head crowned with soft brown hair and a half French, half American face glowing at you. She has a happy time of it, this belle of the White Sulphur Springs, for life here is a series of dances, mint juleps and admiration. She does not drink so many juleps, but each morning she takes one because she has been in the habit of doing so ever since she was a baby, and she manages to imbibe it as a bird might, her pretty face showing above the bunch of green like the flower that she is. She is adored by young and old, and the secret of her popularity lies in this—she will give up a dance with the man whom she loves dearly to hobble through one with old Tom Ashton, who will persist in dancing, although he has a wooden leg, but then he fought alongside of papa and once saved him from being killed during the war.

Of course there are women here who dress superbly, much more magnificently than at many of the northern watering places, but they are the wives either of tobacco kings or railroad capitalists. The soft southern speech and the pretty southern gallantry are infectious, and hard hearted, cross grained brokers find themselves saying polite nothings and making awkward but well meant bows to whomever may have attracted their attention. A northern man is as wax in the hands of a southern woman.

Undoubtedly in the south the feminine element is the stronger, and in the hands of its women lieth salvation. But to return to what's going on here.

To those interested it may be stated that, if anything, the juleps are slightly sweeter and the whisky used in them has a more oily taste. I mean this in a complimentary sense, for the whisky that rasps the throat is not conducive to the joy of a julep. A julep must go down one's throat in a slow sort of toboggan fashion, and all the while you are smelling the spicy flavor of the mint and wondering who first discovered it or, having found it, combined whisky, mint and sugar, gave it this title and made it one of the great seductions of the south. You may go about declaring you do not like it, you may say you have an English preference for brandy and soda, for the champagne cup that seems to touch you in a fascinating way, but once your foot is on the native heath of the southern girl you meekly bow down to the julep.

Next to the julep comes the consumption of chicken, and, though up to date you may have thought a chicken good in its way and undoubtedly healthful, it is simply surprising to see these southern women eat it meal after meal and prefer it to the juiciest steak, the most underdone bit of mutton or the finest fish that ever was caught.

The belle of the year is talking softly of a beautiful woman who was the belle before her mother was married—a wonderful beauty, a great wit—the daughter of Judge Guild of Richmond, known to all the country round as Mattie Guild. She did everything, and she did everything well. Men fell before her as tin soldiers before an active broom, and yet she never lost her sweetness of temper.

At that time a Miss Triplett, also from Virginia, was a sort of rival to this beautiful girl, and my pretty belle was telling of a supper that is counted among the archives of the Springs. At it was a large party, and the rivals were opposite each other. Miss Triplett was asked to give a toast. She declined. Then somebody smiled at Mattie Guild where she was standing, looking like a picture, holding her glass triumphantly in the air, and, making a graceful bow to the other girl, she said: "Here's to youth, beauty and health. United this makes a triplet." And many stories are told of this one and that one, and the voice of the little beauty sinks as she whispers of the beautiful place where Mattie Guild sleeps, of the grave covered with daisies and how on the day of her funeral, when all Richmond that couldn't drive walked to see their pride, their beauty, laid away forever, instead of a hymn four gentlemen sang her favorite song, "Under the Daisies," and sleeping near was the little baby whose life, lasting only a few minutes, had been her death.

Then there was a silence, and in the quietness that comes over me as it does over them I understand why the women of the south are popular with men.

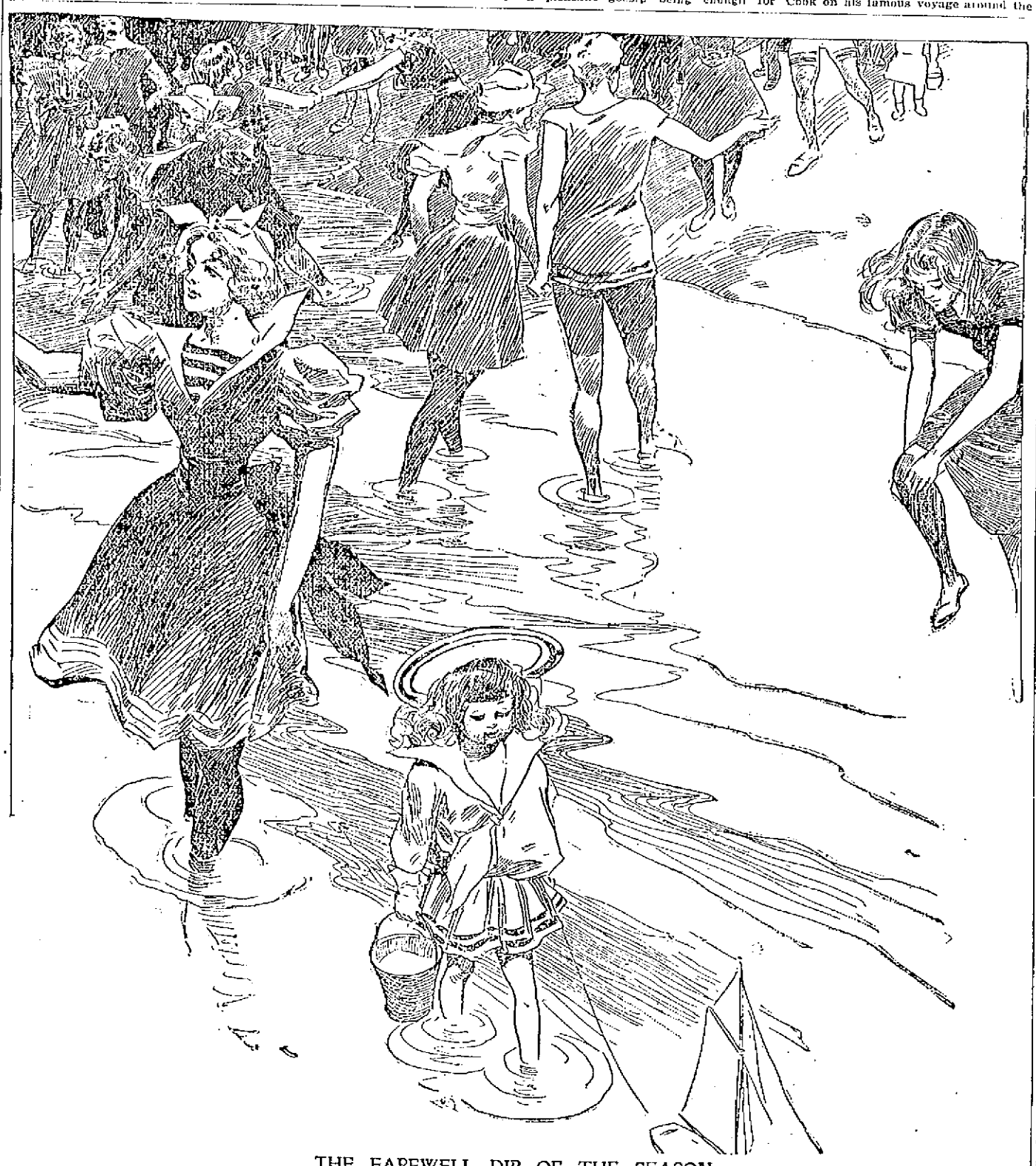
It is because they are always affectionate. They never lose an opportunity to give a kiss, to pay a compliment or to do a something that will please the man that rules their hearts.

It is because they never talk scandal, a pleasant gossip being enough for them, since their homes, children and husbands usually make a world that satisfies them.

It is because while they are intelligent, well read women, usually women up in the classics, they will not touch the foul sex novel of today.

It is love, love, love, that makes the southern girl go around. Every girl expects to get a husband and to love him with all her heart, and she is seldom disappointed. The average man is usually very happy when he gets the "belle of the Springs" or one of her admiring women friends for a wife, and he ought to be, oughtn't he?

Bab



THE FAREWELL DIP OF THE SEASON.

HANDSOME WOMEN OF HAWAIIAN ISLES.

[Copyright, 1898.]

The original Mother Eve could scarcely have been lovelier than some of the Eves who inhabit what admirers are wont to call the Eden of the Pacific. Tawny of skin, with great, lustrous dark eyes and fine, glossy tresses of black, they are fair to look upon, nor does their beauty fade early, as is often the case with women who live in nature favored climes. The grace of figure and beauty of face of these fair daughters of the south Pacific are equaled by their sprightliness of wit and quickness of comprehension. They are passed mistresses of all the athletic arts, fearless swimmers, dashing equestriennes, skilled fisherwomen—in fact, veritable modern Dianas.

It was in the year 1778 that Captain Cook on his famous voyage around the world discovered the Sandwich Islands, set like gems in the jewel casket of the blue Pacific. Their condition has changed much since then, but, so far as the women are concerned, has been one for the better. Within the space of about 100 years the islanders have advanced in civilization in a way no other savage people have done.

In the city of Honolulu, with its churches, its fine business blocks and its colleges, the palm trees and the cocoanuts waved 100 years ago. Instead of the rather meager garments in which the social leaders of Captain Cook's Hawaii were clad they are now arrayed in the latest creations from Paris.

The women in Hawaii are blessed, for they have no housekeeping duties worth speaking of. If the family has money and lives in one of the towns, there are troops of servants to wait upon them, and if they live in primitive fashion in one of the thatched cottages of the interior the head of the household does all the work, which consists of little more than going out and cutting a few bananas or yams or custard pears, or digging up some taro root to make the national dish, poi, or chasing a pig or wild fowl through the forest on feast days, or lying for hours beside some fern shaded stream angling for fish. Life is idyllic in those far islands of the Pacific, and had Tennyson known Hawaii he probably would never have written those world weary lines, "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay."

Among the simpler classes in Hawaii—that is, the country people of the interior—there is no heartache over a lack of up to date millinery or frocks, for, clapping a palm or a banana leaf upon her head and gracefully donning a short Mother Hubbard or perchance a gayly woven mat, the Hawaiian lady is quite in the south sea mode.

There are very few of the natives of the Sandwich Islands who do not know how to read and write, and as a consequence the women as a class are educated to a greater degree than in many communities that have had the advantage of civilization for hundreds of years. The white women who have come into Hawaii—mothers, wives and sisters of the Americans or Englishmen, whose capital is helping to develop the country—have set an example to the natives which they are not slow to follow. The children, too, in the kindergartens and the public schools are being rapidly Anglicized.

The half caste population, families in which the head of the house is a Portuguese, Chinese or Japanese and the wife a native woman, receives greater respect than is accorded the same class anywhere else in the world.

There is the family of the Chinese Vanderbilt, for instance, that of Ah Fong, whose 13 daughters are said to be the belles of Honolulu and have long been the toast of naval officers whose ships lingered in Honolulu bay. The lovely slant eyed Misses Ah Fong are said to be very well educated, clever and of excellent taste. Those of the 13 now married have bestowed their hands and hearts and shares of Ah Fong's fortune upon appreciative Caucasians.

Many of the native Hawaiian women are quite well endowed with land, and this has of course won them fortune hunters from other lands, who have gone to Hawaii to take up rice or sugar planting. Marrying a Hawaiian lady is of course cheaper than buying a plantation.

Possibly nothing will give a better idea of the character of the Hawaiian women than the story of that splendid semisavage, Princess Kapiolani, who visited this country in 1887. Like all Hawaiians, she believed that the crater of Mount Kilauea was inhabited by the terrible goddess Pele, who, whenever she was angry or offended, poured forth a storm of fire and lava upon the land.

Being convinced that Pele was a humbug and in order to prove it to her people and perhaps chase away any lingering doubts of her own, she announced that on a certain day she would ascend the mountain with her attendants and challenge the goddess in the name of Jehovah, the Christian's God, to do her worst.

As they climbed the mountain side one of the priestesses of Pele, who lived on the mountain, came out to urge her to give up her project. Princess Kapiolani merely laughed at the old woman and went on. When they reached the brink of the crater, looking down into the horrible pit with its seething lava and flames, she invoked the goddess:

"These fires were kindled by Jehovah," said she. "He alone is God, and Pele is naught. I trust in Jehovah, and he will preserve me. Let Pele pour forth fire and stone and lava as her answer."

Kapiolani cast stones and other rubbish into the sacred crater, and, breaking off a cluster of the mountain berries sacred to the goddess, she deliberately ate them in the presence of the priestesses of Pele and her suite. She also broke off the long, fine threads of lava that hung over the rocks upon the mountain side and which were known as Pele's hair.

There was no desecration which she could think of which she did not offer the ancient goddess of the mountain, but the voice of the volcano was still. For days after the faithful waited, expecting Pele to make reply, but she never resented the affront, and with one accord the Hawaiians disowned her. Since then Christianity has flourished in the island.

In their homes the Hawaiian people are simple and hospitable. The better classes have an ideal life, being deeply devoted to one another. Picturesque and perhaps a trifle emotional, they add to the rather deliberate practical characteristics of the Americans qualities which may serve to round out and soften some of the more rigid national traits.

It may not be generally known, but in Hawaii men greatly exceed women in number, so that spinsters have a delightful range of choice even though they remain single until well on toward the "fair, fat and forty" stage.

ETHEL KNOX.

ETIQUETTE OF A COURT BALL.

Buckingham palace, London, is admirably adapted for the giving of state balls, and many historic entertainments of the kind have taken place in the splendid suit of rooms which overlook St. James' park on the one hand and the beautiful gardens of the palace on the other. Some people are under the erroneous impression that every lady presented at court has a right to an invitation for one of the two state balls which are given each season. This is quite a mistake, and the fact is that, although certain officials and their families are invited as a matter of course to each state ball, the invitations are not issued according to any strict rule.

Some of the most interesting apartments in Buckingham palace are closed on the occasion of the state ball. Among them is the small Chinese dining room, every article in which was once in the summer palace at Peking. The walls are covered with Chinese pictures, and from the painted ceiling hangs a wonderful chandelier in the form of a bunch of tulips. This apartment was brought from the pavilion at Brighton and may certainly take rank among the curiosities of furnishing.

Before each state ball several vanloads of plate are brought up from Windsor to Buckingham palace, but the staff of servants kept in London is quite able to cope with the refreshments, the more so that all the fruit and vegetables are supplied from the gardens at Windsor. One great feature of the Buckingham palace buffet is a certain kind of hock or Moselle cup, made from a very old German recipe and from specially selected wines.

The etiquette of a state ball is somewhat peculiar. The guests are not introduced, and there is no official reception. The dancing does not begin until the arrival of the royal party. Court trains are not worn at state balls. On the other hand, gentlemen are expected to appear in uniform or court dress.

Court dress is either of cloth or black velvet. If of cloth, the color chosen is generally dark blue, claret or brown. It consists of a dress coat, trousers finished off with a narrow gold stripe down the side, a white waistcoat, a cocked hat and a sword. A black velvet court dress is by far the most becoming. When a dress coat and knee breeches are worn, silk stockings, low shoes with silver buckles, a cocked hat and sword complete the costume. The court dress of a clergyman is very unbecoming, for it consists of a black silk Geneva gown and bands. Bishops are not presented, for on being appointed they do homage to the queen, and this takes the place of a presentation. On the other hand, they attend levees. Full dress uniform is worn by officers belonging to both services, by deputy lieutenants and, in a word, by all those who have a right to any special form of costume. The prime minister presents all members of the diplomatic body and members of the cabinet.

A Wonderful Lace Scarf.

The French nation has recently presented to the empress of Russia a specimen of modern lace worthy of her, a real masterpiece of lacemaking. It consists of a cobweb scarf, two yards long and one yard wide, in a variety of colored chantilly lace never attempted before and sufficiently light to be carried off by butterflies. In this instance polychrome effects have been successfully achieved by a few old lacemakers at Bayeux under the supervision of the painter Felix Aubert. This innovation was suggested to the artist while at Venice, where he had the opportunity to admire the skill of a few embroideresses copying with wonderful accuracy some designs from Correggio.

The first samples of this new departure were submitted to M. Hanotaux, who takes great interest in the lace industry. The minister of foreign affairs himself was so delighted with the beauty of the work and of its thread painting that he at once ordered a scarf to be made in this unique style, intended as a suitable gift to Alexandra of Russia.

The floral pattern of the scarf displays no less than 20 different shades. Its border of conventional narcissi incloses a frame of two interlaced rose tree stems, bearing respectively La France roses and yellow roses. By a delicate forethought the center is left as open and aerial as possible, so as to veil the beauty of the bare shoulders which it is meant to shelter. On this light ground of rare point d'alencon are sparingly scattered small lilies, while at each angle glitter the imperial crown and monogram of the empress, A. F. (Alexandra Feodorovna), woven in gold.

The empress will thus have the opportunity of comparing the latest notion in multicolor lace manufactured by the fairy workers of France with the polychrome style of more ancient origin produced by lace workers of her empire.

The Czar at Home.

A pretty picture of the home life of the czar is the following: Alexander III was said to be an autocrat even in the bosom of his family. Nicholas II, however, is the very reverse. He regards his consort as a good comrade, and when, in urgent cases, ministers seek an audience late in the evening he is invariably to be found in her company, chatting and laughing without restraint. The czar is generally occupied at his desk, while the czarina busies herself with embroidery work. Immediately a minister enters she rises as if to retire, but more often than otherwise the czar informs her that she is not one too many.

WOMEN THE WORLD OVER.

Miss Lolla Stephenson of Cincinnati is the youngest orchestra leader in this country, and probably in the world. She is now only 19, having been born at Wabash, Ind., in 1880. She began to study the violin at the age of 7, and when 11 years old played first violin and directed the local orchestra, which furnished music for all entertainments at the Wabash Opera House. She retained this post four years, at the end of which time she went to Cincinnati to study under Henry C. Froehlich, concert master of the Cincinnati orchestra. In three years under him she has finished the five year course and now wishes to go abroad.

The czarina evidently forgot, when she forbade the practice of smoking among the ladies at the imperial court, that reform, like charity, should begin at home. Princess Henry of Prussia, her sister, is devoted to the cigarette. The Dowager Empress Alexandra smokes habitually, as does the Duchess of Cumberland, the empress of Austria, the queen regent of Spain and the queen of Portugal. Man cannot give up his beloved tobacco without a tug, and why should woman? Sure y he will not find it in his heart to blame the ladies of the court for petitioning for a withdrawal of the distasteful order.

The Duchess of Sutherland has consented to act as president of the British Society of Women Journalists.

The queen of Greece lately sent an American woman an autograph letter expressing her thanks for a generous contribution sent a few months ago to the American-Greek mission at Athens by Mrs. De Grace of New York city. Her contribution was for the benefit of the sick and wounded Greek soldiers and their families. It is said that in many Greek schools, whenever the national anthem is sung, it is followed by the American national hymn, in grateful recognition of the sympathy and substantial aid received from many citizens of this country.

A woman took the first prize at the Lancashire and Cheshire Phonetic Union association's competitive examination. She is Miss Flora Fergusson and was one of 4,000 shorthand candidates for the honor.

GEN. WHEELER

Thinks Some Reports are Groundless.

Concerning Camp Wikoff—The Conditions are Now Satisfactory—The President Anxious About the Soldiers.

Montauk Point, L. I., Sept. 3.—Major General Joseph Wheeler gave out the following Friday: "The following is a sample of the letters we are constantly receiving regarding the soldiers in the camp: 'Regarding my step-son, we feel very uneasy about him on account of the newspaper reports of the privations and suffering inflicted upon the private soldiers. Although he has never uttered a complaint since he has been in the army, we hear from other sources of the cruel and horrible treatment inflicted on our soldiers under the pretense of humanity for our neighbors, and the whole country is in a state of terrible excitement. I should not be surprised if the feeling should lead to a revolution of some kind, for I assure you I hear on all sides the most violent and bitter denunciations of the war department and the administration. It is indeed a great pity that the glory of our triumph should be dimmed by such a shameful thing as the ill-treatment and starvation of our own brave soldiers while the Spanish prisoners have the best treatment the country can afford.'

"It will be seen that this letter says that not a word of complaint has been received from this soldier and so far as my investigation goes, no complaint has been made by any of the brave soldiers that have added glory to our arms in the Cuban campaign. A great many anxious fathers, mothers, brothers or sisters arrive here from all parts of the United States to look after their relatives, who they say the papers tell them are suffering; and many of them have heard that their relatives are in a condition of starvation. Most of these people are little able to expend the money for such a journey, and they are surprised when they come here to find their relatives surrounded with everything to eat which can be procured by money; and if sick in the hospital, they are gratified and surprised to find that they are given every possible care.

"In reply to a direct request that I give the exact facts as I see them, I will state: Every officer and soldier who went to Cuba regarded that he was given a great and special privilege in being permitted to engage in that campaign. They all knew that they were to encounter yellow fever and other diseases, as well as the torrid heat of the country, and they were proud and glad to do so. They knew that it was impossible for them to have the advantages of wagon transportation which usually accompanies armies, and yet officers and men were glad to go, to carry their blankets and their rations on their backs, and to be subjected, without any shelter, to the sun and rains by day and the heavy dews by night. They certainly knew that the Spaniards had spent years in erecting defenses, and it was their pleasure to assault and their duty to capture the Spanish works. They were more than glad to incur the hardships and the dangers. They went there and did their duty, each man seeming to feel that American honor and prestige was to be measured by his conduct. The brave men who won the victories did not complain of the neglect of the government, but on the contrary they seemed grateful to the president and secretary of war for giving them the opportunity to incur these dangers and hardships. They realized that, in the hurried organization of an expedition by a government which had no one with any experience in such matters, it was impossible to have everything arranged to perfection; and they will testify that under the circumstances the conditions were much more perfect than anyone could have reason to expect, and that the president and the secretary of war and others who planned and dispatched this expedition deserve high commendation.

"One reason why our army was lacking in some respects in equipage was that a telegram was received from Admiral Sampson stating that if the army reached there immediately they could take the city at once, but if there was delay, the fortifications of the Spaniards would be so perfected that there might be great difficulty in taking it. On receiving this dispatch from Admiral Sampson the war department directed the army to move at once, and, as all connected with the army will recall, the orders were received after dark, and the army was in motion, had travelled nine miles and was on the ships at daylight. When the expedition sailed for Cuba it went there escorted by a large fleet of warships.

"At that time it was regarded as impossible for a merchant ship to sail on the ocean safely from any American port to Santiago, but as soon as the Spanish fleet was destroyed so that it was possible for unarmed ships to sail safely to Santiago, the generous people of the United States subscribed money without limit and dispatched ship after ship loaded with luxuries and delicacies for the Santiago army, and everything that could be accomplished for their comfort was done by the president and secretary of war.

"After the surrender had been completed and arrangements perfected for transporting the Spanish army to Spain the president and secretary of war sent shipping to Santiago and transported our army to one of the most healthful localities in the United States. The point selected by the secretary of war was so situated that thorough protection was given the people of the United States from the danger of yellow fever contagion. The soldiers, upon their arrival at this place, received every care and bounty which could be procured by money. The president and secretary of war directed that their health and comforts should be cared for without reference to expense, and in addition the people within a circuit of 100 miles vied with each other in shipping to them carloads and steamboat loads of luxuries of all kinds.

"I have just finished my daily inspection of the hospitals. With rare exceptions the sick are cheerful and improving. I have nurses and doctors to care for them, and in all my tours I have not found a single patient who made the slightest complaint. It is true there has been suffering, and great suffering. The climate of Cuba was very severe upon all our soldiers, but instead of complaining, the hearts of those brave men are filled with gratitude to the people for the bounteous generosity which has been extended to them. There is no doubt that there have been individual cases of suffering and possibly neglect among the soldiers, not only in Cuba but since their arrival at this place. Nearly 20,000 men were brought from a yellow fever district to the United States. It would have been criminal to have landed them and allowed them to go promiscuously among the people. It has been stated by physicians that if that had been done, yellow fever would have spread through many of our states. To avoid such a catastrophe, a point which is more thoroughly isolated from the people than any other locality which could be found was selected. By these wise means the country has been saved from the scourge of this fearful disease.

"Everyone will realize that to land 18,000 men and put them on the fields without any buildings whatever, could not be done without some hardships. Over 5000 sick men have been received in the general hospital, and as many more sick have been cared for in the camps, and yet only about 60 deaths have occurred in these hospitals. Tents had to be erected and hospitals constructed, and preparations to supply these 18,000 men with wholesome water, food, medicines, physicians, nurses, hospital furniture, cooks, wagons, ambulances and the other needs essential to the caring for 18,00 men, fully half of whom are very sick or in a feeble condition. In addition to this most of the bedding and much of the clothing were left in Santiago to prevent yellow fever infection. All of these deficiencies have had to be supplied. We had but one line of railroad to bring these supplies, and sometimes there have been delays."

STATES TO CARE FOR THE SICK.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Senator Allen of Nebraska was at the war department yesterday looking after the interests of sick soldiers of the Second Nebraska. He had received a telegram from Omaha saying that these soldiers were arriving there without provisions having been made for their care. Secretary Alger at once directed that the adjutant general of Nebraska take charge of these sick soldiers and place them in hospitals, the expense to be borne by the United States. Subsequently, a general order was issued to the adjutant generals of the different states, directing them to take charge of sick soldiers on the same basis.

Commanding officers of all camp departments and general hospitals have received the following instructions: "It has been reported to the war department that many convalescent soldiers who have received furloughs and started for their homes have been taken ill on the way. To avoid further occurrences of this kind, it is suggested in the strongest possible terms that all soldiers travelling homeward on furloughs will exercise the best judgment in caring for themselves, especially those who have been ill in the hospitals with fevers. Their appetites are very keen, and unless they deny themselves everything except necessary food of the simplest character, they are in great danger of a relapse. This instruction is sent out hoping that it may catch the eye of those men en route, and also that no man shall receive a furlough whom the surgeon in charge believes to be unable to travel alone; and that no furloughed soldier shall leave a hospital without receiving full instructions as to his diet while en route to his home from his surgeon."

A THIRD MUSTERING OUT.

Washington, Sept. 3.—A statement prepared at the war department shows that 83 of the organizations in the volunteer army have received orders looking to their being mustered out of the service. This number includes 53 regiments and a number of minor organizations, such as batteries of artillery, independent companies of cavalry, etc., and probably represents almost one-third of the approximate 220,000 men called for by the president in the two proclamations issued by him.

WENT TO MONTAUK.

New York, Sept. 3.—President McKinley and his party left the city at 10:10 o'clock last night, taking the ferry for Long Island City. A special train was waiting to carry the presidential party to Camp Wikoff. After dinner was served at the Manhattan hotel the president went upstairs to the Transportation club rooms, which occupy the entire upper floor of the hotel, and for an hour he held an informal reception. Chauncey M. Depew introduced the callers. When the party left the hotel on the way to the ferry, a considerable crowd of guests and citizens gathered on the portico and balconies and cheered the president. The president will not touch the borough of Manhattan on his way back. He will go direct to Jersey City and take the train to Paterson, where he will spend Sunday with Vice President Hobart.

A MOTHER'S ANXIETY OVER.

Montauk Point, L. I., Sept. 3.—Mrs. M. E. Bell of Chicago found her son, Dylvin, Friday. He is a sergeant in an Illinois regiment, and she has had no trace of him for five weeks. For two weeks she has been east, interrogating the war department, cabling to Santiago and searching the hospitals there. Yesterday morning she heard that four transports had arrived during the night. They were the Orizaba, the Berkshire, the City of Washington and the Nueces. The Nueces, six days from Santiago, brought 335 men of the Twenty-ninth regular infantry and a detachment of the First Illinois. Among the 20 sick men on board was Sergeant Bell. His mother recognized him among the invalids carried from a government tug to an ambulance and, regardless of quarantine rules, ran from the little group of spectators and kissed and cried over her son. Later, she learned that he had had a low malarial fever and had lain in a Santiago hospital. Why she could not find where he was does not appear.

GENERAL YOUNG UNFORTUNATE.

Montauk Point, Sept. 3.—General Young, while walking alone the road near the railroad depot yesterday afternoon, tripped on a piece of baie wire and fell, breaking his right arm. During the civil war a bullet broke some of the bones in this arm, and since then he has been unable to raise his hand to his shoulder. When he fell this stiff arm was underneath and the bone was broken. A few weeks ago, while riding his horse the animal shied and collided with a telegraph pole with the general's left foot between the horse and the pole. This broke some of the small bones below the ankle, and since then he has had to ride in a carriage. His new accident will probably force him to be moved to New York.

GENERAL S. B. M. YOUNG.

There was another conference of the surgeons with General Wheeler yesterday morning, with a general discussion of affairs, including the danger of an outbreak of typhoid fever. Wheeler announced later that on Monday he would issue a set of orders that would regulate many things which needed regulating in relation to the hospitals and the general health of the camp.

BIG STRIKE EXPECTED.

Cleveland, Sept. 3.—Manager Young of the M. A. Hanna Coal company is quoted as saying: "In the early part of next year we will have one of the greatest coal strikes this country has ever seen. All indications are that the strike will last many months. The miners stand at all times ready to fight against a reduction of wages. When the Chicago contract expires, or possibly before that time, they will be obliged to accept a reduction of 15 or 16 cents per ton, or fight. I think they will fight, and will fight harder than they have ever before. The West Virginia miners are working cheaper than ever before. All efforts on the part of the miners to organize them has been in vain. There is no hope that they will be brought into line."

PRICES ARE FIRM.

Fall River, Sept. 3.—Trading in print cloths has been quiet for a few days. Nevertheless the output for the week has equalled the production. Prices are firm, on a basis of 2 1-16 for regulars. Some of the mills have sold well for September and October delivery. The American Linen, Merchants, Wampanoag, Stafford, Flint, Laurel Lake, Weetamoe, and possibly one or two others will remain closed next week. It is believed that the curtailment movement will not extend much farther.

CZAR'S PEACE NOTE.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 3.—A local paper, replying to criticisms of the czar's peace note, interprets them as meaning that the "powers are to remain in the relative positions they now occupy and together seek the means of rendering unnecessary the expensive and purposeless armaments which are ruining all nations." The paper then adds: "There is no question of immediate disarmament, or the resulting consequences which seem to disturb the French and Germans."

TO GIVE EVERYBODY A CHANCE.

Chicago, Sept. 3.—Corbett, the pugilist, in passing through here, said: "I am feeling perfectly well and have not allowed myself to worry. As regards the fight with McCoy, I have not made up my mind whether to fight on Oct. 1 or not, and cannot tell until I have talked it over with Considine. I am still in the business though and mean to give everybody a chance."

The Easy Food
Easy to Buy,
Easy to Cook,
Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest.
Quaker Oats
At all grocers
in 2-lb. pkgs. only

WANTED.

WANTED—By a smart young woman work for Saturday afternoons and evenings in either store or parlor. Speaks two languages. Address Sun office.

WANTED—Experienced table girl at 69 Boott corporation.

WANTED—Saleswoman to assist in the introduction of an article of merit; salary. References required. Call or address A. P. T. Hicks, Room 34, Ben Marshe building, Lowell, Mass.

WANTED—Summer boarders; $4.00 a week. 81 River street, West Lynn.

WANTED—At once, agent to sell home grown nursery stock. For terms address Southworth Bros., Beverly, Mass.

WANTED—Ladies to know they can get their straw, leghorn or manilla hats cleansed or dyed and made in the latest shapes at the Hat and Bonnet Bleachery, 101 Merrimack street.

WANTED—600 young and old men to bring their old clothes to Fred P. Low's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

WANTED—Housegirls at the Lowell Employment Office, 324 Merrimack street, opposite City hall.

WANTED—By a man, 31, single place as coachman, hostler or general work. Bwett & Co., 101 Central street.

WANT BLUSH OF YOUTH, soft, delicate skin? Use Noonan's Roman Secret. At all drug stores. A. W. Dow, A. P. Moor, agent for Lowell, corner of Gorham and Appleton streets.

RELIABLE HELP furnished at No. 6 Howe Building, over Street Railway Waiting Station. F. H. A. Boody. Office open at all hours.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A carriage lap robe, in Merrimack square, Friday evening. Owner can recover the same at this office.

LOST—A watch and chain between Stackpole and High streets. Will finder please return to Mattress shop, High street.

TO LET.

TO LET—Rooms with or without board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 253 Fayette street.

TO LET—Cottage of ten rooms, steam heat, bath, set tubs, hot and cold water cemented cellar, and barn if desired. W. H. Bagshaw, 17 Wilson street.

STORE TO LET—31 Merrimack street.

TENEMENT TO LET—Half a house, seven rooms, bath room, hot and cold water, cemented cellar, large yard at 38 Sargent street. Terms easy. $16 per month. Enquire 33 Sargent street.

ROOMS TO LET in The Sun Building. Inquire at The Sun office.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE
Henry W. Garrity, Prop.
CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
Opposite Old Boston & Maine Depot.
The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished, with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the profession.
H. H. Carey (Clerks) H. Gervais.

DR. PEFFER'S
ROYAL-TANSY PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY, NEVER FAILS.
A new, reliable and safe relief for suppressed, excessive, scanty or painful menstruation. Now used by over 30,000 LADIES. Invigorates these organs. BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS. $2 per box, small box $1. Prepaid in plain wrapper. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. PEFFER MEDICAL ASSN. Chicago, Ill.
Sold by Ellingwood & Co., corner Central and Merrimack streets.

ZYNO—Cut this Coupon out.
GOOD FOR A SAMPLE OF
ZYNO
The Great Mexican Blood Tonic.
Goodale's Drug Store.

WEAR
Pike's Shoes
And have comfort with your feet. Remember we make the foot a study and try and have Shoes to fit them properly.
Our Children's School Shoes on foot form lasts have no equal for comfort and durability.
Henry L. Pike
(Successor to Daniel Swan.)
BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS,
28 Central Street.

FRUIT PICKERS,
BASKETS,
APPLE PEARERS.
W. T. S. BARTLETT
The Up-Town Hardware Store,
653 Merrimack Street.

LANTERNS
FOR
House, Shop, Carriages, Delivery Wagons, Bicycle, Mill, Stable and Street Use.
Parts of Lanterns lost or destroyed furnished. Lantern Globes, white, red or blue.
C. B. COBURN & CO.
63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

FOR SALE.

CALL at 350 Market street to buy or sell second-hand Furniture.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Ready's boiler shop, Fay street. Inquire of J. M. Hutman, 1 Coral street.

FOR SALE—Near Chelmsford and Washington streets good cottage house of 7 rooms, large lot of land, lots of fruit. Price only $1400. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FARM FOR SALE—or to let, near Fletcher's ledge, Westford. Apply to Edwin Moore, on the premises.

WAGONS—Owing to death of owner, I have had placed in my hands for sale at some price, handsome new panel side wagon, suitable for laundry, groceries, etc. Also have now and had Concords, democrats, grocery wagons, butcher carts, stanhopes at very low figures. J. F. Libby, 69 Robbins street.

FOR SALE—In Billerica small farm of 10 acres, fair building, near cars. This is a bargain; price $900. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Furniture and carpets at a sacrifice; nearly new. 174 Chapel street. 1st bell.

FOR SALE—Ten R.I.P.A.N.S for 5 cents at druggists. One gives relief.

LADIES—Chichester English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best, safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c. in stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—In Pawtucketville, a nice 8-room cottage house, with all modern improvements, 5000 feet of land, lots of fruit, near bridge. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

OWNER IN NEED OF MONEY—A lot of land containing 4000 feet, 60x80, on a 63 foot street, 15 minutes from Centralville bridge. Price $100, also two second-hand furnaces. Inquire at 1128 Bridge street.

FOR SALE—Near Broadway and School streets good house and large lot of land for a little money. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

MENTHOL CREAM Shampoo is used in all leading hair-dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25c. per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

FOR SALE—Good corporation boarding house, lots of boarders. Must be sold on account of sickness. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

LADIES—My Monthly Regulator has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in from 2 to 4 days without fail. No pain, no danger, no interference with work; price $2 by mailer at office. Consultation free. All letters truthfully answered. Dr. Tolman Co., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

FOR SALE—Good farm for the money, 10 acres of land, good buildings, 9 miles from Lowell on main road. Price $850. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

NOTICE—I have six different kinds of stamps for cancelling Internal Revenue Stamps, also everything in the rubber stamp line. J. M. Fellows, 163 Merrimack St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRESS MAKING—Guaranteed work. Skirts made for $1.00 and Waists for $2.00 at Mrs. O. Descoteau, at 317 Market street.

$15 A MONTH
Will buy this splendid new 2 1-2 story slip roof house of 8 rooms, attic, pantry and bath room with tub, marble wash bowls, etc., hot and cold water, ample floors in dining room, kitchen, pantry and bath room; piazza and balcony; nice lot of land, high and dry; very sightly, near cars and school; will sell for $1300. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, 8 Hildreth Building, Old Post Office.

James Walsh,
Florist and nursery man, also landscape gardener. Floral designs for all occasions. Choice cut flowers always on hand. Plants, trees, shrubs, etc. Westford street cars pass our conservatories.
CONCRETE paver and dealer in coal, tar and pitch. Orders solicited for putting down sidewalks, garden walks, warehouse and stable floors, street pavements, etc., etc., also asphalt and gravel roofing. 135 Highland Avenue, Lowell, Mass.

If You Are Short
And want a loan we can help you out. Security taken, real estate and personal property.
DONOVAN & MANSUR
Room 1, Swan Building, 20 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
SHARON HOUSE
Largest and most complete sulphur bathing establishment in the United States. Pamphlets on application. Open June 1, to Oct. 1.
H. P. SHARP & SON, Proprietors.

Take My Advice and Call on the
Eagle Clothing Co.
We carry the largest stock of Ladies' and Gents' Garments in this city. Our prices are the lowest. THE EAGLE CREDIT HOUSE, 190-193 Middlesex St.

PETER H. SAVAGE,
Undertaker and Funeral Director
189 WORTHEN ST.
Telephone connection 611-4. Calls night or day promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

A Few Suggestions in Profitable
MONEY SPENDING
1 lot of Children's Oxfords, in russet and black, regular price 75c., our Clean Up Price 50c. a pair.
Ladies' Bicycle Oxfords, in russet and black, regular price $1.50, Clean Up price $1.00 a pair.
1 lot of Little Men's Bicycle Shoes, regular price $1.00, Clean Up 75c. a pair.
J. J. LONERGAN,
215 DUTTON STREET.

JUST TRY US.
When you find that your carriage is showing the need of repairs. We are the expert carriage repairers of Lowell, and give to every job the careful attention which has made the name of SAWYER stand for the BEST when used in connection with
CARRIAGE REPAIRS OR CARRIAGE BUILDING.
We will call and get your vehicle if you will send a card asking us to do so.
SAWYER CARRIAGE COMPANY,
Worthen St., Lowell.

Ice Chests and Refrigerators

Are no longer considered a luxury to be enjoyed by the few, but a household necessity, the purchase of a first class, honestly made one being a source of economy rather than expense. We can show you the finest line of
Refrigerators
AND
Ice Chests
In Lowell. Examine them and you will be convinced of this fact. You would really wonder to see how many
Glenwood Ranges
We sell, even in the hot season. We used to think only cold months were stove seasons, but folks are learning that GLENWOODS save work and money all the year round.
See our stock of CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, MATTINGS and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS when you need anything in this line, and we will give you prices that will convince you that it is for your interest to buy from us.
GOOKIN BROS.
66 Prescott Street.

A. G. POLLARD & CO.
MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMEMT.
The large stock of the E. C. Wescott Company of Manchester, N. H., which we purchased at auction on Tuesday has arrived in Lowell, and is now being delivered as rapidly as possible at our store.
We shall get it ready for sale as early as possible and announce full particulars of our great special sale in a few days.
A. G. Pollard & Co.

P. F. Devine's Branch, 88 Merrimack Street.
BAGS, TRUNKS, DRESS SUIT CASES
In fact everything the well equipped traveler requires, at special "OPENING" prices. Our Middlesex street store is not abandoned. In both stores a full and complete line of latest style leather goods.

TEETH
No Charge For Extracting
$5 to $10 a Set
Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Fillings and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial teeth without plates, also Rootless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted, no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Not open evenings. DR. J. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 26, 32, Bunnell's Bl'd'g, cor. Mar'k & Bridge

Fifty Cents Per Box
TRADE MARK
Palmo Tablets
HEALTH, POWER, ENERGY.
stop forever all weakening drains, feed the brain, replace wasted tissues, and send rich, flesh-building blood bounding through every part of the system, making every organ act, and causing you to glow and tingle with newly found strength. You're a new man, and can feel it! The greatest NERVE TONIC ever discovered. Palmo Tablets cure quickly and forever Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Atrophy, Loss of Memory, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Kidney Disease. 50c. a box; 12 boxes (with guarantee, good as gold), $5.00. Sent anywhere. HALSID DRUG CO., Cleveland, O.
Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 317 CENTRAL STREET.

TRUTH AT LAST.

Philosophical Pete: "I alluz knowed dere wuz sumpin wrong about water. (Disgustedly) Look at dat sign!"

DISCOURAGING FOR ALBERT EDWARD.

"Deah, deah, here's the Grand Duke of Luxemburg, don't you know, celebrating his eighty-first birthday, and yet he's only reigned ten years."

"How dreadful! Let's hope the deah Prince of Wales won't heah about it!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WHAT NEXT?

"Well," he said, "the war is over. What next, I wonder?"

"That's easy to answer," replied his companion. "The very next thing to do is to Americize the spelling or the pronunciation of some of those annoying Spanish names, and we can't be too quick about it either."—Chicago Post.

THE JOVIAL STEWARD.

Passenger: "How is the weather?"

Steward: "Good, very good, but a little rough"—

—"All you have to do is to lie quiet, and you won't be seasick!"

FLATTERED.

"Didn't that Spaniard get angry when the general called him a miscreant?"

"Not a bit. He accepted it as a great compliment. That was the first time he had been given credit for doing any real damage."—Washington Star.

HE NEVER FORGAVE HIM.

Waggs—Yes, the fellow's a wonder—a downright wonder. I believe he'd chisel anybody.

Wiggs—You don't say so, though? Is he such a swindler?

Waggs (with his usual chuckle)—Oh, no; he's a sculptor.—Ally Sloper.

WANTED BOTH.

Waiter—Dinner, sir? Yes, sir. What'll you 'ave? Table d'hote or a la carte?

Young Smelter (who is determined to show that he knows what's what)- Oh, I will have some of both, with plenty of sauce.—Nuggets.

IF HE ISN'T A GOOD BOY.

What will Dewey do to him? He will not do a thing to him.

TO THE VICTORS BELONG THE SPOILS.

"YOU WANT THE CORE, DO YOU, SENOR? WELL, MAYBE THERE AIN'T GOIN TO BE NO CORE!"

A BUSINESS GIRL.

"A place in thy memory, dearest,"
He murmured, "is all I claim."
"All right," she replied, "and please tell me
The place where you live and your name."

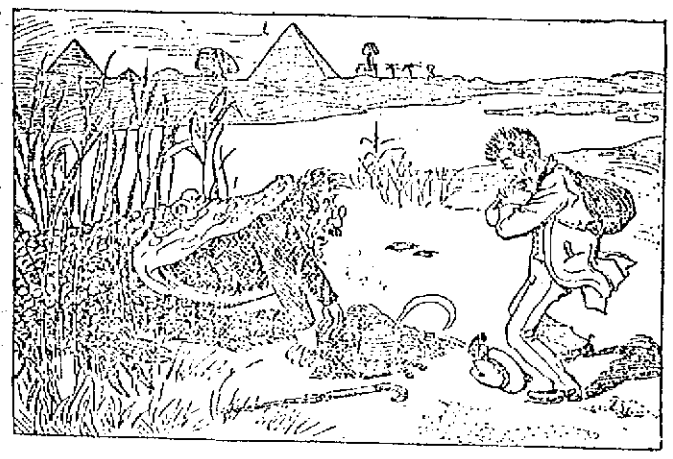
—Detroit Free Press.

AMENITIES ON SHIPBOARD.

"It seems oppressive in this calm, captain. Can't you whistle an air of some kind?"

"If you will take up a collection among the passengers, madam, you may be able to raise the wind yourself."—Chicago Tribune.

THE FIRST THOUGHT.



Friend: "For the Lord's sake, Hans, he has got you sure! Can you not at least throw out your pocketbook?"

IN NO DANGER.

Phil—Holy smoke! Here's a doctor says bank notes are liable to carry disease.

Bill—Well, I suppose that's the reason I ain't been ill since I was a kid.—Comic Bits.

THE IMPORTANT POINT.

"Oh, dear!" screamed Mrs. Skinnphlint. "Johnny has run a tenpenny nail in his foot!"

"Save the nail!" shouted Mr. Skinnphlint, with great self possession.—Chicago Tribune.

FROM GRACE.

He—One swallow doesn't make a summer.

She—But it sometimes is responsible for a fall.—Vim.

WAR'S BRIGHT SIDE.

"Yes," said the commercial traveler, "this war is a godsend to we men who work the country trade. It's knocked 'The Spanish Cavalier' off the rural repertory! Only 'Flee as a Bird' is left now."—New York Journal.

FOREBODINGS.

"Jimmy, did you tell your sister I was here?"

"Yes, Mr. Tanks, and she said she'd felt all day that somepin awful wuz goin to happen."—Chicago Record.

IN RURAL PARTS.

Molly—I wonder why these chickens are called Leghorns?

Dolly—Don't you see the little horns on their ankles?—Brooklyn Life.

HE OVERLOOKED THAT.

"Now," said the unfortunate creditor, "since peace has been declared, you will be able to pay off all your debts."

"You forget," replied the debtor, "what a hard time I had makin 'em!"—Atlanta Constitution.

NOT LASTING.

He—Do you think marriage a failure?

She—Oh, no! Only a temporary embarrassment.—Judy.

A MATTER OF QUANTITY.

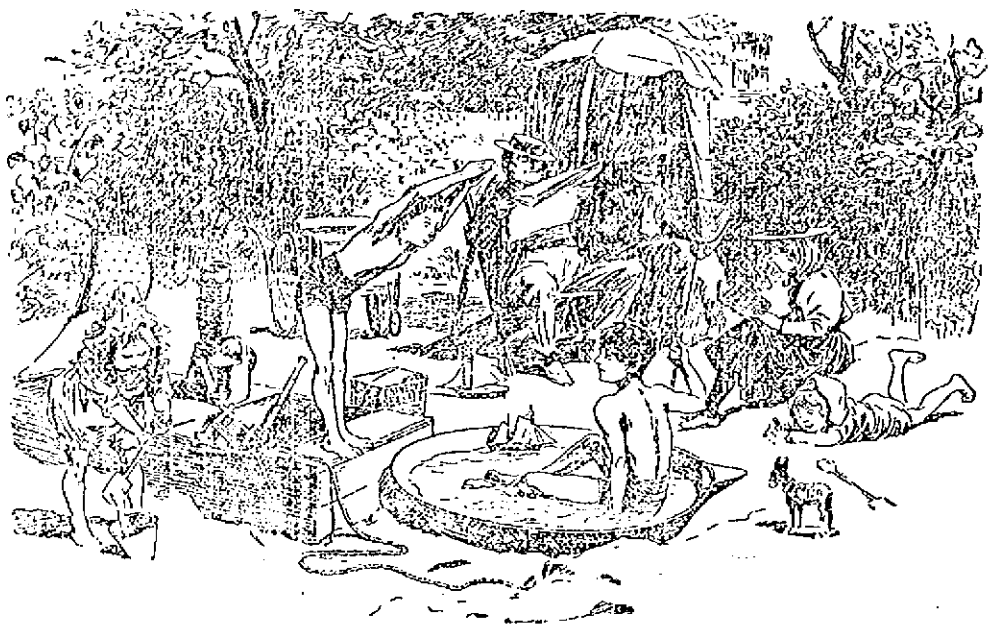
Nurse: "Tommy, there's some jam on your cheek."

Tommy (with interest): "There isn't any worth eatin, is there?"

A FOOL'S DISCOMFITURE.

THE SADDEST CASE OF ALL.

WITH ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME.



The Digglesby family find it impossible to have their usual holiday at the seaside this year, but with the aid of a few cartloads of sand and a little imagination they make the best of circumstances in their back garden.

OUR GROWING COMMERCE.

Our export trade in live Spaniards is quite brisk just now.—Baltimore Herald.

NO, INDEED!

He—Nonsense! It's the easiest matter in the world to tell a woman's age.

She—Not for the woman!—Town Topics.

IT TOOK EFFECT.

"Was Perkins mad when he drank that patent fire extinguisher by mistake?"

"Well, he did seem kind o' put out."—Chicago Record.

THE ONLY ONE.

"I've had that idea in my head for weeks."

"It must have been very lonely!"

A TOUGH PROPOSITION.

Per Q. Pine: "Say, barber, gimme a shampoo, and be quick about it.

SLATIN PASHA, Who Is Acting As Guide to the Anglo-Egyptian Expedition.

FUNERALS.

WORSNIP—The funeral of Martha Worsnip took place from her late residence rear of 101 High street yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. S. T. Ford officiated. Appropriate musical selections were rendered. Burial was in the the Edson cemetery. The bearers were Messrs. Robert H. Cudworth, Colin Campbell, Walter Hinchcliffe, Eli Haworth, George Bradbury and John Crosby. Many floral tributes were received. Among them were a pillow, Mr. Worsnip; basket, Mr. and Mrs. Fairbairn; spray, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson; spray, Mr. and Mrs. John Lee; wreath, Mr. and Mrs. Cudworth; basket, Mr. and Mrs. Hinchcliff; spray, Mr. and Mrs. Halkward; cut flowers, Mr. and Mrs. Kenworthy; spray, Mr. and Mrs. Woods; wreath, Mr. and Mrs. Wylie; cut flowers, Mr. and Mrs. Burkitt; spray, Mrs. Shepard; cut flowers, Mrs. Laversy; cut flowers, Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury; wreaths, Mr. and Mrs. Broadbent and Mr. and Mrs. Greenhalge; cut flowers, Miss Maggie Stanhope.

ANDREWS—The funeral service of Grace E. Andrews, daughter of F. B. Andrews was held at her late home 7 Wachusett street Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Rev. Mr. Wilson officiated at the services and the interment was in the family lot in the Edson cemetery. The floral tributes were many and a partial list is given: Pillow from her parents; mound, Mrs. Phineas Stanley; crescent, Myra Laidlaw; wreath and bar, W. Hayes; basket, Mr. and Mrs. J. La Mercier; spray of asters, Mrs. E. M. Smith; spray of pinks, Mrs. Phineas Stanley; spray of aster, Miss Boutelle; basket of flowers, Miss Vining; spray of flowers, Mrs. Robinson; spray of asters, Mr. and Mrs. Wisby; bouquet, Mr. E. Marshall; bouquet, Mrs. Cushman; bouquet, Mrs. Leonard; bouquet, Mrs. Dorothy; bouquet, Mrs. Howard; bouquet, Mrs. Gregory; bouquet, Mrs. George H. Taylor and a beautiful floral ledger from the Lowell Co-operative association. The bearers were C. W. Johnson, N. C. Hayes, Guy Taplin, J. L. Mercier.

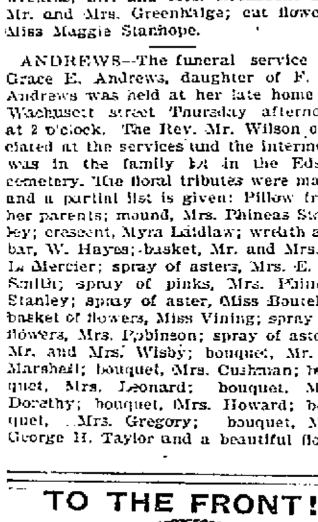
CLAPP—Richard M. Clapp, brother of Mrs. H. N. Tilton of this city, died at Allegheny, Pa. The body will be brought to this city for burial and funeral services will be held in this city at the Edson chapel Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mysterious Billy Smith and Andy Walsh will have another try at each other on next Monday night at Coney Island. In their last meeting a draw was declared after twenty hard rounds. Smith is a slight favorite in the betting.

Store to let at 34 Prescott St.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

TO THE FRONT!



RAYMOND'S FLAG CIGAR

SOLD IN LOWELL BY

C. E. Austin. Greenwood Bros.
C. F. Blanchard. Dr. C. Benotte.
G. C. Brooks. James Howard.
W. B. Brown. Kilpatrick Bros.
W. J. Burbeck. J. W. Litch.
F. B. Butler. Lowell Pharmacy.
Carter & Sherburn. B. J. Lang.
D. K. Cheever. E. T. McEvoy.
Carlton & Hovey. Charles Naylor.
A. F. Choate. Dennis O'Brien.
E. Merrimack Drug Co. W. H. Pearson.
Ellingwood & Co. A. D. Puffer & Son.
Ellingwood's Branch. Shirley's Pharmacy.
A. L. Field. A. F. Story & Co.
O. L. Field. Thompson & Co.
James Gibson. Geo. A. Wilson.
F. G. Griffen. H. H. Ullock.

ALSO BY

E. Shaw & Son, North Chelmsford.
M. H. Winship, West Chelmsford.
Wright & Bemis, Graniteville.
J. M. Fletcher, Westford.
Emerson & Co., South Chelmsford.
E. T. Adams, Chelmsford.
W. H. Hills, Chelmsford.
T. F. Lyons, Billerica.

WM. H. RAYMOND GROCERY CO.
45 and 47 Commercial Street, Boston.

MOVING FIREWORKS.

ANOTHER DISPLAY TO BE GIVEN AT LAKEVIEW.

None of the entertainments given at Lakeview free has afforded more real pleasure and enjoyment than the pyrotechnic displays on the water on Saturday evening. There is a fascination about fireworks which is the same in young and old, and the displays being so infrequent, makes them all the more enjoyable when they do occur. Tonight Masten & Wells will give another of their moving displays at Lakeview park beginning at 7.45 o'clock.

Those trotting, bicycle and foot races at Wannalancit Park today and Monday (Labor Day). Admission, 25 cents, grand stand free.

The regular meeting of the Lowell Irish Benevolent society will be held Monday, Sept. 12, at 7.30 p. m.
—Timothy H. Brennan, Pres.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeffers and son Frank are visiting friends in Salem, Marblehead and Lynn.

Pease Pianos please everybody. See them at Steinert's, 130 Merrimack St.

The large enrollment of students at the New England Business University shows most manifestly that the people of Lowell and vicinity do appreciate and will patronize a first class school when conducted by such practical business and shorthand educators as Messrs. Williams and Landers. See their opening announcement in this issue.

There will be a meeting of the Lowell council, No. 72, Knights of Columbus, in their rooms tomorrow, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock to take action on the death of their late lamented brother, John H. Coffey, and to arrange for attending the funeral.

To Protect Waitresses.

A bill has been introduced in the English parliament containing the following provisions: "A waitress shall not be employed in or about a restaurant for more than 10 hours in any one day, nor for more than 60 hours in any one week, nor for more than 5 consecutive hours without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal. Every restaurant shall be provided with suitable and sufficient sitting accommodation for all waitresses employed therein. A waitress shall not be prohibited, by regulation or otherwise, from being seated when not actually engaged in the course of her employment. The occupier of every restaurant in which a waitress is employed shall keep exhibited, in a conspicuous place in the restaurant, a notice specifying distinctly the provisions of this act with regard to hours of employment and sitting accommodation. The occupier of every restaurant in which a waitress is employed shall keep a register, in such form as the secretary of state may direct, of the waitresses employed in the restaurant and of the hours of their employment on each day and of such other matters as the secretary of state may direct. Inspectors appointed under the factory and workshop acts will be empowered to enforce these provisions and penalties as prescribed in cases where they are disregarded."

FROM MAINE TO CALIFORNIA.

The household remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption, is Cleveland's Lung Healer. It has won its place upon its merit and it has given such universal satisfaction that we recommend to all our friends and customers to use it. Call and get a free trial bottle. Large size, 25c.

Respectfully,
F. H. Butler & Co.
265 Central and 391 Middlesex Sts.

The Hour.

Jack—Why do the churches always begin at 11, grandpa?

Grandpapa—Ah, the eleventh hour, my boy!—Punch.

Biting Sarcasm.

"AFTER YOU, SIR."
—New York World.

Speaker Reed's Wit.

Speaker Reed was making a speech on his native heath last summer, and to show the effect of the Wilson bill on sheep farming said, "You have 5,000 sheep, and you get but 12 cents a pound for your wool."

"You're wrong there, Biddy," called a voice in the crowd, with characteristic Yankee familiarity; "we only get 10 cents." "Well," responded Mr. Reed quickly, "you see, you can always retail what I tell you at a profit."—Argonaut.

German Employment Bureaus.

The public employment bureaus of the German government find situations for the unemployed at the rate of about 13,000 a month. The number found in January, 1898, was 19,648.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

OPENING
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1898
Of the Fall Term of the
N. E. BUSINESS UNIVERSITY
Runels' Building, Merrimack Square, Lowell, Mass.
Both Day and Night Sessions.
This busy "BEE HIVE," with its faculty of only special expert instructors, is the largest, best equipped, and only first class business and shorthand training school in northern Massachusetts.
WORTHY GRADUATES who wish to use the knowledge acquired here will receive our assistance in securing lucrative employment.
Take the direct route to prosperity by enrolling AT ONCE.
W. J. Sanders, Prin. C. E. Williams, Mgr.

A Problem to Figure Out.

According to Carroll D. Wright, United States labor commissioner, real estate mortgages in the United States amount to $12,094,000,000; annual interest on the same, $840,000,000. See census report.

The total money in circulation, according to the treasury report April 1, 1898, is $1,750,058,046. Of this amount more than half is held as bank reserves, as required by law.

Were it all in circulation there would be enough to make two payments of interest on real estate mortgages alone.

Other debts not secured by real estate doubtless amount to more than $12,000,000,000, but, leaving them out of the question entirely will somebody please figure out how the present indebtedness, secured by mortgages, is to be paid?

While the trusts, railroads and high taxes are absorbing all surplus production above a bare living, is it any wonder that thousands are concluding that repudiation or revolution is the only way out?—Chicago Express.

Our Railway Men.

English railroads employ about four times as many men per mile of road as compared with ours. This keeps their men fresh, alert and vigorous. Trains are not intrusted to men more dead than alive from overwork. This is an important fact. However efficient our noble, brave and capable railway employees may be it is unjust to expect of them four times the labor of an equal number of ablebodied, intelligent and capable Englishmen. It is in effect cold blooded murder, as if "through malice aforethought." Nor can these crimes be compensated by all the "taffy" administered by their taskmaster. It may seem kind to pat a man on the back and say, "Bravo, Sam, I am proud of you," but when sensible men are compelled to "go on strikes" in order to maintain wages above the starvation point it is not permanently satisfying.—John Davis in Junction City (Kan.) Tribune.

DR. WILLIAMS'
PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE
Nerve tonic—Blood Maker. Send for descriptive pamphlet. Sold by druggists everywhere. 50 cents per box—six for $2.50.
DR. WILLIAMS' MED. CO., Schenectady, N. Y.

ZYNO—Cut this Coupon out.
GOOD FOR A SAMPLE OF
ZYNO
The Great Mexican Blood Tonic.
Goodale's Drug Store.

THE WONDERFUL NEW DRINK!
"GLORIA"
ASK FOR GLORIA.
Makes every home a paradise. The field of pleasure is boundless with vigorous health, but poor health spoils all. "GLORIA" is a perfect sanitary drink. Half a day of new and vigorous life in every drink. Try it. 5 CENTS A GLASS.
S. BARTLETT, Agt., 100 and 101 Middlesex St.

Boston and Maine Railroad

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Western Division.

Corrected to June 27, 1898. Trains leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as follows:
For Boston, 5.15, 6.25, †6.43, *7.45, *8.51, †9.15, *9.40, 11 a m; 1.40, †3.00, 4.23, †5.44 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a m.
Corrected to June 27, 1898: Trains leave Middlesex Street Depot, Lowell:
For Boston, 5.48, 6.23, †6.45, w6.50, 7.01, *7.20, *7.28, 7.33, *7.48, †7.50, w8.15, *8.57, †9.49, w*9.25, *9.50, w10.50, 11.08, *11.42 a m; w12.05, 12.16, w12.45, 1.43, w2.30, w 2.55, †3.08, *3.47, *4.01, w4.05, 4.28, w5.10, 6.22, †5.49, w*6.15, *6.22, 7.00, *7.40, 8.45, w9.25 p m. SUNDAYS, 7.20, 7.28, w8.16, 8.48, 9.19, w12.05, w4.15, 4.25, w5.30, 6.58, w8.45 p m.
For Lawrence, 6.23, w6.50 x7.81, w8.30, w9.25, 10.05, 10.50 a m; w12.05, w2.30, w2.55, w4.05, 4.18, w5.10, w6.16, w7.00, w9.25, w†11.25 p m. SUNDAYS, w8.15 a m, w12.05, w5.30, w8.45 p m.
For Salem, Mass, w6.28, w7.33 a m; w12.05, 1.28, w5.10, 5.31 p m.
For Haverhill, 6.23, 6.51, *7.23, 8.30, 9.25, 10.50 a m; 12.05, 2.30, 2.55, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25, †11.25 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a m; 12.05, 5.30, 8.45 p m.
For Newburyport and Amesbury, 6.23 a m; 12.05, 2.30, 2.55, 4.05, 6.15 p m.
For Haverhill, Newburyport, Hampton, North Hampton, Portsmouth and stations on York Beach R R, 2.30 p m. July 4 to September 9.
For Exeter and Dover, 6.23, 6.51, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 2.55, 4.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, Exeter only, 8.15 a m; 5.30 p m.
For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05 p m.
For Somersworth, N H, Saco, Old Orchard, and Portland, 6.23, 6.51, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For Lewiston, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.31.
For Bangor, Belfast, Skowhegan and Rockland 8.30 a m; 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For St John's, N B, Halifax, N S, Montreal and Quebec, 6.50 a m; 5.10 p m (5.10 does not run Saturdays.) SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For Eastport and St John, (via steamer) on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12.05 p m.
For Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgewick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport, (via steamer Frank Jones from Portland), Tuesdays and Fridays at 5.10 p m.
†Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Southern Division.

For Woburn, 6.29, 7.04, 7.23, *7.49, 11.03 a m; 1.48, 4.23, 8.45 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a m; 4.25, 6.53 p m.
NOTE—*Express. †Via Bedford.
For Ayer Junction and Way Stations—7.10 a m; 12.00, 5.01 and 5.22 p m. SUNDAYS, 2.15 p m.
For Amherst, Milford and Wilton—9.12a m; 1.00, 3.41, 5.40 p m. SUNDAYS, 2 p m.
For Greenfield, Peterboro, Bennington, Hillsboro and Keene—9.12 a m and 3.41 p m. SUNDAYS to Greenfield, 2 p m.
For Nashua, Manchester and Concord—7.40, 9.12, *9.40, *10.02 a m, *12.11, 1.00, *1.40, *1.54, 3.41, *5.40, 6.27, *8.10, *8.40 p m. SUNDAYS, 10.00 a m (to Nashua only), 3.03 a m; 2.00, 6.02, *8.10, *8.40 p m.
For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction—9.12, *9.40 a m; *12.11, *1.40, 5.40, †*8.10 p m.
For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N H) Claremont and Claremont Junction—7.40, 9.12 a m; 1.40 p m; 5.41 p m. Saturdays only till August 27th inclusive.
For St Johnsbury, and Lyndonville, via Wells River—*9.40 a m, *1.40, *†8.40 p m.
For Montpelier, Essex Junction, Burlington, St Albans, St Johns and Montreal via the Central Vermont Line, *9.40 a m; *12.11, †*8.10 p m.
For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—*9.40 a m; †*8.40 p m.
QUEBEC EXPRESS, via Plymouth and Sherbrooke—*1.40, †*8.40 p m; daily except Sunday.
D J FLANDERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
H G TAFT, General Agent, Lowell.
References:
*Express: †Daily.
w Via Western Division.
†Wednesdays and Saturdays only.
‡ Via Bedford. x Via Wilmington Junction.

Ready for Duty.

This is an episode of a soldier's life. One of the first to volunteer; he fought faithfully and well, but returned a physical wreck. To-day he lauds the specific which made him hale and hearty.

When President Lincoln called for volunteers to suppress the Rebellion, S. R. Hunter, a blacksmith in South Scriba, N. Y., immediately left his forge and was one of the first to respond.

Enlisting in Co. K., Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers, he participated in many fierce battles, escaping death in innumerable instances.

The conflicts which he encountered in war were nothing, as compared with his conflict with disease since.

The hardships of army life left him a physical wreck.

Sciatic rheumatism developed.

For years he doctored and spent hundreds of dollars without obtaining relief.

Three years ago his limbs became paralyzed and he was unable to walk.

He got about only by dragging himself from place to place by his arms.

It was no trick to run a common darning needle into the muscles of his limbs without feeling the slightest sensation.

Physicians gave him no relief.

He believed that he would never be anything but a hopeless invalid.

He says:

"I read in a newspaper how Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People had effected a cure in a case similar to mine.

"I had very little money left to experiment with new medicine.

"I talked the matter over with my wife and decided to try the pills. Before the first box was half gone I was much better.

"I eagerly purchased more boxes.

"I continued to steadily improve as I continued taking the pills.

"We were all astonished at the marvelous change for the better in my health.

"It didn't seem possible, after all the years of suffering and expense to which I had been put, that such a remedy could cure me so readily.

"Altogether I used nine boxes of the pills.

"I can now walk miles without exertion.

"The rheumatic pains have not bothered me since.

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured me and I have the utmost confidence in their merits to alleviate suffering and cure disease."

Many brave heroes who returned from the war found the battle against the unseen foe of disease harder to fight than the conflicts in war, until they commenced to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Many have found these vegetable pills to be speedy health restorers.

They act directly upon the impure blood, the [illegible] of disease, by restoring the requisite vital[illegible] to all parts of the body, creating functio[illegible] regularity and perfect harmony throughout the system.

Druggis[illegible] everywhere sell these pills.

Now is the Time
TO BUY A
Richmond Range

If your old range is not giving satisfaction buy a RICHMOND RANGE before the coming of the severely cold weather. You will save money in doing so.

Floor Coverings of All Descriptions at the Lowest Prices.

Come and see our Heating Stoves. You will wonder how we sell them so cheap.

General Furniture Satisfactory in Quality and Price.

PETER DAVEY,
134 Market Street - - - Opposite Palmer
TELEPHONE. RESIDENCE—458-2. STORE—314-2.

FOR VACATIONISTS OR "AT HOMES"

Our $20 and $33 SPECIAL BICYCLES are without equals.

HAMMOCKS.

Prices from 69c. to $6.00. We can suit anybody on Hammocks.

PICNIC BASKETS.

We have some of the best Picnic Baskets ever shown; just imported. Nothing like them made in this country.

FISHING RODS AND TACKLE.

Everything in this line.

THE THOMPSON HARDWARE CO. 524-6 Merr'k St.

Closing Out Sale of BICYCLES

Our entire stock to be sold at exactly what it cost us. Regular $50 Bicycles marked down to

$18.00.

If you want a wheel come early, you will never again buy at such low prices.

RING'S BIG STORE, 221-229 Dutton Street.

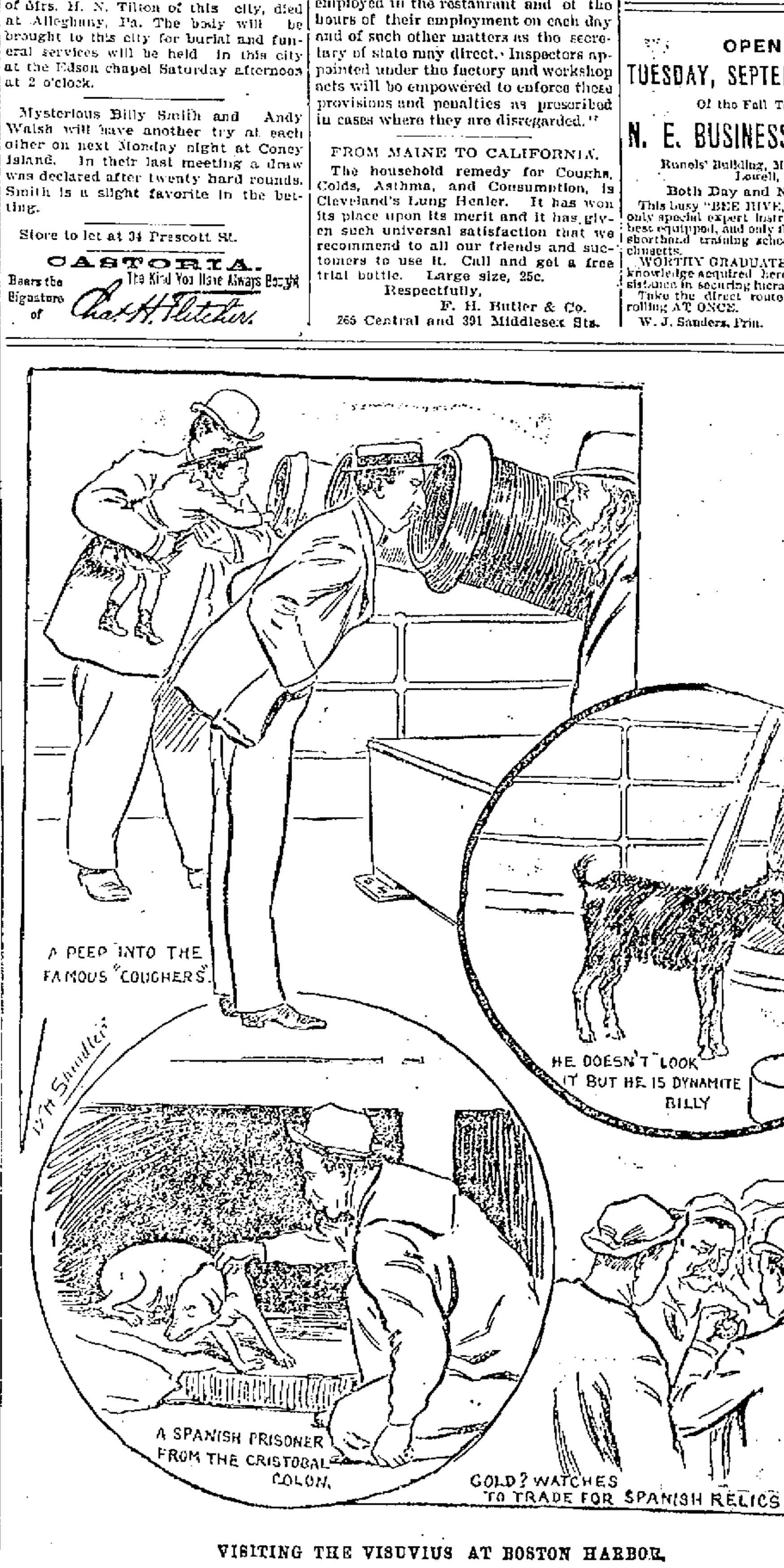
DEWEY HAVE GOOD BUTTER

Well! Well!

Have just received a large lot of June Vermont Dairy and Creamery Butter in 5, 10 and 20-lb packages at prices that will keep our competitors guessing, and the quality that will please everybody. Give us a trial and we will convince you that we have no competitors in the city.

Bargains in All Departments This Week.

Banner Market
Prescott Street.



VISITING THE VISUVIUS AT BOSTON HARBOR.

THE WEATHER.

ALMANAC, SUNDAY, SEPT. 4.
Sun rises—5:12; sets, 6:13.
Moon rises—7:56 p. m.
High water—1:30 a. m.; 2 p. m.

While the sea breeze prevented extreme heat yesterday on the coast of New England, a few miles away brought temperatures in the 90s, which prevailed in interior parts. As yet there is no sign of a cooler temperature, and the heat seems certain to continue through Sunday, with winds generally from the southwest, and fair, generally clear weather, excepting where local thunder showers may occur.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CARD OF THANKS.

The family of Miss Mathia Winship wish to to publicly thank their numerous friends who so kindly assisted them in the hour of their affliction and for the many floral offerings they sent. Their kindness will ever be remembered by us, and it is our sincere wish that it will be many years before the hand of death will visit them.

THE FAMILY OF MISS MATHIA WINSHIP.

WITH TEA.

We have received a new lot of Clothes Baskets one with a pound of 69-cent Tea. Dickson Bros., the big tea dealers, 53 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money cast to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

BURN WILSON'S COAL.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

Buy a Jacob Doll high grade piano.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.

The Middlesex Coal Co. sell good coal.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's. Telephone, 439-4.

The best watches in the city for the least money. Harris, 10 Appleton street.

The work on the Highland school boiler has begun. It is much larger than the old one.

Storage for all kinds of goods. Boston & Maine depot, at low prices. C. F. Keyes & Co., Green St.

Have your steam boiler put in order before cold weather. Drop postal to E. J. Carroll & Co., 73 Middle street.

If your coal does not suit you, try Mulin, the 955 Gorham street coal dealer. You can get him by telephone.

It will pay you to order your stable and poultry supplies of W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street. Try a barrel of his flour at the same time.

Now is the time to make a dollar without having to work for it by purchasing a refrigerator at a price that will surely catch you. Every article in the store of Gaynor & Co., 35 Prescott street, the best and cheapest furniture store in the city.

NEW SHOE STORE.

Ex-Councilman F. E. Labarge having opened a shoe store at 400 Merrimack street, extends a cordial invitation to his friends and the public to call and see him. Having a full and complete line of new goods he is sure that he will be able to please them. City Hall Shoe Store, 400 Merrimack street.

WILL FIGHT.

THE FAIRMOUNTS AND MYSTERIES TO PLAY ON SOUTH COMMON.

The games today are: Fairmounts vs. Mysteries; Shamrocks vs. T. R. and T.'s; Alerts of Lawrence vs. Atlantics, (probable). The first named game will positively be held on the South common. The managers of the teams and interested cranks say "If it is necessary we will station men on the field and keep them there all Friday night" was the byword yesterday afternoon. "We're in the thing for bloodshed and we've got to have those grounds," opine the players. The Atlantics just say "Nay!" But it is full of meaning. The game itself will be an unparalleled one in the review of the pleasure.

Notwithstanding the contradictory reports, the Merrimack Juniors or the resurrected Columbians have again been interred as the result of loose fielding and poismanagement. Attempts have been made by the heart-broken base ball team folk to rejuvenate the bunch for a final rally today but at the latest news received their efforts were utterly unsuccessful.

The Emmetts and Wanns play today on the North common.

The Labor Day engagement is still the leader on the capis; nothing can phase it.

Tommy Ahearn has played several games with the Fairmounts in which he caught and played second base brilliantly, besides being a fielder par excellence.

When the atmosphere becomes as frosty as the Suggestor's personal remarks, then the base ball fans about town who second the clean game, will that celebrated advisor of Johnstebrush into his box again, until the coming of the monkey and organ grinder next spring when he will be allowed his freedom to join such articles of his own arrangement.

CHELMSFORD.

Harry L. Parkhurst started Thursday for his annual hunting outing in New Brunswick and expects to be absent two weeks. Last year starting later in the season he failed to reach his destination on account of inclement weather.

E. T. Adams and Martin Robbins are rusticating in Maine this week.

Rev. C. H. Ellis has accepted the call to the pastorate of the Baptist church.

Sunday services, Central Congregational. Usual morning preaching service. Junior C. E. meeting at 5.30. Subject: "The harm of self indulgence and the good of self denial." 1 Cor. ix. 24-27, Gal. v. 22-24. Leader, Olive G. Eaton. Senior C. E. meeting at 7. Subject, "Repentance and Conversion; What are They?" Ezek. xviii. 20-32, Acts xxvi. 19-29. Leader, Mrs. Herman Frye. All Saints—Service and sermon at 3. Services will be resumed at the Unitarian church. Preaching by the pastor. Guild meeting at 6.30 conducted by the pastor. Baptist—Morning topic, "A Missionary Spirit." Evening, "Cuba and Porto Rico." C. E. meeting at 6.30.

Unclaimed letters Sept. 1, 1898: Arthur Aiken, James P. Bowley, Mrs. Bowers, Mrs. Myrtle Barrett, Mrs. Sarah W. Call, Frank Donovan, William Finnick, Mr. Prescott, Wm. Parkhurst Miss K. Florence Rose, Mrs. G. Sternberg, Mrs. O. J. Smith, Mrs. M. A. Stephenson, Miss Belle White.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 21 MERK ST.

A CRUEL MISTAKE

Of Which Two Franciscan Nuns Were Victims.

WERE UNABLE TO PROVE THEIR IDENTITY

When Complained of as Bogus Nuns.

That the good are oftentimes compelled to suffer for the wicked was most regrettably proven yesterday at the police station when two nuns of the Second Order of St. Francis were deprived of their liberty, put through a most rigid cross-examination and threatened with a night's incarceration in police station, all through a combination of most unfortunate circumstances, over which none of the interested parties had control.

Some time ago, a couple of bogus nuns went about St. Patrick's parish soliciting alms as, they alleged, for the new Working Girls' Home on Cross street.

The solicitors were impostors and Rev. Fr. Burke warned the parishioners against them. This warning was well heeded, too well, in fact, and subsequent events have shown for while the impostors have never been seen again, on two different occasions have innocent parties been made to suffer by people whose judgment was bad, though their good intentions are unquestioned.

Yesterday morning, Sister M. Delphina and Sister M. Francis, two members of the Franciscan order, came to Lowell to visit a sister of the Notre Dame order formerly stationed here and incidentally to solicit alms for they were asking money for a home in Indiana.

The police, upon learning this, sent Inspector Donaldson to look up the case and talk with the nuns for in a short time, several parties sent word to the police station that two supposedly bogus nuns were in town.

Inspector Donaldson met them and questioned them and the poor women, not understanding the ways of the world, innocently told him that they were Franciscans from Indiana, soliciting alms for a home, but if they were giving offence to the people, they would go right back to Boston.

Inspector Donaldson replied that it was his duty to have them identified before he could let them go as complaints had been made about them and asked them to go with him to St. Patrick's parish to see Fr. Burke.

This they did, but Fr. Burke was not at home and the unfortunate women were walked to the police station, where they were questioned and cross-questioned though with the greatest respect, by the police.

Rev. Fr. Mullen was called to the police station, but he nor any one else in Lowell could identify them, as there are no houses of their order in New England and they had no credentials with them, having left them at their boarding place in Boston.

Perhaps the fact that they were boarding on Charles street, Boston, and not stopping at any convent made the police suspicious of them, for they were questioned separately and together, answering every question most straightforwardly.

The police called up the Boston police headquarters and asked if anything was known of them there, but the police of Boston had never heard of them.

Then one of the nuns suggested that a telegram be sent at her expense to Fr. Ubaldis, O. S. F., pastor of the Italian church on Prince street, Boston, and superior of the Franciscan Fathers of that city.

Some time was taken up in reaching the clergyman, but just before six o'clock when it looked as if the nuns would be obliged to remain over night at the police station, the clergyman telephoned up that they were members of the Franciscan order and honest women, soliciting alms for their home.

Then the doors were opened wide for them, the police expressed their deep regret at the unfortunate occurrence, and the nuns who had stood the severe ordeal most bravely, went away, bursting into tears as they departed.

After they had gone, Deputy Moffatt who felt as bad for them as anyone, remarked: "That was about as unpleasant a duty as I ever had to perform."

SHY $13.65.

LOWELL MAN SAID HE WAS ROBBED IN NASHUA.

Last evening a little after 7 o'clock a young man was put on the Lowell car by a friend who paid his fare and gave him a bottle of something besides Florida water. After the car had fairly started he began to get acquainted with his fellow passengers. He smoked a briar pipe which was as black as the ace of spades; he had the look of a well-to-do fellow and he said he attended college for two or three years, studying for the ministry, but he did not fancy it so dropped it, or they dropped him. Presently his tobacco gave out, but through the generosity of a young man who sat next to him, his pipe was filled up and lighted for him; he then began a tale of woe. He said he had come up from Lowell in the morning and had visited some saloon near the junction and imbibed too much of "Oh, be Joyful." While he was in this condition, his pockets were picked and he was relieved of $13.65 and when his friends for the time being had got all he had they put him on board of the car and paid his fare home, in company with a pint of 40-rod whiskey, with which he proceeded to comfort himself. He told the same story over two or three times on the trip down, telling it the same each time. Evidently there was something in it. He made the remark that he was coming back today and get even with them, but that part of the story is yet untold. —Nashua Press.

FOOT BALL NEWS.

A meeting was held last evening of the foot ball players who wish to represent the North common on the grid-iron this year. They have elected as their manager John C. Murray but their name and captain of the team will be voted for at the meeting next Monday evening. Here is a list of the players who intend to play and others will join afterwards: James McLaughlin, Charlie McCarthy, James Flannery, Thomas Kelley, H. Bassett, Alfred Lipsey, John Dion, George Jacques, Peter St. John and William Leslie. Any other good players wishing to join this team can do so by appearing the common next week during practice. The object of this team is to promote the interest in this sport. We are willing to form a league known as the Spindle City league, which the Big Seven A. C. have proposed, if enough teams can be formed and a schedule of games can be arranged. These clubs organized so far should call a meeting next week and form the league. Send challenges to John J. Murray, 394 Adams street. The average weight of this team is 126 pounds.

In Pain?

In the Back?
Then probably the kidneys.
In the Chest?
Then probably the lungs.
In the Joints?
Then probably rheumatism.

No matter where it is, nor what kind; you need have it no longer. It may be an hour, a day, or a year old: it must yield to

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster

Immediately after applying it you feel its soothing, warming, strengthening power.

It quiets congestion; draws out inflammation.

It is a new plaster.

A new combination of new remedies. Made after new methods. Entirely unlike any other plaster.

The Triumph of Modern Medical Science.

The Perfected Product of years of Patient Toil.

Placed over the chest it is a powerful aid to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the treatment of all throat and lung affections.

Placed over the stomach, it stops nausea and vomiting; over the bowels, it controls cramps and colic.

Placed over the small of the back, it removes all congestion from the kidneys and greatly strengthens weakness.

For sale by all Druggists.
J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

If in need of a watch of any kind, I can save you money. Harris, 10 Appleton street.

SUNDAY THEMES.

Highland M. E.—Morning, "With Sword and Trowel." Evening communion.

Grace Universalist—Morning, "Signs and Wonders."

Highland Congregational—Morning, "The Lost Ghost." Evening, Consecration.

First Unitarian—Morning, "The Holiness of the Temple."

First Primitive Methodist—Morning, communion. Evening, "A Message to the Fearful."

First Baptist—Morning, "Power of the Lord." Evening "Cyrus Dewey and You."

Christadelphian Ecclesia—Morning, "Eternal Punishment."

Worthen Street Baptist—Morning, "True Worshippers." Communion. —evening, "Paul at Philippi."

Free Church—Morning, "Obtaining Time in Which to Live," by Rev. G. C. Wright, pastor.

Kirk Street—Morning, "Peace. Evening, "The Soldier Dead."

Worthen Street M. E.—Morning, "Christ Our Substitute." Evening, "Seeing the Invisible."

Church Street Tabernacle—Morning, "Who Has a Right to the Name Christian?" Evening, "The Gospel Which Is Adapted to Men of Today."

Central Congregational Church, Dracut—Morning, "Victory." Evening, "Mother's Boy."

Fifth Street Baptist—Morning, "Formalism in the Church." Evening, "The Divine Sculptor and His Model."

St. Paul's M. E.—Morning, communion. Evening, "What Heaven Will Lack."

First Church of Christ—Morning "Substance."

Eliot—Morning, "The Church a Spiritual Power;" communion. Evening, address by Miss Agnes M. Bigelow, missions in Africa."

Pulpit Street Free Baptist—Morning, "'A' Good Record." Evening "The Cluster of Grapes."

First Universalist—Morning, "Call to Prayer." Evening, "Vacation Rambles."

Union services of the First Trinitarian and John street churches will continue to be held in John Street church morning and evening. Rev. G. F. Kenngott will speak in the morning and in the evening Rev. G. H. Johnson will speak. Both pastors will officiate at communion.

Repairs are being made on the High Street church and services there will not be held until further notice.

Miss Elizabeth Gannon has returned from Old Orchard.

Security
BOXES
Middlesex Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
Rent $5.00 per Year.

STATE FUNDS GONE

Breach of Trust by State Treasurer's Office.

An Assistant Takes $5000 From the Funds—Admits Guilt—Gen. Clay Wants a Divorce From His Young Wife—Important Decision Noted.

Concord, N. H., Sept. 3.—The shortage of $5000 in the accounts of a former deputy state treasurer, Hiram F. Gerrish, was announced last night by State Treasurer Carter. This admission was made to bring to an end the persistent circulation of stories of financial irregularities in the department. The state loses nothing by the shortage, as Major Gerrish's bondsmen, Benjamin A. and John Kimball of this city, have made good the amount.

Treasurer Carter says that he discovered the shortage, and Gerrish confessed culpability, and that the money, not exceeding $5000, was abstracted from the treasury, the amount being carried on the books dealing with the tax on unoccupied lands in the northern part of the state. The amount had been carried over, and the inference, from examination of the books, was that the tax had not been paid, whereas it had been paid, while the money the entries represented had been used by Gerrish.

Major Gerrish was succeeded as deputy treasurer by Algernon Willis of this city a fortnight ago. No proceedings were taken, and none will be taken against Gerrish. After the settlement it was thought the incident would not be known outside the department, but public suspicion was aroused and manifested itself in conflicting stories, which Treasurer Carter thought best to end by a statement of fact.

SCHEME DIDN'T WORK.

Albany, Sept. 3.—The state commissioner of excise has been notified of an important decision by Justice Clearwater in Ulster county in revoking a liquor tax certificate issued to Nelson Garrison. In order to evade the provisions of the liquor tax law requiring the consents of the owners of two-thirds of the dwellings within 200 feet of his premises, Garrison put up a small shanty of hemlock boards, without window or chimney, and on the day he applied for a certificate allowed a vagrant to move in. At the same time he domiciled another vagrant in a small shanty which had been used by him as a woodshed for several years. Neither building was lathed or plastered.

In deciding whether these buildings were dwellings within the meaning of the tax law, Justice Clearwater says: "It is not the size or the material of which a building is constructed, but the purpose to which it is devoted that is the controlling factor under this statute. A dwelling may be humble and inexpensive, yet as much a domicile as a mansion, but to hold that buildings of this character, tenanted for the first time on the eve of an application for a certificate by men without families or fixed place of abode, are to be regarded as dwellings for the purpose of obtaining and holding a certificate would be farcical. These buildings were not dwellings within the provisions of this statute, and to treat them as such was an evasion of the law."

WANTS A DIVORCE.

Richmond, Ky., Sept. 3.—The petition for divorce filed by General Cassius M. Clay to secure a legal separation from his girl wife recites "that the plaintiff has treated the defendant in all respects as a dutiful and faithful husband should, and that he has fully met and discharged all the covenants of said marriage contract, but that the defendant did, without fault on the part of plaintiff, abandon him on July 3, 1893, and has since lived separate and apart from him."

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

General Clay prays for a divorce, and asks that the defendant be restored to her maiden name and given all proper relief, which is supposed to mean that he intends to provide a liberal alimony. The defendant's answer admits all the charges. General Clay says that the girl shall never want so long as he lives.

MUSIC HALL.

A large audience attended Music Hall last evening, giving evidence that the old time plays are not passe. This week's attraction, "Peck's Bad Boy," is a play that evidently delights theatre goers of today just as much as it did when witnessed for the first time a number of years ago.

The management of this company have surrounded themselves with a capable lot of actors, and with clever specialties, introduced, make an evening's entertainment that is worth going some distance to see. They give their last two performances today and should not fail to draw good houses, number of years ago.

"FINNEGAN'S BALL."

The best evidence of the true worth of a theatrical attraction of any kind is its money drawing power. "Finnigan's Ball," which has lately begun its fourth consecutive year and in places where it has been presented at least once in each of these tours it has shown a remarkable increase in the receipts over

its previous engagements. The advices given us through the press speak of this company in terms of the highest praise, from the formation of its members to the general ensemble and the character of the music, songs and specialties, of which not one dissenting voice is heard. This in itself is a remarkable achievement considering the great number of farce comedy companies that have made the demand for fun makers so great. Its forthcoming engagement at this place will no doubt reach the same limit of perfection and financial results, as its admirers are already speaking for seats.

They come to Music Hall next Monday for three days with matinees on Labor Day and the usual Wednesday matinee.

BICYCLE NOTES.

Horace Denny, one of the quartet of Tiger Roadsters who left several months ago for a bicycle trip to San Francisco, has returned looking as berry and as hard as a keg of nails. He got as far west as Davenport, Ia., where he was obliged to give up the trip, owing to the terrible condition of the roads. Since May 4, he covered 3947 miles on his wheel. He left Chicago two weeks ago yesterday for Boston and spent three days in Buffalo, which city he left Saturday for Boston. Knapp and Gray, the other members of the party, still out of town, are touring New York state with a travelling trope.

National Secretary Bassett of the L. A. W. said yesterday that he would not be surprised to see Pennsylvania head the lists of divisions in a few weeks, in point of numbers, while Massachusetts now has more members than ever.

President Potter of the L.A.W. has expressed a desire to come to Boston and participate in the annual wheel about the Hub of the Boston Bicycle club, Sept. 9, 10 and 11.

Entry blanks for the big diamond race meet Sept. 10 at Hartsuff Grove, Rockland, may be obtained. There are two amateur events, mile open and two-mile handicap, for $150 worth of diamonds, and a mile professional handicap for $40, $20 and $10 in cash. "Kid" St. Onge will appear. Entries close Saturday night with George G. Reed, North Abington.

The third annual open century of the Cambridgeport C. C. will be held Sept. 18 at Newburyport. The pace will not exceed twelve miles an hour. An handsome souvenir will be given to all who finish within half an hour of the pacemakers. The start will be made from 515 Massachusetts avenue at 6.30 a. m. Entries will be received up to time of start.

There will also be a century and a half the same day, for which a solid gold souvenir will be given. It will start at 5 a. m. The 150-mile riders will start for a ten mile run through the park system, and after returning to the club house, will join with the fast division of the century, leaving them at Newburyport and continuing to Portsmouth for dinner. Blanks may be obtained from Captain Kimball, Mr. William Holahan, opposite Charles River Park, or at 545 Massachusetts avenue.

The race between McGilly and McCormack will take place next Wednesday night on the boulevard. McGilly is training hard for it, and he thinks he will make McCormack, the wonder, hustle.

CRISP GOSSIP.

Admiral Schley has the correct idea about the Santiago medals. The plan is to give one kind to officers and another to the men. Schley said:

"I wish the government would give us all the same kind of medals. As it is, the admiral gets a gold one—the sailor a bronze. It isn't the money value of it we care for, it's the sentiment and the significance. How much better it we followed the example of England, who has her Victoria cross and Germany with her Iron cross, which go alike to officer and man. The admiral would be happier to point to his medal and say: "My men wear this," and the sailor would be prouder to say: "My admiral wears the same things." Such a distinction is against our American policy I hope this matter will be taken up and righted."

It is not not too late to right it and the wish of the gallant hero of Santiago should be respected.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

BOXING GOSSIP.

Johnny Pollock, the fistic reviewer of the New York Evening World, has a habit of hitting the nail on the head. He is thoroughly informed on fistic matters and when he says things, one can generally gamble that he is very near to being right. In last night's World, Johnny had this to say:

A well known sporting man made the following remark up town last night: "It's two to one now that Corbett and McCoy won't meet, and the whole thing will result in a fiasco, outside of a little advertising each boxer has received, which will help their theatrical ventures."

And there seems to be a lot of sense in what he said. When fighters, their managers and club owners start talking after a match is made, nine times out of ten, that settles the fight.

The manager of the Hawthorne A. C. of Buffalo sent the following last night:

"The contest must take place as advertised. C. M. Wilson."

Corbett, before starting east from 'Frisco, said under no circumstances would he fight before Nov. 1. His manager, Considine, says he will be ready on Oct. 15. Which man has the say only time can tell.

But the Hawthorne people say they won't wait even until Oct. 15. Such are the facts. If either of the fighters or club are trying to secure free advertising they're going the wrong way. What the sports want is a contest of gloves, not words.

Charley White, Corbett's trainer, said yesterday that he considered it perfectly fair for Corbett to ask for a postponement for a month and that it would take that time to put any man into good condition.

"This is a pretty kettle of fish," said Considine yesterday. "McCoy said he would agree to any reasonable postponement and now he kicks like a steer the first dash out of the box. Personally, I believe that Jim will be ready to enter the ring on October 1, and if he is, he will put that upstart to sleep without getting so much but I am determined that he shall take no chances.

"If Corbett is ready he will enter the ring on October 1; otherwise he will not, and McCoy can take the forfeit."

Otto Siefoff and Billy Teller, who is also known as the "Black Griffo," are carded to box twenty rounds at the Pelican A. C., Brooklyn, on Saturday night. In the preliminaries, which are of ten rounds, each, Jack New faces Eddy Sullivan and Tim Kearns meets Jack Fox. The latter is a tough proposition, and unless Kearns has recovered some of the form he showed last winter he is likely to get against a snag.

Billy Roche, the manager of Jack Bonner, was in Boston yesterday for a short while. He is very confident that his man will whip Dan Creedon when they meet. Roche is a hustler and is keeping his man busy.

Frank Herald, the referee of the Pelican club, makes this interesting explanation: "We have recently discovered that there are boxers who deliberately make matches for the purpose of getting the small end of the purse by fouling their antagonist in the early part of a bout. The Pelican club purposes to put a stop to this practice by refusing hereafter to pay any part of a purse to a disqualified boxer. Boxers should act in a more decent way. Such tricks as the one I have explained do much to injure the game and just now it needs all the friends that it can scrape together."

A LAWRENCE HERO

Capt. Joubert of Co. F. Ninth Regt.

VISITS HIS COMRADE, CAPTAIN A. D. MITTEN.

He Talks of His Experience in Cuba.

Capt. Mitten is again a very sick man, having received a bad turn on Wednesday, just as he appeared to be on the rapid road to recovery. On Monday he received a chill which led to a high fever on Wednesday.

He was immediately put on light diet and orders were issued by his physician that no one should see him.

These orders are being faithfully carried out though yesterday there was one exception made in the case of a brother hero, Capt. Joseph Joubert of Company F, Ninth regiment, Lawrence, who has been at his home in that city for the past few weeks recovering from malaria and dysentery. Capt. Joubert was met by a Sun reporter after his visit to Capt. Mitten and in response to the reporter's inquiry, said: "Poor Mitten is in tough shape, having received a bad turn a few days ago, which put him back. He's a patient sufferer though, and I am sure he will come around all right."

Capt. Joubert, though much improved in health, still shows the effects of his hard time in Cuba. He is much reduced in weight and his once round, jovial face is a trifle sunken. He was attired in vacation clothing and carried a cane.

Speaking of his experience, Capt. Joubert said: "We had a miserable time of it and you must well know it from all the accounts. The men took sick rapidly and the hospital facilities were inadequate to the demand made on them. Why, I saw a surgeon standing over a dying man absolutely helpless to relieve him as he had not the proper cases. The man died, whereas had the surgeon the necessary remedies, he might have been taken out of danger in six hours."

"How is 'Ned' O'Sullivan?" inquired the reporter.

"Poor Ned," answered Capt. Joubert, "I am afraid he must be pretty weak at Wikoff, otherwise he would not have been mentioned so generally by the press. All the men are sick and weak and only really bad cases are noticed incidentally.

"The last thing I remembered as I was bundled into the ambulance at Siboney was 'Ned' O'Sullivan seeing to it that the stretcher carriers were handling me gently. Then when I was placed in the ambulance 'Ned' tucked my blanket around me as tenderly as a mother would tuck her child in at night and taking me by the hand he said: 'Good-bye, Joe; God bless you! Write us once in a while and tell the folks we're all right and not to worry about us.' I was in a semi-conscious condition and all the way along I could remember nothing but Ned and his parting words."

Capt. Joubert is looking forward to the time when he will be sufficiently well to make the trip to Camp Wikoff and see his boys again.

Don't let the little ones suffer from eczema or other torturing skin diseases. No need for it. Doan's Ointment cures. Can't harm the most delicate skin. At any drug store, 50 cents.

New Goods

Latest Novelties for the Fall Season.

Quality right. Prices right. Your inspection cordially invited.

LOUIS ALEXANDER
Formerly of Fifth Avenue, New York,
IMPORTER and TAILOR.
65 CENTRAL STREET.

NOTICE.

On and after Sept. 1st, Dr. C. T. CLIFFORD, Dentist, can be found at his new office,
99 Westford Street.
Just above the armory.

Now Is Your Chance

Don't Miss It.

We have just received from New York 25 pieces Black Silk and Satin Rhadames, bought at auction at

50c. on the Dollar.

24-in. Black Gros Grain Silk, worth $1.50 a yd. for 98c.
24-in. Black Satin worth $1.25 a yd. for 79c.
24-in. Black Duchesse, worth $1.50 a yd. for 89c.
22-in. Black Gros Grain Silk, worth $1 a yd. for 69c.
20-in. Black Surah Silk, worth 75c. a yd. for 49c.
22-in. Fancy Black Stripe Satin worth $1.25 a yd. for 79c.
24-in. Black Jap Silk, worth $1.00 a yd. for 59c.
24-in. Black Brocaded Satin, worth $1.00 a yd. for 59c.

Cook, Taylor & Co.,

CENTRAL STREET.

THE ONLY ONE

The Sun is the only Lowell paper receiving the full telegraphic day service of the Associated Press by its own operator in its own office. That's why it leads all its local rivals in the latest war news.

THE LOWELL SUN

ALL ALIVE ALIVE

The people are alive to the fact that THE SUN is produced by live newspapermen and is therefore a live newspaper. It is known as

Lowell's Greatest Newspaper.

22ND YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1898. | 12 PAGES 1 CENT

THE COMMISSION

SUN NIGHT EDITION

SIX O'CLOCK.

OUR JACKIES

On Parade in Boston Today.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 3.—Amid a profuse display of flags and bunting and continuous cheering from thousands of enthusiastic citizens, 400 of the sailors and marines from the various war vessels now in the harbor, supplemented by the Massachusetts Cavalry Artillery and Infantry, paraded through the principal street here today. The parade was reviewed by Governor Wolcott at the state house and Mayor Quincy at the city hall. Not often in the history of this commonwealth has such a spontaneous and hearty welcome been given by Bostonians as that which was accorded the "men behind the guns" this afternoon. From the start to the finish it was one continuous ovation. The parade started from the foot of State street at 2 o'clock, headed by four batteries of the Massachusetts heavy artillery under command of Major James A. Frye, after which came three troops of cavalry, A, D, and F, under command of Major William Perrins. These were followed by a detail of the First Corps of Cadets, who acted as escort to Captain Higginson, of the battleship Massachusetts and officers of the fleet, who were in charge. The 400 marines and sailors completed the line. At the conclusion of the parade, light refreshments were served the marchers before going aboard the various vessels.

Th officers of the squadron will be tendered a banquet by Governor Wolcott this evening.

SIXTY-NINTH

Arrived in Jersey City This Morning.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The 69th regiment of volunteers arrived in Jersey City shortly after midnight. The privates remained in the cars in which they arrived until this morning and after breakfast proceeded to this city. They came from Huntsville, Ala.

Fourteen men of the 1st New Hampshire volunteers got in on the 6.22 train. They came from Camp Thomas and were in command of Captain Frank Edwards. They left shortly after their arrival for New York and continued their journey home by way of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad.

Both the 69th New York and the New Hampshire men were convalescents, having recovered from sickness. They are going home on furloughs.

The hand tub General Butler was last night placed on a freight car on the Old Colony road at the foot of Howard street and shipped to Hudson, where it will compete in the muster on Monday next, Labor Day.

The Sun will observe Labor Day by suspending publication.

WANTED—Capable girl for general housework at 862 Rogers street.

A Lady

Said yesterday, after she had purchased $200 worth: Mr. O'Heir, I have saved $75 by coming here. That means a great deal to her and it means a great deal to us. Of course we didn't make any profit, but we got the cash, and that is what we are after. Don't you miss this sale. Don't wait till all the goods are gone, and they are going fast. If you want anything in

FURNITURE, CARPETS, RANGES, MIRRORS, PICTURES,

Etc., etc., come at once to the

GREAT DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP SALE.

A. E. O'Heir & Co.'s

16 Merrimack Street.

SPAIN'S CHOICE

The Men Who Will Represent Her.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

MADRID, Sept. 3.—It is currently reported that the Spanish ministers at yesterday's cabinet meeting definitely selected the three following peace commissioners:

General Rafael Cerero Y. Saenz, General of Engineers.

Senor Eugino Montero Rios.

Senor Villaurutia, under secretary of state for foreign affairs.

The Carlists declare that after protesting in the Cortes against the policy of the government they will withdraw.

MORE YELLOW FEVER CASES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

JACKSON, MISS., Sept. 3.—Nine new cases of yellow fever were reported by the board of health today from Orwood. One case has developed at Waterford, a small village five miles east of Water Valley. The board regards the situation as rather serious.

Surgeon Carter of the United States Marine Hospital service left Taylor's Station and Orwood today on a special train. There are now twenty-two cases at Orwood. One death has occurred.

TRANSPORT SAILS FROM PONCE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

PONCE, ISLAND OF PORTO RICO, Sept. 3.—The United States transport Mississippi sailed this morning for the United States, having on board the New York cavalry and the Ponce cavalry and artillery.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Sept. 3.—At Greeley last night, John G. Cooksley, a boy who lived with an old man named Glover, shot and killed Glover and then killed himself after the house had been surrounded with neighbors who demanded admittance.

24 HOUR RACE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 3.—Frank Waller the champion long distance rider and Henry Smith, a local amateur, finished the first half of a 24 hour paced race at 9.30 this morning. At that time Waller had covered 228 miles, while Smith had made 201. Waller conceded Smith 24 miles and seemed badly used up this morning, while Smith is fresh. It is thought that the American record will be broken by both men.

ABOARD THE CINCINNATI.

John Moriarty of Suffolk street, who enlisted in the marine corps at the outbreak of the war, has been heard from in a letter written at St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, when he was aboard the cruiser Cincinnati. He is in fine health and spirits. With the letter he sent a copy of the St. Thomas Bulletin, a small paper devoted to shipping interests.

CONFERENCE HELD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Sept. 3.—Rear-Admiral Sampson and Major-General M. C. Butler of the Cuban commission held a prearranged conference this morning at the Astor House at which it was decided to sail for Havana on the steamer Resolute from Brokolyn Navy yard at four o'clock Monday next.

The other members of the commission are Major-General Wade and Col. J. W. Clous.

CHARETTE COMING.

A telegram was received by The Sun from George Charette this afternoon, stating that he will arrive in Lowell Monday night

LOWELL NURSE

RETURNS TO LOWELL FROM CAMP WIKOFF AFTER A HARD EXPERIENCE.

Miss Morse of 318 Central street, a trained nurse who for the past few weeks has been a nurse at Camp Wikoff, has returned to this city, and she states that some of the scenes about the camp are heart rending.

SECRETARY'S OFFER

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The secretary of the treasury has issued a call offering to redeem the balance of the bonds amounting to $14,004,560, issued to the Pacific railroads. Of this amount, over $9,000,000 was issued to the Central Pacific, over $5,000,000 to the Union Pacific and over $1,150,000 to the old Western Pacific. These bonds will be redeemed at the treasury at a rebate of one-half of one per cent. of their face value during the month of September any time. This is on the basis of two per cent. per annum. The bonds were to mature Jan. 1, 1899.

REPORT DENIED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Berlin, Sept. 3.—The officials of the German foreign office assert that the London reports of an offensive and defensive alliance having been concluded between Great Britain and Germany are entirely without foundation.

A RUNAWAY.

A horse belonging to F. C. Burton ran away on Merrimack street this afternoon and during its progress fell twice and was slightly injured. The wagon was badly damaged. The horse was stopped by William Bouchard near Tilden street.

A BIG SUIT.

Lawyer Wright of this city will bring suit against the L. L. H. railroad company for the sum of $15,000 in favor of Charles Stanley.

HIS LIFE SAVED

Mrs. Brown Rescued Her Father-In-Law

FROM DROWNING AT BEACH BLUFF YESTERDAY.

The Woman is an Expert Swimmer.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 3.—A remarkable case of life saving is reported from Beach Bluff, where Mr. G. F. Brown, of Chicago, general manager of the western division of the Pullman Palace Car company, was yesterday afternoon saved from drowning by his daughter in law, Mrs. Chas. Edward Brown, also of Chicago. Mrs. Brown is an expert swimmer and although temporarily a cripple and unable to use one limb, she succeeded in keeping Mr. Brown above water for a considerable time and brought him to the shore when assistance finally reached her. Mr. Brown was unconscious when he reached the beach and Mrs. Brown was prostrated for some time afterwards. Both are entirely recovered, however.

NOTICE.

This is to certify that my wife, Alice M. Fadden has left my bed and board and I shall not pay any of her debts or any bills contracted by her after this day and date.

Sept. 3rd, 1898.

EDWIN M. FADDEN.

School Suits

REIGN SUPREME

In Our Boys' Clothing Department.

We are making the greatest display of the right sort of Boys' School Clothing at the littlest prices in the town. We want the parents of every boy that needs a suit to let us have a chance at his outfitting.

That's a money saving proposition for you that will pay you well to consider and to act upon.

Boys' Suits

Ages 4 to 16 years.

$1.00 for Boys' Black Cheviot Suits, not all wool.
$1.25 for Boys' Blue and Black Cheviot Suits of a better grade.
$1.75 for Boys' Heavy Neat Plaid Satinet Suits.
$1.50 for Boys' Dark Cassimere Suits.
$2.00 for Boys' Strictly All Wool Scotch Mixed Cheviot Suits.
$2.50 for Boys' Neat Striped and Checked All Wool Cheviot Suits.
$3.00 for Boys' Nobby Plaid, Cheviot and Cassimere Suits.
$3.50, $4, $4.50, $5, $6 for choice lines of all the latest novelties in Boys' Cheviots, Cassimeres and Worsted Suits.

No excuse for letting your boys go back to school in ragged condition when new and good clothes can be had for little money.

J. L. CHALIFOUX

49 TO 59 CENTRAL STREET.

100,000 Women Wanted

To tell their husbands, brothers, sweethearts and friends to smoke

DOWD'S HONEST 10

Cigar—Mild, sweet and fragrant.

T. J. DOWD, Mfgr., Nashua, N. H.

MONEY DEPOSITED

On or before Wednesday, Sept. 3, in the Savings Department of the TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK will draw interest from Sept. 1st, at the rate of 4 per cent. Compounded Semi-Annually.

Bank Hours { Daily, 8. a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays { 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.

Middlesex St, Cor. Post Office Avenue. Agents for sale of U. S. Revenue Stamps.

C. J. Glidden, Pres. Wm. F. Hills, Cashier

James F. O'Donnell,

UNDERTAKER.

Telephone at Residence, Office, Stables.

MARKET ST., COR. WORTHEN.

FOR PRESERVING TIME.—4 4 qt. Porcelain Kettle with one pound of 60c. Tea. O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 77 East Merrimack street. Tel. 284-2.

NINTH'S ORDER

To be Mustered Out Issued Today.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 3.—The appended bulletin was issued by the war department today announcing the additional regiments to be mustered out of service. Adjt.-Gen. Corbin said that in all probability, few, if any, of the other troops would be ordered relieved from duty at this time. The bulletin of the organizations to be mustered out is as follows:

First Volunteer Infantry at Galveston, Texas; Ninth Mass. Infantry from Montauk to South Framingham, Mass.; Batteries B, C, and D, First Maine Artillery at Augusta; Companies A, B, C, and D, Second Washington Volunteer Infantry, Vancouver Barracks, Washington, D. C., Infantry from Montauk to Armory, Washington, D. C; First Battalion Nevada Infantry at Carson City; Ninth New York Infantry from Huntsville, Ala., to Troy, N. Y.; Third New York Infantry from Camp Meade, Middletown to Troy, N. Y.; Fourteenth New York Infantry from Huntsville, Ala., to Troy, N. Y.; Second New Jersey Infantry, from Jacksonville to Sengirl, N. J.

First Mass. heavy artillery from Fort Pickering, Mass., to South Framingham, Mass.

LOSS WAS $40,000

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Escanaba, Mich, Sept. 3.—Fire yesterday in the village of Rapid River destroyed a dozen buildings. Loss, $40,000. Twenty-five horses were burned to death in a livery stable.

Putnam & Son

It doesn't matter what the weather is, we've just what you need for comfort.

Hot weather garments will be in order for some days to come.

LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

Are our Crash Suits at $1.95.

Summer Underwear, mill samples, at 17c. and 29c.

What are left of our thin grade marked at prices that don't represent cost.

FOR COOLER WEATHER

New and attractive shapes in Neckwear at 39 cents—regular fifty and seventy five cent grade.

New shapes and colors in Derbys and Tourists, 89c. to $3.00.

FALL SUITS AND TOP COATS.

PUTNAM & SON.

166 Central Street.

THE SUN EXTRA! 5 O'CLOCK

EUGENIO M. D. HOSTOS, Porto Rican, Who May Be Porto Rico's First Governor.

FROM SANTIAGO

Joe Audette Reached This City This Morning.

HE IS BROKEN DOWN IN HEALTH

A Suggestion to the Relief Association.

Another Lowell soldier by the name of Joe Audette, residing on Salem street has come home on a thirty days' furlough.

Joe was very anxious to engage in the service and he tried to enlist in the Sixth Massachusetts but fearing they would not go to the front, he enlisted in the regular army which was at once sent to the front and was one of the first to land at Santiago. When he left the city about three months ago he was a rugged, hardy young fellow and in perfect health, weighing about 180 pounds.

Today, he returned a mere skeleton, broken down in health and looking 15 year older than when he left this city. He was barely able to totter along the street, having lost probably fifty pounds. It seems too cruel to think that one of our gallant soldiers was obliged to walk from the railroad station clear to his home on Salem street unaided until a former acquaintance met and allowed him to lean on him for support. We hear a great deal of Lowell's Soldiers' Relief fund, and it would be a good idea for them to appropriate a sum of money to hire Morse Cab company to convey sickly and worn out soldiers to their homes in a carriage. Had there been one this forenoon at the depot, undoubtedly some cab driver would have got his eye on this feeble and emaciated soldier. In all probability the walk and the heat will be so fatiguing that he will be obliged to take his bed probably for a long illness. These men will be coming home every day and we hope that the relief association will take some notice of this suggestion in regard to conveying sick soldiers to their homes.

BACKBOYS' STRIKE.

The striking backboys of the Massachusetts mills went in this morning and talked with their overseer who gave them no encouragement. Then, they state, they talked with Agent Southworth, who informed them they would not receive the raise in pay they asked for.

The boys then left the mill. They state that the strike has caused the shutting down of the card room and a couple of weave rooms besides making the second and third hands hustle.

GREAT SHOCK

LITTLE CANADA SAW A WATERING CART YESTERDAY.

A watering cart at work was discovered in Little Canada yesterday and Damas Laporte it is said, fainted away upon seeing it.

Warm Weather

Weakness is quickly overcome by the toning and blood enriching qualities of Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine cures that tired feeling almost as quickly as the sun dispels the morning mist. It also cures pimples, boils, salt rheum, scrofula and all other troubles originating in bad, impure blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5

Hood's Pills cure biliousness, indigestion.

PERSONAL.

Misses Eleanor and Martha Whitworth and Miss Elizabeth Bowker of Lawrence street and Miss Jennie Hill of Whipple street are at Crescent beach.

Miss Susie Kimball of Stevens street is spending a two weeks' vacation at East Boothbay, Me.

Miss Jessie Dell Lewis has engaged with "The Gayest Manhattan Opera Company" of which her sister, Miss Jennie Lind Lewis, is prima donna. Miss Lewis left the city on Tuesday evening for New York.

Misses Blanche Hebert, Jennie and Sarah McCall, Katie Hancock and Rose Carroll of the Plush mill are spending a week at Lynn and Crescent beach.

Misses Agnes Hamilton and Carrie Bartlett are visiting in New York city.

Mrs. J. C. Hamilton has returned from a two months' vacation along the coast of Maine.

Paul B. Smith has returned from Marblas, Me.

Mr. George Patten, second hand at the Lowell Machine shop, is having a two weeks' vacation at Crescent beach and other summer resorts.

Miss Carrie Fletcher leaves this morning for a few days' visit to Boston and Medford.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Thompson leave the city this morning for a short visit to friends at Lake Quinsigamond.

Miss A. H. Dun of Boston is visiting at the home of Mrs. Frank Fay, 81 London street.

T. Edmund Edmunds has returned from a bicycle tour of Maine, New Hampshire and Canada.

George Parker and his brothers Clarence and Herbert have returned from a sojourn in Maine.

Fenwick Umpleby, the professor of design and cloth construction at the Lowell Textile school has returned from his vacation.

Rev. H. W. O. Millington of the Fifth street Baptist church has returned from his vacation.

Samuel Holgate has gone to Stoningham, Conn.

Rev. F. I. Kelley of the Central Congregational church, Dracut, has returned from his vacation, having spent the month of August in Gloucester.

Officer John W. Fox and wife have returned from a most enjoyable vacation spent at Cottage City.

HEAVENLY ARTILLERY

SALUTED THE WARSHIPS WITH SEVERAL VOLLEYS LAST NIGHT.

The New England heavens celebrated the arrival of the warships in Boston harbor yesterday, by a grand pyrotechnic display of all kinds of electricity, followed by several soul stirring volleys of artillery that made the biggest buildings groan. The firing of artillery is always conducive to rain and the lightning was followed by rain that didn't come down like rain generally does, but was thrown at the earth in bucketfuls.

It was the shartest storm ever known in these parts and the wonder is that some place in town did not suffer from lightning stroke. A barn was struck in Chelmsford.

CITY HALL NEWS.

Monday being a legal holiday, the offices will be closed.

The mayor and city government will review the Labor Day parade from the steps of City hall, at 11.15 Monday morning.

The work of renovating the common council chamber will be finished in time for the meeting of the council next Tuesday evening.

If you are in the auditors' office at any time ask "Tom" Sullivan to tell you the story of the "Irish cop." It's a corker.

Lowell Council, No. 72, Knights of Columbus, will attend the funeral of their late brother, John H. Coffey, which occurs Monday morning. The members of the Council are requested to attend a special meeting which will be held in their rooms tomorrow afternoon to make final arrangements.

FOR LABOR DAY

Program of Events That Will Take Place.

CHIEF MARSHAL MAHONEY'S FINAL PARADE ORDERS.

Several Outings Booked for the Day.

John J. Mahoney, chief marshal of the Labor day parade, announces that all unions must be in line by 9 o'clock Monday morning, and that all organizations arriving late will have to take chances on getting the places that have been allotted to them.

All bands are instructed to report at the Building Laborers' hall in Middle street at 8.30 o'clock. The bands have not been assigned positions as yet.

Marshal Mahoney, who has been appointed chairman of the committee on sports, announces a bathers' contest as one of the features. This will be open to four members of the bathers' union and the contestants are: Bartholomew Gannon, Peter A. Golden, Fred Lambert and Willis Bordelead. Suitable prizes will be given the winners of all contests.

Ten dollar prizes will be given to the union presenting the best appearance in line, to the union displaying the best feature, and to the union carrying the best labor motto. The judges will be Aldermen Howard and Libby, Councilmen McCluskey, Stafford and Garvey.

A meeting of the Building Laborers is called for tomorrow morning. Paul Bretschnider of the Bakers' union urgently invites all bakers, whether members of a union or not, to meet at the Arlington hotel at 8 o'clock and join in the parade and afterwards in the bakers' picnic at Varnum Landing.

There was a meeting of mule spinners last evening in Spinners' hall. All spinners are requested to meet at the hall Monday morning at 8 o'clock to participate in the Labor Day parade. It is hoped that all will turn out.

The plasterers and firemen's unions perfected arrangements for the day at their meetings last evening.

THE LEATHER WORKERS.

The Leather Workers' Protective union, No. 6971 will be prominent in the Labor Day parade. The White Bros.' company will furnish a float which will illustrate the complete process of leather tanning. About 2000 men will be in line. They will meet in Bay State hall on Monday at 8 a. m., for parade duty. Last night they had a drill under the direction of President C. H. McCullough and will undoubtedly make a fine appearance in the line.

The union was formed last January and got its charter April 1, mainly through the energetic work of Mr. McCullough, its first president. The present officers of the union are: President J. J. Whalen; vice president, Robert McClean; secretary, Jos. Shore; treasurer, Philip Fabrow; financial secretary, Robert Baron; guide, Bernard Cosgrove; guard, Jos. Le Bell; ex-president, C. H. McCullough.

After the parade all the participants and their friends will go to Mountain Rock to take part in the gala day.

THE FORESTERS.

Court Merrimack, F. of A., will hold a grand field day on the Fair Grounds, Monday afternoon. There will be a varied list of sports and a concert by the Cadet band.

The gathering at Nahnasset Monday will be under the auspices of the West Chelmsford Debating society. Besides the usual sports there will be a grand water pageant with beautiful illumination.

TO BAKERS.

Union or non-union men you all know that this is the first time the bakers have ever celebrated in this city.

There are 100 bakers here, 60 of whom are on the list to march, but where are the others? Are they afraid to come out of their holes or bakeshops, whatever they call them, once in a whole year?

Now, I hope that all will take this opportunity to improve our condition and so report on Labor Day at 8 o'clock at the Arlington hotel, one for all and all for one. After that we will enjoy ourselves at a good, old-fashioned picnic at Varnum's Landing. Free dancing and swing with the chance to win $5 at baseball or any other game. The committee have done all in their power to give the bakers and their friends a jolly time. Don't render our efforts fruitless by your absence.

Per order,
—Paul Bretschnider, Gen. Man.

A quorum of the board of overseeers of the poor met last night on the call of the secretary and approved bills.

TUXEDO

Washing Powder

comes in the only

Full

pound packages (16 ozs. not 12) on the market for **5 Cts.**

A WOMAN DEAD

Had Committed Suicide at Crawford House.

SHE HAD A GAS TUBE IN HER MOUTH.

Identified as Mrs. Cushing of Cambridge.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 3.—The identity of a woman who committed suicide last night at the Crawford House was established this morning by Wallace E. Cushing of Cambridgeport who recognized the body as that of his wife, Mrs. Cushing was found dead in her room at the hotel with one end of a rubber tube in her mouth and the other attached to the gas jet. No cause for the act can be ascertained.

OPERATOR KILLED.

IN A COLLISION ON A BICYCLE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Watertown, N. Y., Sept. 3.—While riding a wheel last night Wayne Howe Parsons, local manager for the Postal Telegraph company, was run into by another wheelman and sustained injuries, from which he died this morning. Mr. Parsons was 32 years old. He was a member of the telegraph corps in the civil war.

DEATHS.

CARROLL—Ellen Carroll, infant daughter of John and Mary Carroll, died yesterday at the home of her parents, rear 101 Market street, aged 3 months, 26 days. The funeral was held in the afternoon.

LADD—Frank H. Ladd, aged 47 years, died at his residence, 136 School street, last night. He was a well known expressman. He leaves a widow and one son.

CARSON—Mrs. Margaret Carson died yesterday at the residence of her son-in-law, Paris K. Taylor, 156 Smith street, aged 77 years. Deceased was the widow of Joseph Carson.

MARSHALL—Rose A. Marshall, wife of Amos S. Marshall, died yesterday afternoon at her late home, 30 North street, aged 36 years. Deceased is survived by her husband, one daughter, Miss Kate, two sons, James and William, one brother, Edward Gallagher, and one sister, Mrs. Maurice Feeley of Amesbury.

BUZZELL—Gertrude, M. Buzell, aged 6 months, daughter of Elijah and Annie Buzzell, died Friday at the home of her parents, 2 Summer street court.

SULLIVAN—William Sullivan, infant son of James and Jennie Sullivan, died yesterday at the residence of his parents, 21 Sixth avenue.

DICKEY—Mrs. Mary E. Dickey, wife of Daniel H. Dickey, died at her home on Cohas avenue, near the Dickey road, Manchester, N. H., at about 12 o'clock Wednesday night, after a long and lingering illness.

The deceased was sixty years, nine months and five days old and was born in Lowell, Mass., the daughter of Matthew F. and Jane Worthen.

In 1855 she married Daniel H. Dickey and moved to the Island Pond road, residing there until 1876, when with her husband she removed to a house near where she lived at the time of her death.

Besides her husband, Mrs. Dickey is survived by a daughter, Mrs. James B. Towle of this city, two brothers, Edward A. Worthen of Akron, Ohio, and Charles C. Worthen of Wardner, Idaho, and one sister, Mrs. H. C. Brown of North Billerica, Mass.—Manchester Mirror.

A HUSTLING FIRM.

A. G. Pollard & Co., of Lowell who last Tuesday bought out the large stock owned by Wescott, have the reputation of being great hustlers and what they have done in the few days they have been here demonstrates the fact. They had from Tuesday noon until Saturday noon to vacate the store but that did not bother this firm. By Thursday night everything in the store had been packed and shipped to Lowell. Fifteen men and three ladies from their large Lowell store did the work and could have done it quicker had packing cases been on hand. Messrs. Pollard and Dunlap both say that Westcott kept a great stock and they were pleasantly surprised when they came to examine it after the sale. The fact is that the Westcott company closed out its old stock before moving into the new store, and so the goods that the Lowell men bought were fresh and up to date. They claim there is no old stuff in the stock and Pollard & Co. are satisfied that they bought it cheap. They say that Westcott knew how to keep a stock if he did let his expenses run away with him. Manchester's loss is Lowell's gain, for Pollard & Co. intend to hustle off the stock at once, if cheap prices will make it go. Pollard & Co. made their bid on that and bought it low.—Manchester Mirror and American.

POLICE COURT.

Only one of nine drunks was sentenced. Owen J. Riley was the only and unlucky one who went to the workhouse for four months. Five were fined and three released.

Antonio Picano, keeping unlicensed pool room, was fined $15.

Albert Finch will pay a fine of $50, which is very light, for illegal selling of liquor.

Rev. Frank A. Warfield will be installed as pastor of the First Congregational church on Sept. 14.

WARD FIVE

A THREE-CORNERED FIGHT IS ON

The fight for overseer of the poor in ward five is a three-cornered affair in which the contestants are Councilman Sullivan, Constable John McManus and Jeremiah McGlinchey. The latter was Mr. O'Brien's opponent in the last contest and polled 360 votes. He feels that this year, starting out with the experience of a former campaign his chances should be considerably increased over the last time and already his friends have taken hold of his canvass.

Constable McManus is making an active campaign and says he is meeting with the best of encouragement. His canvass is unique and he cites his many good acts toward the poor people as a quality that should give his candidacy strength. He also says that being acquainted with the condition of the poor people, he should be sent to the board of overseers of the poor to look out for them.

There are few who do not know McManus and his acquaintance extended as it is will be of great benefit to him.

Councilman Sullivan is regarded by both his opponents as a strong candidate in the ward. He has already served two terms in the council and feels that he can do as good service for his people in the overseers of the poor.

ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL

CORPS OF TEACHERS FOR ENSUING YEAR.

St. Patrick's Boys' school will reopen next Tuesday and the outlook is exceedingly promising for a successful year. The corps of teachers includes all experienced brothers. Bro. Clement will continue as director and Bro. Hugh will teach the graduating class, the other classes being presided over by Bro. Albin, Bro. Celestin, Bro. Pius, Bro. Fidelis, Bro. Camillis, Bro. Gerard, Bro. Cyprian, Bro. Lynus, and Bro. Maurice.

HELD CLAMBAKE.

RAILROAD MEN ENJOY A GRAND BAKE AT THEIR YARD.

There was a swell time at the N. Y., N. H., and H. yard yesterday when the second clam bake of the employes was held under the direction of Conductor Charles King, with a large number of assistants.

After all had enjoyed a most bountiful repast, Ben Dunklee called to order and the first speaker was ex-alderman John C. Wilson whom he introduced as the next mayor of Lowell. Mr. Wilson spoke in a happy vein, keeping away from politics. Alderman Fred Tuttle also spoke.

LADIES OF CHARITY.

The meeting of the Ladies of Charity of St. Jean's hospital at the hospital tomorrow afternoon will be of unusual importance. In view of the probability that the hospital will be obliged to care for sick soldiers the help of the ladies may be required. A large attendance is therefore desired.

SEVERAL ACCIDENTS

TWO RUN OVER DURING THE STORM.

Charles Ross was run over by a light wagon last night at the corner of Fletcher and Cross streets. The ambulance conveyed him to St. John's hospital. His injuries were not serious but he was unconscious for some time.

James Pierce of Sargent street was also struck by a carriage not far from the same place. Mr. Pierce had just turned the corner of Varney and Fletcher streets when the vehicle came dashing along in the opposite direction. It was too late for the man to escape and he was knocked down and run over. The ambulance was called and he was taken to his home. The fellow who drove the team did not stop or slack up to see how much damage he had done. Mr. Pierce is an elderly man aged about 65 years.

Maynard Pierce, a man employed by George Lynch, the Marion street, wood dealer, received severe injuries in the back at Davis & Sargent's lumber mill yesterday afternoon. One of the big bolts broke and struck him a little below the neck. At the same time a belt came off and also struck the man in the back.

MATRIMONIAL.

ADAMS—FIFE.

Mr. Mark A. Adams, paymaster of the Atherton mills, and Miss B. Blanche Fife were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Fife, South street, on Thursday evening. Rev. C. E. Fisher performed the nuptials. A number of immediate friends and relatives witnessed the ceremony.

A Table Requisite

Light, crisp, and flaky. The most delicious biscuit ever baked. An antidote for hunger.

FAVORITE MILK BISCUIT

An appetizing accompaniment for soup or salad. Sold everywhere, with the word "*Favorite*" on every biscuit.

NATIONAL BISCUIT CO.

THE SEWER LOAN

Calling for $30,000 Passed by the Aldermen.

MONEY APPROPRIATED FOR THE TAX CASES.

Jurors Drawn for September Term.

There was a special meeting of the aldermen yesterday afternoon and particularly to draw jurors.

Alderman Holbrook was appointed by the mayor to draw the names of jurors for the September term of the civil court in Lowell. He did so with the following result:

William Nelson, 8 Bassett street; Patrick R. Monahan, 16 Albion street; Horace B. Lang, 85 Forrest street; John K. Lyon, rear 35 Summer street; Michael O'Shea, 14 Pleasant street; Charles F. Fish, 36 Dover street.

James Gookin, 300 Concord street, and William E. Noyes, 36 Robbins street, were drawn for the grand jury by Alderman Howard.

The resolution for $10,000 to be drawn from the general fund for the law department to be used in the tax cases was given its final passage in concurrence, six votes being cast.

The appropriation of $30,000 for sewers as amended by the common council was given its final passage.

AIKEN STREET PAVING.

The mayor and superintendent of streets, Cheney, opened bids yesterday afternoon for the paving of Aiken street. The Boston Paving company put in the highest bid, $2.35 a yard. The Narragansett Concession company of Providence in conjunction with E. A. Smith of Lowell offered to do the work for $2.15 a yard. Dunn brothers of Scranton, Pa., gave figures on three kinds of paving, $1.76, $1.86, and $1.97 a yard.

The contracts call for asphalt paving. The mayor and the superintendent did not reach any decision, but they will probably award the contract today.

PERSONAL.

Miss Annie Long of Marion street has returned after a pleasant sojourn at Bar Harbor and the mountains and other places of interest.

Miss Agnes Hamilton and Carrie Bartlett of this city and Maude Thomas of Boston are visiting in New York city.

Mrs. A. B. Dunne, the well known milliner of Boston, is visiting at the home of Mrs. Frank Fay, 81 London street, and will start for New York Tuesday with her trimmer, Miss Nellie Foley of this city.

George Parker of Parker & Sons, of Stevens street is spending his vacation in Maine.

Miss Susie Kimball of Stevens street is spending a two weeks' vacation in Boothbay, Me.

Patrol Officer John Hickson is again occupying his old seat in the police wagon. Officer Phil Dwyer, who assumed the duties during his absence has again been detailed to street duty.

Mrs. Catherine Doyle will spend the remainder of the summer and next winter down South, returning in the spring.

Rev. Fr. McCarthy of Omaha, Neb., who has been visiting his aunt, Mrs. Ellen Spencer of Lincoln street, has returned to his station, after an enjoyable sojourn at points of interest along the route.

Misses Lena and Ada Morris of the Mammoth road will spend a two week's vacation at Coney Island.

Messrs. James Rogers, Frank Kiernan, John Laffey, James Horman, William Cullinan, and Misses Horman, Cullinan, Kennedy, Marley and several others, all of whom are of Collinsville, will enjoy a moonlight excursion to Harmony Grove next weeke.

Henry Mann is at Bradford, Vt.

Plumbers are requested to meet Labor Day at 8 o'clock a. m. at Plumbers' room Barrister's Hall, corner Merrimack and Central streets.

REV. FR. JOYCE LECTURED.

A reception and concert in aid of the church funds was held at Rollo Bay, P. E. Island, Monday evening, at which the Rev. W. D. Joyce delivered an address and Mrs. E. P. McOsker, Mrs. Hugh Walker of this city and the Misses Kiggan of Boston assisted in the concert.

A bit of recreation such as you will get at Winnipesaukee on September 10th will do you good.

JOHN H. COFFEY

THE FUNERAL WILL BE HELD MONDAY.

The remains of John H. Coffey whose sudden death yesterday in Juniper Point shocked his legion of friends in this city, arrived last night at the northern depot. They were immediately taken in charge by Undertaker O'Donnell and conveyed to late home of the deceased at the corner of Marginal and Wilder street. They will lie in state there until Monday morning at 9 o'clock, when the cortege will proceed to St. Patrick's church of which he was a prominent member where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated. As deceased was a very popular citizen of the city, the services will be largely attended. He was born in Lowell in 1857 and was 41 years old.

A SHUT DOWN.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Fall River, Mass., Sept. 3—The following mills will shut down next week: American Linen, Merchants, Lampsons, Stafford, Flints, Laurel Lake, and Westamoe. The curtailment movement will probably diminish as the market continues to improve, the advance of 1-16 of a cent announced during the week, having aided materially in having the treasurers decide to keep their machinery in operation.

The print cloth market is quiet and unchanged at 2 1-16 cents.

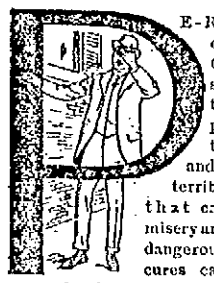
Henry Kirpson, secretary of the Republican County committee, was in town yesterday and said that no date or place had as yet been selected to hold the county convention. If held in Lowell, Associate or Music hall will be hired.

HEADACHE.

Do Not Allow It to Become Chronic.

If Unchecked, Insanity is Often the Result.

Head Pains That Result From Catarrh, Cured by Pe-ru-na.



PE-RU-NA always cures catarrh. Catarrh is responsible for that terrible pressure between the eyes, and many of the terrible headaches that cause so much misery and are really so dangerous. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh and so cures headache. D. S. Stout, of Salana, Tex., writes: "I would not take anything for the relief that your Pe-ru-na has given me. I have said so much about it that our druggist here can scarcely get sufficient to supply the demand. Since taking Pe-ru-na my headaches have almost entirely ceased."

Buy Pe-ru-na of your druggist, or if you will write to Dr. S. B. Hartman, of Columbus, Ohio, he will advise you free of charge.

BIG DEMONSTRATION

AT THE LINCOLN TO HURRY HOME OUR TROOPS.

The Lincoln club's demonstration to hurry along the return of the Sixth regiment which will be held at its rooms in Wyman's Exchange tonight promises to be a big and a non-partisan affair.

Mayor Bennett has signified his willingness to preside and among the speakers expected to be present are Alderman Dimon, John C. Wilson, Alderman O. A. Libby, Representative James P. Ramsay, Councilman McCluskey, Senator Putnam, Alderman Cosgrove, Representative W. H. I. Hayes, Alderman Holbrook, Alderman Lucius Derby, Councilman Garvey, Hon. Fisher H. Pearson, the editors of the several local newspapers and others.

The meeting will be for the ladies as well as gentlemen and the members of the city council are especially invited to attend. It is highly probable that at the close of the meeting some tangible action will be taken looking to the speedy return of our troops to Lowell.

Try the trips over Winnipesaukee on September 10th for that tired feeling.

NO FIREMEN'S BALL.

At the regular meeting of the Firemen's Fund association, last night, it was voted to dispense with the usual ball this year on account of the hard times and the condition of Huntington hall in which the ball has always been held. The average earnings of the annual ball have been between $1000 and $2000.

Boys' school suits at low prices at Steele's, Cor. Central and Prescott street.

FURIOUS RUNAWAY.

ON THORNDIKE STREET YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

An excited horse belonging to the New York and Boston express company and attached to one of the company's wagons, ran away yesterday. Several attempts were made by pedestrians to stop the frightened animal, but were fruitless. One man got into the team only to be thrown out again. After a mad run through Thorndike street, the horse took a turn around Hood's laboratory and then down Highland street and finally was caught at the court house in a bruised condition. The wagon was badly damaged. The driver of the team jumped from the wagon on Thorndike street as soon as the animal became unmanageable.

All wool knee pant suits ages, 6 to 15, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 at Steele's, Prescott street.

Boys' suits, with extra pants to match at Steele's, Prescott street.

KITCHENER SMILES.

George Kitchener, manager of Tom Boyle's Quincy, is broadly smiling at his friends today for a boy has come to gladden his home and the little fellow is doing finely.

You will get $2.00 worth of enjoyment all right if you take in the excursion to Lake Winnipesaukee on September 10th.

There was to have been a meeting of the Memorial tablet committee at city hall yesterday afternoon, but the members failed to appear, with the exception of Councilman Kennedy.

The water board gave a hearing last night on the relocating of the pipes made necessary by the widening of Andover street. No business was transacted.

Pain-Killer.

(PERRY DAVIS'.)

A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is

Pain-Killer.

This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.

It is a simple, safe and quick cure for Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Croup, Toothache.

TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

DON'T YOU WITCH

you had a pint bottle of Dows' Witch Hazel—only 25c. 359 Central St.

A NEW LAW EXPOUNDED

For the Sun Readers by John W. McEvoy, Esq.

The Gist and the Bearings of the Enactment for Collecting Debts and Settling With Creditors—Much Depends Upon the Discretion of the Court.

The following article dictated at the sollcitation of The Sun by John W. McEvoy, Esq., gives a very clear and comprehensive review of the law and its bearings in various directions. The article is well worth perusal by everybody who wishes to be informed on the scope and character of the new law regulating the collection and payment of debts and the penalties for non-payment, in violation of the court's order:

Chapter 549 of the Acts passed by the legislature in its session the present year is entitled "An act to provide an equitable process after judgment in certain cases." As the readers of The Sun have been favored with the publication of the act, it is unnecessary to give at this time any more than a summary of its provisions. The gist of the act is that a creditor who has already obtained or may in the future obtain a judgment against a debtor founded upon a claim for the necessaries of life, may apply to a clerk of a subordinate court, such as our police court, for an order compelling the debtor to appear at a designated time and place and submit to an examination into his circumstances, his income from any source and his ability to pay the judgment debt. If the debtor fails to appear, the inquiry may proceed in his absence and a finding may be made that he is either able or unable to pay the whole debt or make partial payments thereof, as the case may be, and after first allowing the debtor out of his income or wages a reasonable sum for his own support and that of his family the court may enter a decree fixing the time, place and amounts of payments to be made by the judgment debtor, which decree shall be subject to revision at any time on notice and inquiry and proof of changed circumstances. Upon failure to comply with such or a subsequent decree, the creditor may cause the debtor to again appear before the court and explain why the order has not been complied with, and unless the debtor shows good cause, he may be committed to jail for contempt of court for a period of not more than fourteen days for any one contempt. He may, however, be released at any time by order of the court upon payment of the claim and costs or upon his giving his bond with one or more sureties, conditioned that he will comply with all decrees of court in respect to the matter or after seven days' confinement the debtor may be released upon his own personal recognizance that he will henceforth comply with all decrees of the court.

A judgment debtor may himself apply for the benefits of the provisions of this act and may cause his judgment creditor to be cited to appear and show cause why the judgment debtor should not be allowed examination under this act, in which case the proceedings are the same as when the judgment creditor is the moving party. The act also provides that while the proceedings of one judgment creditor are pending, all other suits to recover on judgments are suspended.

It will be noted that the basis of the act depends upon the prerequisite that a judgment founded upon a claim for the necessaries of life has been obtained. That is, before proceedings can be had under this act, a suit must have been brought by the creditor in the usual way on a claim for necessaries, such as food, rent, or other proper sustenance, and whether with or without trial a judgment obtained by the plaintiff who thereupon becomes the judgment creditor. Naturally, the first questions that arise are, what is the object of such legislation, whom is it designed to benefit and will it accomplish its ends without making the remedy more odious than the disease? The law was passed largely through the efforts of an association of retail grocers and other provision dealers because of their inability to collect claims principally under twenty dollars, for which existing statutes had no special provision as to the examination of the debtor after judgment, as in the case of poor debtor hearings on executions above that amount, though under the new law there is no limit as to the amount of the judgment to be recovered in order that a claim may be prosecuted under it.

Prior to the passage in 1886 and 1887 of the law making weekly payments compulsory on certain corporations and others and the voluntary adoption of weekly payments by those not affected by that law, but little difficulty was experienced in the collection of debts except where there was a valid assignment of wages. Before the enactment of a weekly payment law, the trustee process was effective as a collecting agency, but since that time, except where large amounts are held, its power to get at the wages of a debtor if resisted, has become almost exhausted. The retail dealers, tenement property owners and other interested parties have endeavored at different times to persuade the legislature to repeal the law exempting the sum of ten dollars from every trustee attachment but notwithstanding their energetic efforts the law still remains in force. Disappointed but not dismayed they pursued their efforts further and finally secured the passage of the act under consideration. Thus it will be seen who constituted the motive power of such legislation, and who expected to be benefited by it. Though the act contains a provision enabling the debtor to secure its alleged benefits, still it is hardly possible that any judgment debtor desires such legislation or will apply for its protection.

Whether the act in its operation will deal justly between debtor and creditor remains to be seen. Assuming the existence of the evils it is supposed to correct, and the necessity of some such legislation, is the act likely to accomplish its purpose without causing other and greater grievances? To me it seems that some of the provisions of the act will be pernicious in effect and dangerous as precedents. To begin with, the law is retroactive in effect, in that as a judgment of our court is good for twenty years, or longer, if it can be proved that the debt on which it was founded has not been paid, all the judgments for many years passed may be resurrected and the debtors cited into court and compelled to disclose their income from any source, and if able, be ordered to pay such sums at such times as the court may direct, or take the consequences. It is not necessary that the judgment should be obtained in our local court as the act applies to a judgment obtained "in any case" anywhere, providing, of course, that the judgment can be satisfactorily proved, which, doubtless will be an expensive process if the full record of an outside court must be certified. The creditor must prove also that the judgment which he has obtained against the debtor is founded solely on a claim for necessaries furnished and should it appear that the judgment included something that could not properly be regarded as necessaries, then relief under this act could not be had. Another objectionable feature is that in case the debtor fails to appear, an inquiry may proceed in his absence. But in that event, how can the court properly learn the debtor's circumstances and his ability to pay unless it relies upon hearsay or the prejudiced testimony of the judgment creditor.

The most vicious part of the act is that which authorizes the debtor's imprisonment for contempt for a period of fourteen days and a like imprisonment for every successive contempt in failing to comply with any of the many orders and counter orders that the court may wisely or unwisely make in the years that may sometimes elapse between the beginning and the end of the proceedings under this act. In these days when the people, the press, and the bar have joined in agitating a demand for the abolition of the judicial power to punish for contempt, or at least such a curtailment of that power as will permit the accused the privilege of a trial, it is strange that our legislature took such a backward step by enlarging this troublesome privilege of the court, in fact, making it almost compulsory by imposing petty duties which can be enforced in no other way. As there is no appeal from commitments for contempt and as none is provided in this act, the objection to the enlargement of that power in the hands of the court may be readily seen.

It is the policy of the law to discourage litigation especially in small things but it is plain to all that unless the terms of this act are construed strictly as they should be in favor of the debtor there will be continually before the court a great graft of suitors, causing much inconvenience to judges and many vexations to the unfortunate debtors. It will enable unscrupulous collectors to harass, if not terrify, those who, through adversity, have fallen in debt and permit of considerable speculation in the prosecution of claims and purchase of judgments.

It concentrates great power in the presiding judge and compels him to descend to the investigation and adjustment of a man or woman's mode of living so far as their personal or family expenditures are concerned. It will necessitate the ventilation of a man's private affairs in open court and impose on the judge the disagreeable duty of instructing every judgment debtor how he and his family may live and still contribute in amounts, however small, to the payment of his debts.

Thus it will be seen that in its operation the law is in danger of encroaching upon a man's private rights. The act is paternal in its character and as such may be suited to a monarchial form of government but in this liberty-loving republic, the exercise on the part of a court of so much power and restraint over the individual and his family is contrary to all our country's traditions and the aims and declarations of its founders. Such inquisitorial privileges are not only permitted but required if necessary, by this act which is contrary to the genius of our institutions and offensive to us as a people, supposed to be born free and equal before the law. The law in its present form cannot be upheld or ever tolerated because of the pretext that its enactment was necessary to get after the "dead beats" who, as we know, form but a small percentage of those who mean to be honest, but whom circumstances make them appear to be otherwise.

However, as the presiding judge is allowed almost unlimited discretionary power and as we are specially favored in having upon the local bench a man so capable, so experienced, and above all (for the purposes of this act) so humane as Judge Hadley, the unfortunate debtor may take hope and fearlessly respond to the process which compels him to appear and disclose his financial condition. It is certain that no man will be ordered to do anything he cannot reasonably do, and that due allowance will be made for a man's inability to pay money when prevented through sickness, lack of employment, or other form of adversity.

Other objections of a technical character appear to me, but a discussion of them would not be of interest to the readers of The Sun.

—John W. McEvoy, Esq.

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5 dozen light weight all worsted footless $1.00 golf hose, 50c. a pair to close. Latest tops, received today. Steele & Co., Prescott street.

NO PAPER MONDAY

There will be no paper published on Monday (Labor Day) Tuesday's Sun will contain a full account of the day's observance.

Another lot of those shirts with two detachable collars, A1 patterns at 50c. Steele & Co.'s, Prescott street.

Buy your boy's school outfit at Steele & Co.'s, and save money.

CARPET MILLS,

WILL SHUT DOWN TODAY FOR A WEEK.

The employes of the Lowell Manufacturing company are again doomed to idleness, for yesterday it was announced that the works would be shut down all week. The operatives are much discouraged.

J. V. KEYES & CO.

Last week gave ladies of Lowell some great bargains in remnants of black dress goods.

During the coming week of September 5th, we will give just as good bargains in colored dress goods. Remnants long enough for skirts and dresses. We make a specialty of dress goods and linings. You do not want to miss these bargains. Special prices also on linings to go with goods.

—J. V. Keyes & Co.

The Black Goods House of Lowell.
J. V. Keyes. J. S. Banford.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.

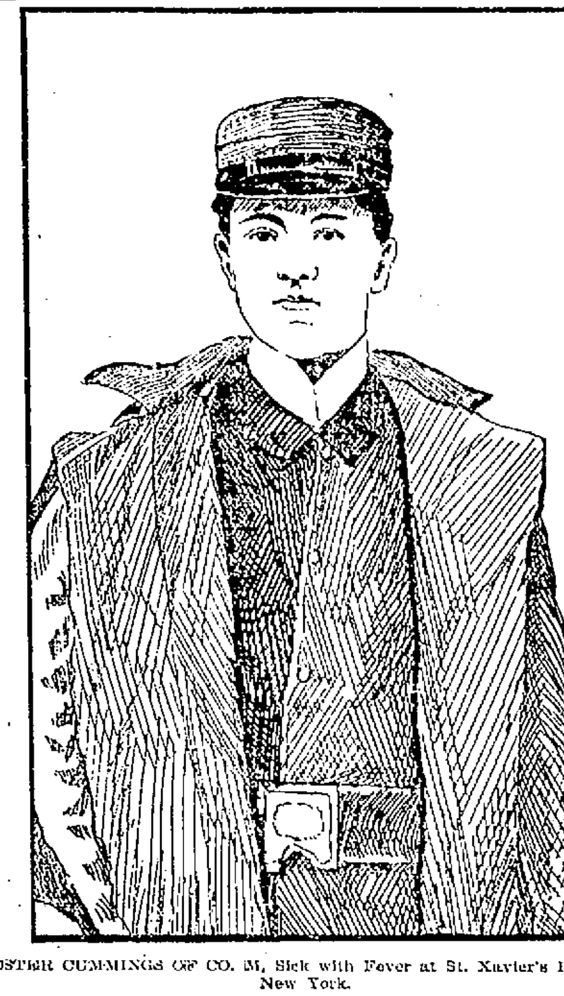
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.



CHESTER CUMMINGS OF CO. M, Sick with Fever at St. Xavier's Hospital, New York.

OUR SOLDIER BOYS

Master Cummings Writes on Novel Paper.

THE INSIDE OF A TOMATO CAN WRAPPER.

Dr. Bell Writes From Fortress Monroe.

The following letter from Dr. R. E. Bell of this city now at Fortress Monroe, has been received by a member of the Lowell auxiliary:

"Your letter received this morning. The order of which you speak is dated August 10th; it reached us about a week ago, perhaps ten days ago. The order states that the government will allow sixty cents per each man for the extra food required by those not able to eat in the regular mess hall or tent. This order is not just clear to us, but this is our understanding of it. This amount is ample to give every sick man all he requires. There should be no man suffering for the want of proper food if the surgeons do their duty, and I certainly believe they will. I think our friends in the north may rest assured that all will now go along smoothly. I think we are all right here now and shall not need any more money. If the people wish the men to have luxuries, they must still send money. This extra amount from the government will give the men everything that is necessary and many little extras. A lady of your city sent me a check for $25 a few days ago. This being Sunday I spent it for ice cream. We have a lot of men well enough to be sent home tomorrow. I concluded this Sunday afternoon would be a little brighter if they were treated to something which is not included in our ration list. The Massachusetts Aid Society have sent me money enough to put up a large plant for distilling the water. Our attendant give out after one week and I think the water is to blame. The Red Cross association gave me permission to have a large milk sterilizer made so that our typhoid fever patients are not getting bad or sour milk. This hospital is now in fine shape. We have treated about one thousand men with only sixteen deaths. We have had over three hundred cases of typhoid fever. I hope Camp Wikoff will soon get into good shape. We expect one hundred men and sixty sick men tomorrow. I am suffering from malaria, and the effects of the terrible heat, but I cannot get away now. I may get a few days' leave the first of September. If there is anything more I can explain, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

The Sun prints today a photo of Chester Cummings of Crosby street, a gallant soldier lad of Company M., Ninth regiment, who is now confined at the St. Xavier hospital in New York, suffering with others from the dread malaria as a result of a cruel experience in Santiago de Cuba.

Master Cummings, for he is yet a youth, was one of the youngest and most active members, along with being of the the most popular of Co. M. He was one of the first to get around the difficulty of writing without letter paper, for on July 4, he sent a letter to his mother written on the back of a tomato can wrapper. While on a march he spied an old tomato can with a gorgeous red wrapper and a picture of "Delaware Beauties Tomatoes Packed at Milford, Sussex Co., Del," and bearing the trade mark of Reis & Hirsch. Deftly he removed the wrapper, torn and soiled, from around the can and as soon as he got time, he sat down and wrote a letter to his mother on the back of the wrapper, using up every inch of space on it.

Then another time he sent home a deck of peculiar Spanish playing cards which he had procured at Santiago. These and the tomato can wrapper, Mrs. Cummings will always prize.

Here are a couple of the gallant lad's letters:

Santiago, Aug. 14, 1898.

Dear Sister—I received your letter and am glad to learn of the things of interest in Lowell. You say it has been warm there. It might have been but it never could compare with this terrid country. I am happy to be informed that all enjoyed the Fourth. Angus McDonald, who was sick in Camp Alger became worse when he reached Cuba and he hadn't been on the soil but a short time when a stray Spanish bullet found a resting place in one of his legs. He was almost immediately transported to Key West. Tell all my Lowell friends that I send my best regards.

Your Brother.

On the same day, Aug. 14, Private Cummings also wrote to his father in this city and on the following day communicated with his brother.

His mother has received several letters besides those directed to other members of the family. The first named letter is as follows:

Santiago de Cuba,

Dear Father: We are going to New York in a couple of weeks and I will soon be with you. We can get letters here every days now so don't be backward in writing. I am, as my previous letters state in tolerably good health, and will soon be as chipper as the best of them.

The letter to his brother in substance is:

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 15.

Dear Brother—Your letter to me arrived all right. In answer to your inquiry, I will say that we have yet a tough fight before us. I have gone through a lesson severely in the art of dodging bullets and even if I say it myself, I proved to be an apt scholar, at any rate. I came out of the encounters with a white skin. The smokeless powder completely fooled us in regard to the position of our opponents while their leaden missiles of death rained like a thounder storm in the midst of our regiment. Many a brave soldier boy will return home no more as the result.

You say the Spanish playing cards have been received; take good care of them, as they are a valuable souvenir. With love to all,

Your Brother.

Sylvester F. Lane of Lowell of Co. M, Ninth regiment, who is at the Carney hospital, was delirious all day yesterday and last evening his condition was considered to be serious. He is said to have weighed 217 pounds when he enlisted and has been reduced by sickness to 125 pounds.

All of the other patients at this hospital were last night said to be doing very nicely indeed.

A correspondent writes from Camp Wikoff: "I called to see Lieut. Gillow. Beside his cot sat two surgeons. One bent over asking him questions. The poor fellow was burning up with fever but the doctors say he is a promising patient and that he will pull through all right.

In another ward I saw ex-Senator Edward F. O'Sullivan of the Lawrence company. He recognized me and has a good grip in his handshake but he is but a mere shadow of his former self. He has not that yellow Cubanish look that most of the returning soldiers have and as soon as his stomach is toned up so that he can retain something on it the doctors say that he will improve.

"Sergt. O'Sullivan is hopeful and is looking forward to the day when he will start for home. 'I'll be all right,' said he 'as soon as I get home and get some home nursing. I long to see my wife and children and to be with them.'"

James Everett, orderly for General Adelbert Ames, is home on a parole. He arrived from Santiago last Saturday and is still suffering from the dreadful typhoid fever.

BURIAL AT SEA.

Brother Girard of St. Patrick's Boys' school has received word of the death of his brother, who was a member of the national guard of Washington. He suffered two sunstrokes while fighting in Cuba and had apparently recovered. He was taken ill again and died while on his way home and was buried at sea.

SALMON BRINGS NEWS.

Arthur Salmon, for whose untiring efforts in behalf of Lowell's soldiers, the thanks of the community are due, will meet the friends of Lowell's sick soldiers at city hall late this afternoon and give them all information regarding the sufferers. Yesterday Mr. Salmon was at Camp Wikoff and shook the hand of every Lowell man there. He also gathered all the information about their illness, inquired of them their wants and took messages from them to give to their folks at home.

Today he is doing a similar duty at Boston and expects to arrive home at 4 o'clock. Then he will proceed to city hall where he will meet the friends of the sick soldiers of Company M of the Ninth.

It will be to the advantage of those who have loved ones at Camp Wikoff or in Boston to see Mr. Salmon.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

Has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts,

Middlesex, SS.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of CHARLES RILEY, late of Lowell, in said County, deceased, intestate.

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to James B. O'Connor of Lowell in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Lowell in said County of Middlesex, on the twentieth day of September A. D., 1898, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Lowell Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this second day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

JOHN J. O'CONNOR, Attorney.

THE BEST TEST
of a medicine is what it does. Dows' Worm Syrup removes the pesky things every time. 35 Central Street.

FITS CURED
(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.)
Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P.O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address, Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., New York

If You Want Clean, Bright
COAL
Free from impurities, coal that ignites quickly and has good lasting qualities. Order of the
Middlesex Coal Co.
6 FLETCHER STREET,
And order now.
H. P. Hosey, President. J. J. Smith, Manager.
Telephone 571-2.

ZYNO—Cut this Coupon out.
GOOD FOR A SAMPLE OF
ZYNO
The Great Mexican Blood Tonic
Goodale's Drug Store.

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

It will keep your chickens strong and healthy. It will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for moulting hens, and prevents all diseases. It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs only a tenth of a cent a day. Nothing on earth will
MAKE HENS LAY
like it. Therefore, no matter what kind of food you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit this fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce eggs. It is sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail. If you can't get it send to us. Ask first. One pack. 25cts. five $1. Large 2 lb. can $1.20. Six cans Exp. paid. $5. Sample of Best Poultry Paper sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

Cleaning-Up
Cleaning-Up
Cleaning-Up
IN OUR
Underwear Dept.

It will pay you to buy light weight Underwear at the prices we offer. A few small lots, different prices, we have made one price of all, and this price will clean them up.

23 Cents.

Why, it will be saving money for you to purchase this Underwear now for next season. Shrewd buyers will take advantage of this. BE AMONG THEM. Cleaning up our odd lots of stockings. Well, here's where you get more real BIG VALUES, four pairs for 25c., three pairs for 25c., two pairs for 25c. We must clean them up, you want them at these prices. Just half the money other people ask for them. Don't let this chance go by.

Lowell One-Price Clothing Co.
72-86 MERRIMACK STREET.

Under New Management.
GEORGE WATSON,
The well known Market street baker, has bought out the bakery cor. of Market and Dummer streets and in the future everything will be piping hot and sweet, clean and wholesome in the bakery line from the establishment. Remember the place, GEORGE WATSON, Cor. of Market and Dummer streets.

It "Doesn't Seem" to Begin Yet,
But it is true that the famous

$3.00 Sunlight Shoes
are selling as fast as we get them. These shoes are duplicates of the Finest Custom Boot Maker's, but our price is about one-half of what they charge. Made on the latest lasts and shapes.

SUNLIGHT SHOE STORE,
100 Central St., Opp. Market.
High Grade Repairing.

CUSTOM SHIRTS

Made to your measure in any style or length. Made of the best linen and muslin with Wyeth's patent bosom and the patent continuous facings. On request will call with samples. Address
F. L. WYETH, Lowell.
Telephone Connection.

IT MAY BE
A little late to buy a Refrigerator, but you can save money on them now. Enough to pay you to invest.
Baby Carriages
And Go Carts we want to "muster out" and have marked them down to ensure their quick sale.
Ranges.
When you want one, don't fail to see ours.
GAYNOR & CO.
35 Prescott Street.

Joe Patchen, the Famous Black Stallion, Driven by his Owner, C. W. Marks, that Went a Mile Yesterday at Readville, in 2.02, Making a New World's Record for Amateur Drivers.

THE SUN LATEST! 6 O'CLOCK

PRES. M'KINLEY

And Party Arrived This Morning.

Secy. Alger, Attorney General Griggs, Senator Proctor and Commissary General Egan All in the Party.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The president started from Long Island City shortly after 11 o'clock last night. With the president were Vice-President Hobart, secretary of War Alger, Attorney General Griggs, Senator Proctor, Comissary-General Egan, Quartermaster-General Ludington, Col. F. J. Hecker, who had charge of transportation, Private Secretary Porter, President Baldwin of the Long Island railroad, and Assistant-Secretary Coutley. There was a cheer as the train pulled out of the station. The residents of Hicksville had prepared a demonstration. There was cheering and the discharging of cannon in honor of the president. Shortly after leaving Hicksville, the president retired and the other members of the party followed. At six a. m. they reached Amagansett. Secretary of War Alger was the first man to show himself. The residents were down at the depot, anxious to see the president, but he kept to the train and only showed himself for a few minutes at intervals.

PARTY ARRIVED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

CAMP WIKOFF, MONTAUK POINT L. I., Sept. 3.—The president and Secretary of War arrived at Camp Wikoff at 9.45 a. m. Major-General Wheeler and his staff greeted President McKinley, Mr. Alger and their party, on the station platform, surrounded by teamsters and the population of this clump of houses. Outside, a thousand smart troopers of the 3d cavalry were drawn up and the converted yacht, Eileen, in the roadstead slowly boomed forth the president's salute of 21 guns. Gen. Wheeler met the president, because Gen. Shafter had a touch of fever and does not feel able to move from his cot. Besides, General Shafter is still in detention and it would hardly comport with the discipline of the camp for the commanding-general to disregard the detention rules.

General Wheeler has arranged for the inspection party to go through the detention camp, past General Shafter's tent, where the president will stop to greet the commander of the forces. The day is beautiful and the huge encampment is alert, in the expectation of meeting the president.

WILLIAM BOYLE of Battery F, the Alnover Boy who Died of Typhoid Fever at Camp Wikoff.

GEN. KITCHENER

Drove in the Enemy's Outpost.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

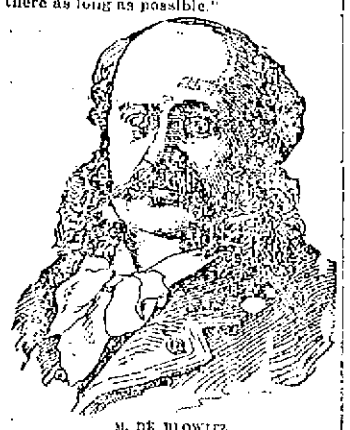
Cairo, Sept. 3.—On Thursday afternoon General Kitchener advanced to within a mile and a half of Kerrari, driving in the enemy's outposts, with out any casualties on the side of the Egyptian army. The forces of Sirdar were then halted to await the result of the gunboat Romaissane. The Khalifa's force, estimated to number 35,000 men was drawn up outside Omdurman. Keppel's gunboat, partially destroyed the dome of the Mahdi tomb in the Mosque of Omdurman.

THE DREYFUS AFFAIR

The Germans Could Lift the Veil if They Would.

Some Think Henry Was a Scape Goat—The Scandal May Embroil the Two Nations.

London, Sept. 3.—Mr. DeBlowitz, the Paris correspondent of The Times, telegraphs that he has obtained the views of a "distinguished German" on the Dreyfus situation. This individual admitted that Germany by speaking out could perhaps clear up the Dreyfus affair; but, he added, "the interests of the nation are superior to those of any man, and if Germany were listened to, General De Boisdeffre could not remain an hour at the head of the staff, whereas Germans ought to wish to have him stay there as long as possible."



M. DE BLOWITZ.

De Blowitz says: "General De Boisdeffre's shortcomings are just as fully understood here in France. There was even an idea of sending him as French ambassador to St. Petersburg, a post he desired; but the incident of the Zola trial made his retention as chief of staff imperative. Now, however, the Germans no longer have a motive to keep silence."

Proceeding to relate from inside knowledge the history of the forgeries of Colonel Schwartzkoppen's (late German military attache in Paris) handwriting, the correspondent says the work was so cleverly done as to deceive Colonel Schwartzkoppen himself, who, even when he became aware of it, was unable to denounce it, owing to the introduction of certain names.

Mr. DeBlowitz arrives at this conclusion: "It is absolutely impossible that Lieutenant Colonel Henry should have attained the necessary professional dexterity. The actual forger therefore must be sought elsewhere, though it is likely enough that Henry comported the phrases. Discovery would not be difficult and would elicit the whole truth."

The most pessimistic feelings continue to exist, the common belief being that Great Britain and Russia are on the eve of war and that the consequences of the Dreyfus scandal will involve France in war with Germany. The government is doing its best to stem the rising tide of agitation by a studied quiescence which scandalizes the papers, but it may succeed in getting over the crisis. Mr. Faure ignores the reproaches of the press and remains at Havre. Mr. Bourgeois, minister of education, is in Switzerland. Mr. Peytral, minister of finance, is at Marseilles, and Mr. Lockroy, minister of marine, is at Cherbourg. In the meantime, Mr. Cavaignac, minister of war, and Mr. Sarrien, minister of justice, are busy enough. Sarrien had two prolonged conferences with Mr. Brisson yesterday, and after Cavaignac's long interview with Sarrien, both ministerial conferences were devoted ministerial conferences were devoted to an endeavor to convince the minister for war of the necessity, on political grounds, of a revision of the Dreyfus case, which the whole country, including the army, now demands.

High officers confess that the discussions which will follow revision will probably entail war; but they say that would be preferable to having the army remain under a cloud, with the possibilities of agitation leading to civil strife.

It is said that the chamber of deputies will not assemble until October, by which time it is hoped the storm will have blown over. Almost all the ministers, it is believed, are now in favor of revision. Mr. Cavaignac alone is obdurate, insisting that he must first finish his departmental inquiries; and that even then he will act only under pressure of a threat of publication abroad of such disclosures as would leave him no alternative to revision.

Several officers of the highest distinction, it is alleged, threaten to resign their commissions and to publish the facts in order to force the government to act. In the crowd of speculations and alleged revelations, however, little that is actually new has been disclosed.

General Pellieux is furious at having been deceived. He says that during the Zola trial he received a letter from a juryman begging him for proof of the guilt of Dreyfus. He learned elsewhere that the jury wanted the report of Captain Lebrun-Renaud, who is credited with having received a confession from Dreyfus. All of General Pellieux's demands upon the government failed to get anything but Henry's forged letter, which Pellieux took on trust. In his anger at this base deception, General Pellieux has now written to the governor of Paris, asking with brutal frankness to be placed upon the retired list, as he does not wish to be mixed up with "men lacking all sense of honor." The governor has begged him to reconsider his decision.

Colonel Picquart implores Mr. Laboni, who was counsel for Zola in his recent trial, to cease efforts to obtain Picquart's freedom, as he says he can wait until Sept. 21, when he will be liberated and can face his accusers.

REVIEW OF TRADE

Fewer Failures Than in Past Years.

THE MONTH SHOWS ENCOURAGING SITUATION.

Great Increase in Exports for the Month.

New York, Sept. 3.—The smallest failures ever recorded in any month for five years, according to Dun & Co., were those of August. The enormous volume of business in a month usually one of the most inactive of the year demands attention. Postponement during the months of war of some contracts and purchases which have come forward explains part of the increase, and the strong absorption of securities explains part, but there has also been a great decline in the average of prices for all commodities.

The advance of 1-16th in cotton to 5.81 cents has followed a little better milling demand, with rather less favorable reports of probable yield, but the crop is at the worst likely to exceed the world's needs. The New Orleans cotton exchange makes the output for the past year 11,199,931 bales, and southern consumption 1,192,621 bales.

The shipments of boots and shoes from the east in August have been larger than in any previous year—449,402 cases in five weeks, against 445,422 in 1895, when the output to Sept. 1 had been 438,000 cases smaller than this year, and the August movement exceeds by 41,000 cases, or 10 percent, that of 1892.

The woolen mills have rather better orders, but not enough as yet to warrant running nearly full force, with the price of wool held at the west much above eastern markets, and by those markets about 1 cent higher than the cents are bidding. In cotton manufacture there is better demand, with 1-16th rise in print cloths, though brown sheetings are a shade lower, the demand for other goods being still fairly strong.

Exports have begun to increase, and for the week exceed last year's by $1,926,000, or 27 percent, while imports were smaller than last year by $218,000, or 5 percent. In view of the extraordinary magnitude of exports and reduction of imports a year ago, the figures indicate a large balance in favor of this country.

Failures for the week have been 171 in the United States, against 191 last year, and 22 in Canada, against 25 last year.

HISSED THE DEPUTIES.

Pana, Ills., Sept. 3.—Fifty-four deputy sheriffs who have been on guard duty at the Springside coal mines made a demonstration yesterday afternoon by marching in a body through the principal streets of the city, with loaded rifles and fixed bayonets, to the city hall park, where they rested on their arms for half an hour. They were in charge of Mayor Penwell and Chief Deputy William Baldwin. Later they returned to the Springside mine.

All along the line of march citizens hissed the deputies and applied all manner of epithets to them, but the deputies coolly continued the march. Mayor Penwell said the deputies were brought to the city on orders of Governor Tanner, but the state secretary of the labor bureau, David Ross, the governor's representative, looking into the situation, denied the statement of the mayor. Mayor Penwell said it was feared the lives of the deputies' and operators' families were in danger. The demonstration created great excitement.

BOSTON COAL LOST.

Boston, Sept. 3.—The barge, Moonbeam, coal laden, from Newport News for this port, has been abandoned off Barnegat by the steamer which had it in tow. The crew of four men was probably rescued. The barge was built in Searsport, Me., in 1859.

Mayor Farnham of Malden arrived in this city from Montauk Point yesterday, and in an interview said that matters were in bad shape there. He says that the Ninth regiment men look like walking skeletons. He thinks that half of them can safely be brought back to Boston at once.

Mr. Patrick Tansey and family are spending their vacation at Old Orchard.

Oh, what a warm welcome the first little traveler whom Heaven guides to the door of a woman's heart receives from the happy mother. Every thought and care is given to the comfort and well being of the new comer after it has entered into the portals of life and taken its place at the family fireside.

Yet during the time when baby is expected few women do all they should to insure the little one's constitutional strength and vigor. No mother wants to have a puny, weakly, sickly baby yet unless she herself is entirely healthy in the special, delicate structure which makes motherhood possible, the baby is certain to suffer in some way for her weakness or neglect.

The surest way to avoid this is for the mother to reinforce her own strength by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription during the time of anticipation. It will make her perfectly healthy. It will lighten and brighten the time of waiting. It will make the ordeal of motherhood absolutely safe and comparatively free from pain and will insure a strong, healthy constitution for the baby.

Mrs. Nannie J. Taylor, of Lovelace, Hill Co., Texas, says: "I am the mother of eight children. I suffered from female weakness. I tried physicians with no avail. When I last became with child I saw the advertisement of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I bought five bottles and took according to directions. When baby was born I had a very easy time and have not suffered one hour since, from female weakness. Baby is as fat and healthy as can be."

Prospective mothers should send to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., for a copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, which will be sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps *to pay the cost of mailing only*; or 31 stamps for cloth-bound copy.

HEROIC RESCUE

Edward Flannery Was Almost Drowned.

JAMES STALKER JUMPED INTO CANAL

And Pulled Him Out in Time.

Edward Flannery, aged 6 years, fell into the canal behind Pike's market on Prescott street about 11 o'clock this morning and had a miraculous escape from drowning. While playing in the yard in company with other young companions, he lost his balance in running along a platform at the water's edge and fell in. He was swept away by the current, the rapidity of which kept him afloat until the bridge at East Merrimack street was reached. James Stalker of 6 Cuddy's court was on the bridge at the time and says that he saw something that looked a human being coming down with the current and on further examination found that it was a small boy. He immediately jumped in to the water without even taking off any article of his clothing and after swimming a distance of about 50 yards caught the boy after a struggle and effected a landing. The boy was removed to his home on Dummer street in the ambulance as he was unconscious. Tommy Coppinger, aged 10 years a playmate of the Flannery boy, frenzied by the sight of the latter drowning, also jumped off the Merrimack street bridge in an effort to save his friend. He could swim, but little however, and had to be taken out by people who were stationed along the banks. It is remarkable in the extreme how it was that Flannery did not sink, as the distance between where he fell in to where he was taken out is probably a little less than 10 yards, and it is a very dangerous point owing to the suction of the mills nearby.

WILL COST $1,000,000.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, Sept. 3.—Major Davis of the United States Engineering Corps, has received from Washington the specifications and the bond of the contractors for the big breakwater at San Pedro harbor. All the documents have been formally approved and signed by the secretary of war and everything is now in shape for Heidelmaier and Neu of Chicago, the contractors, to go ahead with the work. The bond of the contractors is $300,000 and they are to receive from the government $1,000,000 for building the breakwater. It is said that actual work will be commenced early next month.

A HEAVY STORM

Caused Great Deal of Damage in Somersworth.

ROOF OF THE CHURCH BADLY DAMAGED.

One Woman Received a Shock.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Somersworth, N. H., Sept. 3—A heavy thunderstorm passed over this section during the night. Lightning struck the residence of William Taylor, leaving a hole in the roof and doing considerable damage. The houses of Mrs. Johnnie Downs, Orrin Butler, Herman Lord, and the Advent Baptist church across the river in Berwick were also struck. The roof of the church was badly damaged. The McDuffie house was entered by the fluid, which passed through every room in the hotel splintering woodwork and furniture and doing other damage. Mrs. McDuffee was stunned.

TRAMP CONFESSES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Steubenville, Ohio, Sept. 3—Two weeks ago near Hopedale, Mary Wesley, aged 13, carried lunch to her father a coal miner and failed to return. All search for her was in vain until Friday of last week when she was found dead in a lonely ravine, her skull crushed and her body covered with stones.

Yesterday John Carson Hobbs, aged 17 a half-witted tramp, when arrested, said: "Yes, I killed her with a stone when she got scared at me and ran away and then I piled stones on her where she fell."

THE WEATHER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 3.—For Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday followed by cloudiness and probably showers and thunder storms in the afternoon or evening; continued warm; southwest to west winds.

PRELIMINARY REPORT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, Sept. 3.—The court of inquiry appointed to investigate the conditions of the soldiers here, made a preliminary report in regard to the sickness in the Seventh California regiment. It states that out of 1260 men in the regiment, there are 73 who are sick, of about six per cent.; of the 73 cases, 19 are due to typhoid fever.

Privates William Holden and Louis Dun, of Company I, 51st Iowa, have died in the Division hospital.

THE LADY ANTRIM

Had a Very Lively Trip From Rockland.

THUNDER STORM ENCOUNTERED ON THE WAY.

The Boat Was Struck by Lightning.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 3.—This morning Schooner Lady Antrim was towed into the harbor by fishing schooner Marguerite Haskins of Gloucester in a dismasted condition. The Lady Antrim, Capt. Victor E. Sweet was loaded with 1,150 barrels of lime from Rockland, Me., for New York. She left Rockland Aug. 22 and anchored three days in Vineyard Sound, leaving there Friday afternoon with a favorable wind.

About 10 o'clock Friday night when ten miles south of Brenton's Reef lightship, the thunder storm was encountered with full force, accompanied by a very strong wind. The schooner's mainsail was struck by lightning and its loss in the strong wind caused her two masts to fall back on the vessel, carrying everything with them, breaking her fly rail, dory and davits. The captain was at the wheel at the time, but escaped without injury. The foresail was badly torn. The vessel anchored until 7 o'clock this morning, when schooner Marguerite Haskins came along and brought her into Newport.

FUNERALS.

LANE—The funeral of Sarah S. Lane was held from 10 Coral street yesterday. Rev. C. L. Merriam officiated and there was music by Mr. and Mrs. George E. Burns. Burial in Swansey, Vt.

10 dozen Boys' all wool golf caps, 25c. at Steele & Co.'s, Prescott street.

You can talk war with any one you meet, but if you want to talk coal, talk with W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street.

Messrs. Thomas, Cronin, Carrol, Marley, Hallaren and Hedge of the P. A. Co's start today on a bicycle trip to Lynn and vicinity.

Miss Kittie Conlon of Pawtucketville starts today for Biddeford and Cape Cod.

SCHOONER AGROUND

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Sept. 3.—The schooner E. H. Weaver, Capt. Faulkingham, from Philadelphia, Aug. 30., for Bridgeport, Conn., went aground on Romer shoals early this forenoon. Several attempts have been made by tugs to float her, but without success.

MADE AN OFFER

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 3—It was learned today that a greater part of the 112 creditors of the wholesale shoe firm of Hosmer, Codding & Co., which failed recently, owing $500,000 have accepted the offer of the firm to pay fifty cents and it is likely that settlement will be made on this basis and the firm will continue in business.

NEW AGREEMENT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, Sept. 3.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says: "It is satisfied that a general Anglo-Germany agreement has been reached to act together in various quarters of the world. The paper adds that it has verified yesterday's information and as an instance of when Germany's support will prove exceedingly useful, it points out that the fall of Omdurman will change Great Britain's position in Egypt, and that in the face of the inevitable French and Russian resentment, Germany will be useful as an active guarantee of our permanent occupation.

LOOK AT YOUR NICKELS

A counterfeit nickel of indifferent workmanship has appeared in circulation in this vicinity. It is bright and clean looking, but slightly greasy to the touch. The date is 1887 and the side bearing the figure "5" is well executed. On the date side are several glaring differences from the genuine coin. The shield which occupies the centre is smaller and narrower. The motto "In God We Trust," is poorly done and the milling is one-sided and execrable. The general appearance and weight of the coin are such as to render it an easy matter to pass them.

THEY ARE TAXABLE.

The commissioner of internal revenue has ruled that memorandums of sales or transfers of stock, or agreements to deliver the same at any future time, are taxable, under clause one of schedule A, of the new revenue act, at the rate of 2 cents for each $100 represented, and not at the uniform rate of 10 cents for each memorandum under the head of certificates in the same act.

The commissioner has also held that in cases of reinsurance, where one insurance company reinsures the risks of or parts of risks of another company, no stamp is required.

BASE BALL.

Boston, Sept. 3.—A very close decision at the home plate against the Clevelands in the ninth inning saved the champions from a third defeat of the week at the hands of the spiders. The game was dull up to the sixth, when both sides changed pitchers, and the balance of the contest was intensely exciting, both Young and Nichols using great judgment. The game was called at the end of the tenth on account of darkness. Attendance, 2000. Score:

Bostons.	AB	R	IB	PO	A	E
Hamilton, c. f.	6	1	3	1	0	0
Long, s. s.	3	0	0	0	3	3
Lowe, 2 b.	4	1	1	5	6	0
Collins, 3 b.	4	0	1	1	3	0
Bransfield, c.	1	1	0	1	0	1
Klobedanz, 1 b.	4	0	0	9	1	1
Duffy, l. f.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Stahl, r. f.	5	1	2	4	1	0
Yeager, 1 b., c.	1	1	1	8	0	0
Lewis, p.	2	0	1	0	1	0
Nichols, p.	3	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	40	6	10	30	16	5

Clevelands.	AB	R	IB	PO	A	E
Burkett, l f.	5	2	3	6	1	0
Wilson, r. f.	4	1	0	2	0	0
Wallace, 3 b.	5	0	0	3	4	1
McKean, s. s.	5	0	1	2	1	0
Tebeau, 2 b.	2	1	1	3	2	0
O'Connor, 1 b.	4	0	1	4	2	1
Criger, c.	4	1	2	9	2	2
Blake, c. f.	3	1	1	1	0	0
Powell, p.	2	0	0	0	2	0
Young, p.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	6	9	30	14	4

Bostons ....1 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0—6
Clevelands .0 2 0 1 0 3 0 0 0—6

Earned runs—Bostons, 4; Clevelands, 1. Two-base hit—Hamilton. Three-base hit—Burkett. Home run—Yeager. Stolen bases—Duffy, 2. Double play—Long, Lowe and Klobedanz. First base on balls—By Lewis, 6; by Nichols, 1; by Powell, 4; by Young, 1. Hit by pitched ball—O'Connor. Struck out—By Lewis, 1; by Nichols, 4; by Young, 1. Time—2:33. Umpires—Lynch and Andrews.

The Phillies hit the ball hard in St. Louis yesterday, and had no trouble in winning. The browns played a loose fielding game.

The New Yorks dropped another game to the Pittsburgs, principally because of what looked very much like mutiny. Rusie pitched one inning, but was too sick to continue. Meekin for some reason, would not take his place, and Joyce went out to Seymour in right field and tried to get him to go into the box. Cy also refused, and while the argument was on, Doheny volunteered. Although he pitched Thursday and went in without warming up he did good work, but was given miserable support.

WEALTHY MAN DROWNED.

St. John, Sept. 3.—The authorities have discovered that a man calling himself Frank T. Allen of New York, who was drowned near here while bathing last Sunday night, was Franklin Weld, a wealthy railroad and bank official of New York and Falmouth, Mass. The body was identified as that of Weld by his New York attorney, who came here after reading in the papers of the drowning of Frank T. Allen. The name of Allen was assumed by Weld, who was touring Canada for his health, together with his wife, as he did not desire to come in contact with prominent railroad officials who might be traveling this way. After the drowning, Mrs. Weld neglected to inform the coroner that they had been traveling under an assumed name, and it was several days before Weld's identity became known.

SUICIDE OF A SALESMAN.

Philadelphia, Sept. 3.—Charles P. Newton, a traveling salesman for a tobacco firm of New York, committed suicide at the Bingham House by hanging. His motive for the act is unknown, and he left no word behind. Newton was a frequent guest at the hotel, and was apparently a man of exemplary habits. He reached the hotel several days ago, and up to the time he was last seen was apparently in good spirits.

DROWNING OF A BOY.

Rockland, Me., Sept. 3.—A drowning accident occurred yesterday near the Croy Islands. Four boys were out sailing when their boat capsized, and Almon Davis was drowned. The others were picked up in an unconscious condition. Young Davis was a son of Robert Davis of North Haven.

FOR THE SIXTH.

BOYS WILL ENJOY AID ASSOCIATION DELICACIES.

It was voted to appropriate a sum of money to furnish delicacies to the Lowell boys of the Sixth regiment, at a meeting of the Lowell auxiliary, Mass. Vol. Aid association. The articles will be forwarded to Porto Rico on the "Bay State" which will probably leave for that place immediately after visiting Montauk.

The following members of a committee of three has been chosen to confer with Mayor Bennett as to the best manner of assisting returned soldiers. Mrs. H. C. Fuller, Mrs. H. M. Thompson and Mrs. George C. Wright.

GUEST RECEIVED.

A most enjoyable entertainment consisting of musical selections, dancing, etc., was held last evening at the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. McCue in honor of their young cousin, Mr. Walter P. Mellun of Providence, R. I., who is spending a few days with them.

SPORTS AND THE DRAMA

THE COMING WOMEN'S GOLF TOURNAMENT AT ARDSLEY.

[Copyright, 1898.]

The women's golf championship of the United States will be held this year on the Ardsley course, at Ardsley-on-Hudson, Oct. 11-14.

The first golf championship for women held in America took place in 1895. In 1896 Mr. Robert Cox, a golf enthusiast from Edinburgh, paid a visit to this country and became enchanted with the Morris county course, near Morristown, N. J. As a token of his appreciation he generously offered a handsome $1,000 challenge cup to be competed for annually, provided the first competition for it were held over the course which had so taken his fancy. The winner of the event was a young miss of barely 16, who has since then clearly proved her right to the honor. Miss Beatrix Hoyt, who then first came to the front as a golf player, last year again won the women's championship, and, barring accident, she will win the challenge cup for the third time next month.

Her style of play is characterized by a dash and brilliancy which, together with the fact that she always manages to keep cool and collected, have helped her in her play. Her swing is the admiration and envy of all the women players who have ever seen her. During the second round last year she broke the record for the course, her score being 47, 50—97, which has never been beaten by any woman playing on those links, the previous woman's record for 18 holes being 103.

A unique feature of the play for the championship last year and one which in a measure eclipsed Miss Hoyt's performance was the score made by little Margaret Curtis of the Essex County club. She was only 13 years of age, but she wielded the driver with superb skill, and her approaching was the admiration of many of her older competitors. She made the fourth best score.

The Ardsley club, where the championships will be held this year, has one of the finest courses in the country. Some of the best natural hazards in the United States are included in the links. The professional record over the course is 71 and the best amateur score 88. Throughout every shot has to be well played, and the variety is unsurpassed anywhere. The second hole, or river (225 yards), is a hard nut for many a mediocre player. There is an appalling ravine over 120 yards wide to be carried, and then it is plain sailing, but a topped hole lands one in a veritable slough of despond. The fourth hole, the chasm, is only a half iron shot, but about 100 yards have to be carried, as the chasm is in most cases unplayable.

Though golf has not been played by American women for any length of time, the results would seem to show that the younger girls are the only ones who may hope for any great measure of success. The freedom of motion which the sport demands precludes the matronly ones from acquiring more than a very moderate degree of skill and leaves the laurels to be won by girls still in their teens. This rule, it is true, has not held good in England, where for three successive seasons Lady Margaret Scott held the championship; but, so far as experience on this side is concerned, it may be asserted as a logical deduction.

The playing ability of American women is not to be compared with that of their English cousins. There are at least 50 women in England who could give one stroke a hole to any player on this side and then beat her easily. Our girls as yet do not play golf very well, but experience born of persistent practice will remedy that fault in a few years.

Practice is what is wanted more than anything else. It is well enough to talk about natural aptitude for the game and youthful enthusiasm, but Beatrix Hoyt has earned her well deserved success through the sort of work few girls are willing to undertake. When she made her appearance at the Morris county championship two years ago, her long game was her weakest point. She seldom made a drive of more than 125 yards, and in the long driving competition at that tournament she was beaten by Miss Madeline Boardman, who covered only 137 yards. Since that time Miss Hoyt has devoted herself assiduously to perfecting this point in her otherwise strong game, and now her average drive is 150 yards and her best considerably more.

The most formidable rival at present to Miss Hoyt for national honors at Ardsley next month is Miss Ellditz of the Ardsley club. At the Shinnecock championship last month Miss Hoyt beat her in the final round by 7 up and 6 to play, and it is in that order that they are likely to finish at the national championship.

The accompanying pictures are from photographs taken by Mr. Josiah Newman, the well known editor of Golf. The view of the Ardsley course shows one of the most picturesque as well as difficult hazards.

EDGAR L. CARPENTER.

Edmond Rostand.

There is no doubt that Edmond Rostand's drama, "Cyrano de Bergerac," is the play of the year. Coquelin found a new lease of artistic life in playing this character all last winter in Paris, and now he has made a like success with the play in London.

These facts are pertinent and interesting, since Richard Mansfield, who stands at the head of all English speaking actors, will make this play the principal feature of his coming season.

Mr. Rostand began his career at the age of 23, when his three act comedy, "Les Romanesques," was accepted in 1891 by the Comedie Francaise, though it was not performed till 1894. A four act play, "La Princesse Lointaine," brought out at the Renaissance theater and played in London by Sarah Bernhardt, was only a demisuccess, though it pleased the critics by its wealth of poetic fancy. M. Rostand's next work, "La Samaritaine," also produced by Mme. Bernhardt at the Renaissance theater and recently revived there, revealed a new phase of his talent. It is a poetical paraphrase of the story of Christ and the woman of Samaria.

Born at Marseilles in 1868, M. Rostand is the son of M. Eugene Rostand, a well known writer on political economy. He was married at the age of 21 to a charming and accomplished lady, herself a poet of no mean attainments. He has a considerable private fortune and is rapidly making another out of "Cyrano," the French provincial rights alone having brought him in $20,000. In person he is slightly above the middle height and somewhat slim, has the activity of movement suggesting an expert fencer, speaks rapidly and with an almost southern exuberance of gesture.

A New Tenor.

Mme. Cosima Wagner has recently heard a new tenor named Clemens Kaufung and taken him off to Bajreuth to study there the role of Parsifal for the next festival. He was formerly at Cologne and will return there after the Baireuth stamp has been put on him.

COMMENT ON THE COMING CORBETT-M'COY ENCOUNTER.

[Copyright, 1898.]

The unavoidable postponement of the contest between Corbett and McCoy owing to the recent tragedy in the former's family has tended to increase public interest in the forthcoming encounter. The fact that the proposed affair has a significant bearing on the heavyweight championship of the world, because the winner will probably meet Robert Fitzsimmons, who has virtually promised to give the conqueror a chance to gain the title, makes it only a shade less important than a real championship contest.

Both men are hard at work in preparation for the event. Corbett is at Asbury Park, where also is Fitzsimmons with his family. McCoy has chosen as a training spot a place on the south side of Saratoga lake. Governed by his experiences at Carson City, Corbett is not overdoing matters and thus rendering himself liable to become stale before the contest. McCoy's efforts are devoted to building himself up and strengthening every fiber of his body.

There is a wide diversity of opinion as to the outcome of the affair, and the admirers of each man rate their favorite far ahead of his adversary. I asked Sam Austin, the well known writer on sporting topics and referee, what in his opinion would be the tactics of the two principals when they meet in the ring.

"There is no doubt," he replied, "that it will be one of the most scientific of the great boxing contests ever witnessed, for both the participants are masters of the art. I expect that the first half dozen or so rounds will be very fast, with Corbett doing all the leading, for it will be his endeavor if possible to bring the affair to an end early. McCoy, on the other hand, will confine his attention to holding his opponent off. Then when he has tired him, or rather Corbett has played himself out, as he did in the first six rounds of his go with Fitzsimmons, McCoy will really start in to be aggressive. Corbett proved at Carson City that, although he was vastly cleverer than Bob Fitzsimmons and could land his blows whenever and wherever he wished, there was not sufficient force behind them to do his opponent much harm, so that when he had him almost gone he couldn't clinch matters with an effective blow. Corbett has not the stamina to last long, and it is of this fact that McCoy intends to avail himself if he can do so."

I asked Mr. Austin whether it was true, as sometimes stated, that McCoy is a disciple of the Corbett school of sparring.

"No," was the reply. "Corbett is undoubtedly the cleverer boxer, but his style is very different from McCoy's. Corbett, when facing an opponent, stands in the regulation position so often seen in pictures of him and generally affected by boxers for many years. McCoy, on the other hand, differs from Corbett even in this matter. He leans more toward his adversary and holds his arms very far apart, so that to a novice or uncritical observer it would appear that he had no guard at all, but it is a splendid pose nevertheless and less tiring than the other.

"McCoy is, first of all, a defensive fighter, and he has evolved the safest and easiest method of warding off every possible blow that may be directed at him, whether a cross counter with the right for his jaw, a straight jab with the left for the face or an attempt for his wind with a punch on the solar plexus. McCoy is one of the easiest boxers in his attitude in the world.

"Corbett's greater age, other things being equal, should be an advantage rather than the reverse," was the answer to my next query. Continuing, Austin said: "A boxer should not reach his prime till he is 26. The reason so few are any good when they arrive at that age is because they have killed themselves off as a rule by dissipation. But take a man who has lived a clean, healthy life, one who does not drink, smoke or chew tobacco, and you will find that between 35 and 40 are his best years. Joe Choynski is a good proof of this fact. He is a man who indulges in none of the above mentioned vices, and now at 33 he is improving every day. Corbett, however, showed in his go with Fitzsimmons that he had not the stamina, as I have before said, for a long encounter, and so, though he is stronger than McCoy by reason of his age, it may not benefit him much in the event of the affair lasting many rounds.

"As to which on form, judging by records, should win, it is a hard matter to judge, but my opinion of the result is that the contest will be close and fast all the way through, with the decision a task for the referee to figure out at the end of the affair as to which has the better of it."

In reply to my question as to whether the only advantage possessed by McCoy on paper over Corbett, that of reach, would avail him at all, Mr. Austin replied that as regards their measurements there really wasn't much to choose between the two men. They will probably enter the ring within ten pounds of each other's weight, Corbett's superiority in this matter being offset by McCoy's greater length of reach. In other matters they are so nearly equal that the difference is insignificant.

Talking of the lessons to be drawn from contests already engaged in by the two men, he said that as regards the Corbett-Jackson affair the latter ought to have won. He entered the ring a cripple, having injured his ankle just before the fight and practically sprained the joint. In that condition he stayed off Corbett for 61 rounds, so that it is probable that had he been in prime condition he would have won. When Corbett met Mitchell, the latter was a "has been" and had no business to fight at all.

In regard to the Sharkey-Corbett four round go Mr. Austin said that Corbett had been taking baths at Hot Springs, Ark., before the affair, and they had weakened him, so that he entered the ring practically baked. Corbett did not know until several days after the contest why he had felt so queer during the encounter, and until he accidentally found out the cause of his failure to win against the sailor had decided to retire from the ring.

Concerning McCoy's record, Austin said he thought the Kid could have easily whipped Tommy Ryan in their first meeting in the first few rounds, but that it was a grudge against Ryan that kept him from cutting loose at him, preferring to defeat him by degrees and thus give him more punishment. The second contest between the two was stopped by the police, Austin thinks by prearrangement, Syracuse being Ryan's home town.

A great deal of adverse criticism has been leveled at McCoy because Sharkey knocked out Ruhlin in four rounds, whereas McCoy received the decision over him on points only after the full 25 rounds had been contested. This is unfair to McCoy, as the style of the two men is totally different. Sharkey is the strongest boxer living, in all probability, and rushes and plunges against his adversary with little science in the hope of being able to land a chance blow which will finish the encounter. McCoy has not the strength for such work, but being an accomplished boxer can outpoint and tire his opponent and thus win out. Austin thinks that had Ruhlin not overestimated McCoy's fighting (not boxing) ability he would probably have started the hot work earlier and won the battle.

Comparing the modern boxers with the old timers, Austin said there was one man who stood head and shoulders above all the present day oratorically inclined aspirants to championship honors, and he, of course, was John L. Sullivan. He combined the instincts of the fighter with very fair technique as a boxer and never asked who his opponent was, but where he was, so he could meet him. He had the bulldog tenacity and ability to take punishment unflinchingly which constitutes the difference between a fighter and a boxer.

The art of the latter may be acquired, while the former is never learned, but must be in the man.

WALLACE T. HYDE.

New York.

Long Driving at Golf.

A British amateur, Mr. Edward Blackwell, is generally regarded as the longest driver ever known to the game of golf, longer even than Douglas Rolland or James Braid. An account of a match between Mr. Blackwell and Andrew Kirkaldy, at St. Andrews, Scotland, in July, the latter being a very long driver also, gives some measurements of Mr. Blackwell's performances. The wind favored the return half of the course. We quote from the London Golf:

"A real 'stinger' from the second tee by the amateur elicited the observation from Andrew that 'he's going gar them sing the day, I think.' It was followed by a clock shot on to the green, close to the hole (417 yards).

"At the ninth Mr. Blackwell drove a remarkably long ball, which appeared to carry past the bunker, and reached the green. This drive must have been 280 yards or more in length, of which all but 20 or 25 yards was carry. Andrew's drive had been sliced, but Mr. Blackwell was so far on that he could put at the hole, which he secured in three.

"Proceeding to the thirteenth, the amateur hit another of his best, which was within an ace of carrying on to the top of Walkingshaw's table, about 250 yards distant and more than six feet above the level of the teeing ground. The ball struck the face close to the top and broke at right angles quite 20 yards to the left.

"At the seventeenth a terrific drive, which must have carried the wooden sheds (some 170 or 180 yards from the tee) by quite 100 yards, elicited from Andrew the awestruck remark: 'Ge's a baste to drive. G——, look at that!'

"In the afternoon at the seventeenth hole Mr. Blackwell was well on the green, ten yards from the hole, with a drive and a clock shot. The distance on the map is 461 yards. His drive was even longer than that of the morning."

Regarding the longest drive on record, Golf has this to say:

"In the matter of the longest drive on record, that by Mr. F. G. Tait—311 yards 9 inches—holds the field in virtue of entirely trustworthy evidence and of the fact that its precise length was determined by scientific measurement. But a few days ago Mr. Blackwell informed the present writer that when last in this country a few years ago he drove a ball from the tee at the edge of the Swilcan Burn to the stone steps leading up to the R. and A. club. Now, this shot must be longer than Mr. Tait's, but how much longer, in default of measurement, one is not prepared to say. But it would perhaps correspond to the distance between the first tee and the first hole on the medal green, which is set down as 352 yards. The writer understands that the ball hit the steps, so that even that distance does not represent the full value of this remarkable stroke."

A former account of probably the same performance described Mr. Blackwell as having driven so close to the green that he used his putter for his second shot. The hole is 387 yards.

An English golfer who was in New York a few weeks ago said that playing at Pau this season Mr. Blackwell covered 590 meters in two, according to accurately made measurements. Since a meter is 39.37 inches, the distance covered at Pau was 651 yards.

Odd Title For a Play.

One of the oddest titles of forthcoming productions for the ensuing season will be the comedy production of Smyth & Rice, written by Henry Guy Carleton. It will be called "The Cuckoo," and expectations are that in point of theme and originality it will mark a new feather in the cap of its author, whose excellent work in the American comedy field is exemplified in John Drew's "The Butterflies" and Nat Goodwin's "A Gilded Fool." Messrs. Smyth & Rice have apportioned for its interpretation the best company of artists in their forces, in which are included the principal actors and actresses whose ability and entertaining versatility were the medium through which "My Friend From India," the first of their successes, rose to the topmost point of favor.

Cordang, the famous Dutch rider, who holds the world's record for 24 hours, is anxious to come to America to ride Tom Linton 50 miles behind pace. Linton is perhaps the best 50 mile rider in the world and before the close of the season will have a "shy" at Jimmy Michael and Bill Martin at that distance.

Stories of The Stage.

Bronson Howard, believing some time ago that "Shenandoah" would never again be in active demand, cut down his royalty to an arbitrary sum of $200 per week in place of the 7½ per cent of the gross receipts which had formerly been his honorarium. This was Mr. Litt's opportunity, and he at once secured an option on the play for two years in the belief that the then impending war between the United States and Spain would add immensely to the value of the play.

When the time came to exact the conditions of the option and sign the contract, Mr. Howard had seen a great light on his own account and blandly remarked, "Why not make this a percentage of the gross receipts and allow me to take a chance with you?" "No," replied Mr. Litt in his most Chesterfieldian manner, "I am satisfied to take all the chances and will stick to the terms of the option." Then the playwright was sad and, as the event proved, not without reason, for the revival was a great success.

A prominent German actor had fulfilled half of his "starring" engagement in the capital of a grand duchy, and as yet no recognition of his talents had been forthcoming in the shape of a decoration. Disgusted, the player announced his intention of departing the following morning. Early on that day the theater intendant acquainted his grand ducal master with what had happened.

The conversation took place in the garden of the schloss, situated on the road to the station, and suddenly an open carriage with the actor in it hove in sight. "Be quick!" said the prince. "Get me that box on my writing table. If go he must, we'll at any rate try to satisfy him in his ambition." The intendant ran and returned just as the vehicle passed the gates.

"One moment, Herr B.," shouted the prince. "Here is something to remember me by." The actor bowed low as he accepted the packet and went his way. In another moment, however, his conveyance reappeared at the gates. "There are two crosses, your highness," he exclaimed. "Never mind," replied the prince. "Give the other to the coachman."

Several well known London theaters are doomed to destruction by the recently adopted plans for street improvements. Among them is the Gaiety theater, which was opened under the management of John Hollingshead on Dec. 21, 1868. With the Gaiety also disappears the Globe theater, opened on Nov. 28, 1868, with Byron's comedy, "Cyril's Success." The theater was built by Sefton Parry on the site of Lyon's inn, the dwelling place—No. 2—of William Weare, who was murdered by Thurtell at Gill's Hall, in Hertfordshire, and whose gig was subsequently used on the stage of the old Victoria in a lurid drama based on the Weare murder. The new Olympic also goes, but this is a comparatively modern theater, built on the site of the old playhouse in which the elder Farren, Frederick Robson, Charles Mathews and Alfred Wigan won some of their greatest triumphs. The new house has been consistently unfortunate, and nobody will regret its demolition.

W. S. Gilbert, the English dramatist, was lunching not long ago at a country hotel when he found himself in company with three cycling clergymen, by whom he was drawn into conversation. When they discovered who he was, one of the party asked Mr. Gilbert how he felt "in such a grave and reverend company." "I feel," said Mr. Gilbert, "like a lion in a den of Daniels."

"Lost In Siberia," "The Golden Key," "Paddy's Market," "Daughters of the Poor," "The Stars and Stripes" and "The Hustler" are some of the new plays to be toured by Davis and Keogh this season.

A RISING YOUNG ACTOR.

Franklin McLeay is a young Canadian who a few years ago was playing minor roles in Wilson Barrett's company. His genius, however, was of that order which would not be kept down, and he soon rose to the position of leading man of the organization. His work as Nero in "The Sign of the Cross" and as The Bat in "Pharaoh" stamped him as an actor of remarkable power and versatility. His later triumphs as Jediah in "Daughters of Babylon" and as Iago in "Othello" attracted the attention of Beerbohm Tree, who promptly engaged him to play Cassius in "Julius Cæsar." McLeay fairly shared the honors with Mr. Tree in that production, as he has been doing since in "Ragged Robin," with which the distinguished English actor is now entertaining his patrons at the beautiful Her Majesty's theater, London.

STAGE WHISPERINGS.

Fregoli introduced a new specialty at the Alhambra in London recently which recalls the Fregolilograph. It is an expose of his method of making his marvelous, quick changes.

Joseph W. Whiting has been engaged by the Kelcey-Shannon company to play Mr. Le Moyne's part in Clyde Fitch's successful society drama, "The Moth and the Flame."

Ristori came from her retirement the other day for a final appearance at the Cavignano theater in Turin. The house literally rose at the famous artist as she appeared, a little bowed by years, to recite Dante's "Enfer." The actress chose the Cavignano theater for her last appearance as being the stage she liked best of all.

Edward J. Morgan, the leading man of Daniel Frohman's New York Lyceum theater company, who scored such a success in London as leading man with Mrs. Leslie Carter in "The Heart of Maryland," was in the original production of "Paul Jones," which was the first play presented at the Castle Square theater in Boston. His part was a minor one, and only on his merits has Mr. Morgan climbed the ladder of fame.

Alberta Gallatin, recently of Mrs. Fiske's company, is announced as leading support to Chauncey Olcott this season.

Mrs. James Brown Potter and Kyrle Bellew have signed with Managers Williamson and Musgrove for a tour through New Zealand and South Africa, where they are well known and have played very successful engagements. After their return they will play another short engagement in London and then come to America with a repertory of new plays.

William Morris has been engaged to play Gil de Berault in a special "Under the Red Robe" company.

The indefatigable Ed Rice is said to have secured in his latest discovery, Miss Christine Anderson, one of the most remarkably sweet voiced prima donnas that have ever graced the musical comedy style of entertainment. Miss Anderson will be seen in the production of "The Ballet Girl."

Arthur Hoops, the young Chicago actor, has been engaged by Daniel Frohman as leading man for the James H. Hackett company.

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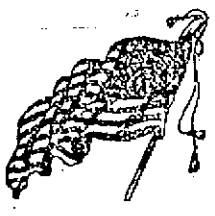

Let the Sixth Regiment be sent home at once.

The Alleghany which brought the Ninth from Cuba was a veritable ocean hearse. We want the Sixth regiment returned but not in a cattle scow like the Alleghany.

Western papers assert that an exodus from the Klondike is imminent. Prices however, are so exorbitant that the men who lived there are not likely to bring back much of their gold.

Boss Platt of New York is again coming to the front as an advocate of Colonel Roosevelt's nomination by the republican party as a candidate for governor. Platt should remain in obscurity because since his magnificent failure in the campaign in Greater New York, he can only prove a hoodoo in any contest he enters.

SHOW UP THE ROTTENNESS.

The question of investigating the management of the late war is being discussed throughout the country and the people of all classes and conditions are unanimous in the belief that the whole matter should be thoroughly ventilated. New facts are coming to light every day which prove conclusively that Secretary Alger and some of his subordinates are responsible for starving whole regiments and causing much sickness and death. One example is cited out of thousands that might be quoted. Secretary Alger was offered the use of the Yale to carry one thousand tons of provisions on every trip to Cuba. The Yale has a splendid ice plant capable of producing twenty tons of ice per day and had the offer been availed of, it might have not only provided food for the men who were starving but also cooling drinks for the wounded and the sick. Alger relied upon his own resources not wishing to accept any favors from the fleet, and the consequences are seen today in the disaster to the troops from the ravages of disease caused largely by hunger and unsanitary surroundings. Alger should resign, because today without an investigation he stands convicted of murderous mismanagement.

LABOR DAY.

Monday will be Labor day, a day devoted to the interests of labor, to demonstrations in favor of the rights of labor, for redress of grievances and to promote the welfare and improve the conditions of the toiling masses in general.

The labor unions of this city are to turn out in parade in observance of the day and as usual they will carry their union banners with mottoes expressive of their demands.

We often hear that there is no country in the world in which the laboring classes are so well off as here; yet this is but partially true. Politically the laborer is a free man, the equal of his employer, but in other respects there is a vast difference—far greater indeed than there should be. The only sense in which the American laborer is distinctly better than the laborers of other lands is that in which he holds in his own hand, the power of delivering himself from the evil of which he complains. The right use of the franchise against his enemies is sufficient ultimately to overthrow, all of them, to redress every wrong of which he complains.

The demonstration to take place in this city is intended as a manifestation of this power and as an assertion of labor's rights with a protest against the wrongs it is obliged to endure.

And what are the wrongs? They vary in different parts of the country, but there are wrongs of a national character imposed upon the toiling masses by unjust laws, by speculative combines, by the agencies that control distribution, by monopolies, by the abuse of the judicial power in the hands of petty officials, as exemplified in the injunction against strikes, and by the employment of paid assassins as in the case of the slaughter of the miners at Lattimer.

All these are important questions, which cannot be righted only by united and well directed efforts on the part of the laboring hosts, but strange to say, they are making very little progress in removing these growing evils. The strength of labor forces of the country is split up among different political parties and is often destroyed by internecine conflict which defeats the objects to be attained.

The laboring people suffer from a centralization of power, they suffer by any approach to monarchial despotism or by an assumption of autocratic powers by the heads of our government or the commanders of our army.

But there is one evil from which labor suffers more than all others, and that is the appreciation of gold, the demonetization of silver and all the evils it entails. It is the problem most urgently demanding the attention of labor and of the masses of the country.

It is more important than the issue that brought on the war because, while gold is the only basis of our circulation the money kings not even foreign syndicates can raise and lower values at will and the people are the sufferers. The question of a fixed standard of value is the greatest of the day and until that is settled by the restoration of bimetallism or the money of the constitution, it matters not how great the gold reserve while the standard is gold and while gold is always increasing in value, then the people of the country will suffer by being obliged to pay their debts in dollars of greater value than those they borrowed.

IT WOULD BE CRUEL.

The Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association has proposed to bring the sick soldiers of the Ninth regiment to their homes on the Bay State. This, no doubt, is well meant, as those who have made the offer believe that the soldiers will be benefited by being brought to this state or to their homes but such is not the case unless the conditions in the hospitals where they are at present situated are very defective. When a man is very sick, he wants to be kept quiet; and to put him aboard a ship for a voyage would in all probability increase his illness. Most of the soldiers are sick either with typhoid or malarial fever; yet it may be possible that some of them may have yellow fever. To put a typhoid patient on board a ship for such a voyage would be to take the readiest way of killing him, and it is almost as bad for the other fever patients because the rocking and heaving on the voyage would increase the fever and probably result death, where recovery might be possible by leaving them in the hospitals where they are distributed.

Suppose they were brought to this state and that a case of yellow fever should come to a city like Lowell. An epidemic might easily be manufactured in this way that would close the mills and cause a quarantine to be established over all New England. Hence it is that the proposition made by the aid society, though with the best of intentions, would be cruel to the patients themselves and dangerous to the people of the entire state. The soldiers are better where they are and if they require better treatment, let it be given them, but by all means let them remain in the hospitals to which they have been assigned until they shall have recovered sufficiently to stand the voyage without risk of death.

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THE ARENA OF POLITICS

REPUBLIC OR EMPIRE

WHICH WILL WE HAVE IN THE NAME OF THE UNITED STATES?

American Imperialism the Child of Plutocracy—Will We Discard Our Past? Pertinent Thoughts on a Current Question.

Following is an extract from an article written for the September Arena by the editor, John Clark Ridpath:

It would be a strange exception to the order of human nature and to the concurrent acclaims of history that the American people, of all the peoples of the world, should give away their past as if it were nothing. Have we no fathers? Did our fathers accomplish nothing for which we should have a manly pride? Were our fathers rascals and fools or were they patriots and wise men? Were they heroes or were they only insurgent jackanapes in rags? Were their deeds worth commemorating or were they fit to be forgotten? Have we no monuments of a heroic past? Have we no insurrection in which to glory? Have we no rebellion against arbitrary power to which the pen of history and the pencil of the epic bard should be devoted as to the one thing worthy of preservation in the new world? Were our little states, 13 in all, huddled together along the Atlantic border, something fit to be revered for all time as the nurseries of human liberty, or were they ungrateful provinces, disloyal and spiteful? Were the institutions which the Revolutionary fathers created on these shores worthy to be transmitted to posterity, or shall posterity now forget them and cast them off as outworn rags?

Will the American nation in very truth discard its past? Have we no more pride? Is patriotism dead? Is the new railway terminal in Boston worth more than Independence hall? Are those three miles of stone palaces on Fifth avenue, New York, with their 28 voters, better than 10,000 humble homes of our fathers, a freeman and a patriot in every house? Is America the only country known to history base enough to discard its heroic fathers and to set in their place a retinue of nabobs wearing the regalia of imperialism? Has representative government become a thing so poor and mean as to be cast out on the fuliginous ash heap of history, to fester in the sun and to have its remaining substance sucked up by the bloodsucks of a parvenu nobility?

In this world each nation must take its own course. Each people must do as it will; each must have its own standards and its own ideals. So also of communities; so also of the individual men and women who compose the nation. Each for himself must mark out his own pathway and follow it. Even a fool, according to Mr. Kipling, "must follow his natural bent, even as you and I." All men must go their several ways to their destiny, and each in eternity must take his station according to the light and purpose in him. They, therefore, who will forget their fathers, they who think more of glory than they do of liberty, they who esteem riches and power above freedom and human hope, may accept, if they will, this new American empire which the lust of conquest, in league with the pride of power, is building on the grave of the republic, but, for ourselves, we will have none of it, now or ever. "I had rather be a dog and bay the moon" than to train with this miserable procession of spurious commercialism that is marching on in splendid raiment and idiotic glee toward the nearby maelstrom yonder which is to swallow the republic and leave us only the glittering framework of a gilded empire in its stead.

But the empire expresses itself not only in the form of insular ambition and in the lust for added political power and glory. It also reveals its character and purpose in the attempt to establish the rule of money over manhood in our country and throughout the world. One may at least understand something of the spirit which reaches out to seize the islands of the sea; that at least is rational. One may understand how ambition can find food in the creation of political splendors. An island is valuable, and splendors are dazzling, but, as for the reign of gold, that is more difficult to fathom and comprehend. The empire stands for the reign of gold. It stands for the ascendency of wealth, the subjection of the poor and the obliteration of free manhood.

The republic, on the other hand, has nothing in common with the reign of gold. It knows nothing of the institution of any power over society other than the expressed will of the people. Democracy? Plutocracy? How can these two things be and abide together? They cannot. No freeman, whether he be Democrat or some other, can hold office in the kingdom of gold. In that kingdom all men are subjects. In it citizenship is impossible. Never yet in human history has a nation yielded to the domination of wealth and at the same time preserved its liberties. Never yet in the past annals of mankind has a single example been afforded of a people at once luxurious and free. The moment that the acquisition of wealth becomes the prevailing motive of action with a given race or nation that moment its vigor and its virtue begin to wane—that moment it ceases to be free and great. Under the circle of the sun there is not a single instance in which this deep down law of human society has been set at naught.

And there is a reason for all things. There is a reason why the reign of gold is utterly inconsistent with the reign of manhood. The nation that follows freedom and maintains it has certain ideals which are radically opposed to the ideals prevalent in the empire of gold. With the free nation the first concern of civil society is to preserve the intellectual life, the moral force and the spontaneous energy of its citizens. The intellectual life expresses itself in the discovery of new truth, in the restatement of the old truth in newer and more attractive forms in order that men may love the truth and find it, in the dissemination of the truth by literature and art, in the creation of institutions having respect to the intellectual and moral betterment of mankind. The moral force of a nation is manifest in its robust virtues, in its courage, its heroism, its humane purpose, its devotion to the humanities and in its scorn of falsehood, its contempt for perfidious practices and in its intolerance of all cruelty. The spontaneous energy of a nation expresses itself in the development of sterling individual character. It makes men and women like the stars that dwell apart in the eternal space. It preserves the essential principles of human nature, its beauty, its sublimity, its singular unity of aim and end.

All these elements of life the republic cherishes. All of them wither under the empire. Under the reign of gold democracy is impossible. The reign of gold is an essential part of imperialism. The empire consists with the establishment of the despotism of concentrated wealth; indeed, the empire requires the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few, for the empire consists of a few and not of the many. The empire is a central sun, with a limited number of satellites revolving around it and borrowing their light and heat from its effulgence. The light and heat of the empire are supported by materials taken from the millions and thrown like fuel into the splendor of the furnace.

In America the new imperialism is favored most of all by the plutocratic classes. The plutocracy has succeeded, by taking advantage of the conditions of American life, in accumulating the means out of which to construct the empire. The few thousand millionaires and billionaires who have risen to more than princely rank by the spoliation of the American people know well that the democratic republic does not furnish them with adequate means for defending and increasing their spoil. They have heaped up their enormous resources in the most defensible forms, but they show an ill disguised dread of danger and would fain have stronger bulwark.

Whoever has read the history of piracy will have noted with amusement the alarmed anxiety of the pirates to get into some situation where they can deposit their treasures without the possibility of disturbance or discovery. To this end they sail from one archipelago to another. They hide and burrow on unknown shores. Sometimes, dreading the exposure of the land, they establish a treasure house in the bottom of the sea. What a pity that these enterprising speculators could not enter into a union with some government that would go partners and furnish them the needed protection! What a glorious thing if they could get control of a "strong government," enter into combination with it, take possession of its resources and proclaim an empire for the promotion of "business" and the dispensation of the principles of the gospel! The analogy would then be perfect.

Year by year in the United States the wealth created by the labor of the millions has been sucked up and concentrated in the hands of a few. Such a process can never go on according to justice or with any sincere regard for the rights of producers. Since the civil war the class of nabobs has been constantly increasing in numbers and power. They all belong to one political party—the party of the empire. There is not one of all the American nabobs who is not an imperialist. There is not one of them who believes in the democratic republic or in the maintenance of the rights of the under man. There is not one of them who has not gone over, body and soul, to imperialism, and there is not one who has not been forced into this abandonment of democracy and this substitution of the empire by the sheer stress of his situation.

Let it be understood that the republic and the Stock Exchange do not consist. The liberties of mankind and the privileges of bond grabbers cannot both be preserved. The spontaneous free right of the individual citizen and the necessary despotism of concentrated wealth cannot be maintained side by side.

My countrymen, we thus have three facts in which imperialism expresses its purpose. The first of these is territorial acquisition; for the empire must conquer and expand. The second fact is that inflamed political lust of power which seeks to create a government apart from the people, over them, without their consent and pressing them down against their protest. The third fact is the institution of plutocracy, which demands the other two for its maintenance and promotion. Concentrated wealth seeks to secure itself and to perpetuate its reign by means of a political system which maintains itself not by free will, but by arsenals and armies and navies, in the manner of the European powers.

In these garbs and disguises the empire has come. It has overshadowed the republic, and its apologists are forth in all the avenues of public opinion. They stand in every porch where they may be heard. To this end the book is written; to this end the magazine goes forth burdened with contributions intended to poison and pervert public opinion and to insinuate new ideas of society and state, inconsistent with the preservation of republican institutions. The forum and the pulpit resound with an acclaim which is either the vociferation of ignorance or the paid argument of an advocacy to which all truth and human rights are strangers. Imperialism is openly advocated in high places as though it were not rank treason. The republic may be seen swaying and rocking under the stress like a shaken tower struck by the assaults of a powerful enemy who is in league with the keepers of the house. It may be that our strong tower will go down. It may be, on the other hand, that we shall withstand the assault and come forth from the conflict with the experience of ages concentrated in our thought and purpose for the battles and achievements of the new era of humanity and hope.

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145 MERRIMACK ST.

A NOTABLE GATHERING OF THE WAR VETERANS.

1865. 1898.

[Copyright, 1898.]

PROBABLY 100,000 veterans will rally to the annual encampment of 1898. Cincinnati has been favored before by the veterans, but there is one distinction to remain with the Queen City on account of the pageantry of the coming week. This is the first national gathering of the G. A. R. in a time of warlike doings. Veterans bearing scars as mementos of battles fought nearly 40 years ago will line up on the streets by the side of young fellows who stopped Mausers at Santiago. From the ranks of Custer's old squadrons gray and grizzled "Wolvermes" will point to empty sleeves brought from La Quasima and El Caney by beardless Rough Riders and exclaim, "Boys, you'll do!"

No shadow of a chance exists for jealousy or distribe at the meeting of these heroes, old and new. The lads are worthy of their forbears. Again and again the lips of veterans who sailed under Farragut or followed Sherman to the sea or rode beside Sheridan at Cedar Creek and Five Forks will give voice to the proud boasts, "My son is on the Yankee, the Dixie, the Texas, the Oregon," and "Mine is with Wheeler, with Brooke, with Merritt, with Lee."

Nothing would please the fathers of these heroic boys better than to be able to pass over, along with the rifles and carbines and cutlasses that have found younger hands to wield them, the time honored badges of the G. A. R. It is a natural and a noble emotion, but time must show that the heroes of 1898 have founded martial conditions and glories which call for symbols all their own. The boys of 1861 shouldered arms in a warfare of purely local principles; those of 1898 carried the emblem of liberty to shield the oppressed of other lands. Whether the fruits of the victory be great or small a new era has dawned upon America. The world has learned that human rights are broader than the boundaries of any one nation.

The Grand Army of the Republic was the pioneer of a peculiar type of military society. The nearest approach to it is among the Confederate veterans, where local associations have within a few years developed a national society. In both cases the inspiration sprang from fraternal and benevolent motives. The comradeship born in the long struggle of arms proved a tie too strong to be sundered by time. "These are the people I love best of any on earth," is the veteran's way of referring to former comrades.

An army society, perhaps more than one, will naturally result from the muster of so many volunteers of the Spanish-American war. It is not generally known that the first permanent military society of the civil war was formed in the Third army corps (Federal) at the front in 1862. This society, called the Third Army Corps union, meets annually on May 3, the anniversary of the battle of Williamsburg. The second society, organized during the war, was that of the Army of the Tennessee, which is still in existence. The preliminary meeting of the Tennessee veterans was held in the state capitol at Raleigh during the Federal occupancy of that city in April, 1865. The objects of the organization were declared to be to keep alive and preserve kindly and cordial feeling among officers of the Army of the Tennessee, to hold their fame and glory as a sacred trust and to relieve the families of officers who fell in the war or might thereafter be stricken by death. A member may designate by will any relative to whom his membership shall descend, and in default of such action the eldest son inherits the father's title. This society is confined exclusively to officers.

While army societies confined exclusively to officers may, for obvious reasons, display great vitality, they have never been very popular with American veterans. Grand Army men point with pride to the fact that in their encampments the private soldier and the general meet on equal terms as comrades. In view of the fact that the interest drawing comrades together is almost wholly a sentimental one the membership in this order has been phenomenally large and the spirit a very creditable one. When the order had the reputation of being political, the membership was so low that it often seemed on the point of dissolution, and in those states where politics had the upper hand there was a practical disbandment of posts.

Steps have been taken to form a society among the officers present with the army at Santiago. It will be exclusive. There are about 500 officers eligible to this society.

One of the societies of civil war veterans commemorates the saddest of the tragic events of that era, the death of Lincoln. On the 15th of April, 1865, a party of officers in Philadelphia arranged for a meeting of army and navy officers to take action relative to the fall of their commander in chief. The response was so hearty that it was decided to effect a permanent organization, and the result was the founding of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Membership in this body is divided into three classes, the first being officers and ex-officers of the United States forces engaged in the civil war. The order has developed national proportions and has maintained for a number of years about 20 state commanderies. Through its hereditary and honorary classes the Loyal Legion is to be perpetuated, but in one sense it is not so exclusive as the Grand Army, for in this body only those who can show an honorable war record between April, 1861, and April, 1865, are eligible.

Three years after the close of the war the survivors of the Army of the Cumberland formed a society with General George H. Thomas at its head. The Cumberland was Thomas' army, and he was a great favorite with the men. Every man who ever served with him either as an officer or in the ranks was eligible to membership. General Phil Sheridan at one time had commanded a division in that army and served as president of the society from 1872 until his death.

The last of the great army societies to be formed was that of the Army of the Potomac. Soldiers of all ranks are eligible, and the association has been the strongest of all in membership partly for the reason that the old army was the largest aggregation of troops in one command.

Probably the most striking event in the history of wars was the joint reunion of the veterans of the Army of the Potomac and the survivors of the Army of Northern Virginia on the battlefield of Gettysburg in 1888, the twenty-fifth anniversary of that battle. This reunion was originated and carried to a successful end by the Potomac society and was hailed in all sections as the first formal hand shake of old antagonists across the bloody chasm of the war—a reunion of hearts as well as of political fortunes. That thrilling and inspiring occasion gave an impetus to the formation of veteran societies in the south.

Veteran reunions have been popular in the south since the close of the war, but not until within a decade has there been a movement for strong permanent organizations. The Confederate Army of the Tennessee society is among the oldest associations on the southern side. On the authority of Confederates in a position to know the facts credit is given to the Grand Army of the Republic for teaching their old foes the blessings of veteran organizations. At the Yorktown centennial of 1881 the Confederates were represented by many associations of the survivors of regiments and batteries, the Federals, among other semimilitary bodies, by posts of the Grand Army. After a cordial hand shake on the field of our common victory some of the Richmond veterans invited the Grand Army boys to accept the hospitalities of their old capital. Taking the cue from the Yankees, the Richmond soldiery organized Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans. Other camps sprung up, and a few years ago a strong national society was effected under the personal leadership of General John B. Gordon of Georgia. Auxiliary institutions of sons and daughters of veterans similar to those in the north have taken root in the south, and but for the contrast of colors worn and the arrangement of the lines of heaven in the battleflags borne in their processions it would be difficult to tell on which side the veterans fought who throng the cities on each annual reunion. And at this date it makes no difference, for the sons of the blue and the sons of the gray are now ranged side by side under one flag.

The object of the Confederate Veteran association is the same as that of the Grand Army of the Republic—namely, to perpetuate the ties of comradeship formed in the field, to found an enduring memorial of American valor as displayed in the great struggle and to look after the welfare of the needy veterans and their helpless dependents. A nobler object never called a united class to unity of action. In the south the civil war not alone checked but actually obliterated general prosperity, and in the north the long struggle seriously checked the fortunes of the masses who gave their best years to the service. Beneficent military societies were needed, but the want may never come again, hence the Grand Army and the Confederate Veteran union will have no exact parallels in our country's future. Not to mention the regimental and battery associations of veterans, which are almost limitless, small bodies of members of various commands have been organized, and many have been in existence for 20 years. There are societies of cavalrymen, of the members of the signal corps, numerous societies composed of members of army corps and several formed of naval veterans.

The survivors of the navy have been very active and tenacious in founding societies. At present there is a Farragut association in Philadelphia, one in New York and one in the west, with headquarters at Chicago. Connecticut has a strong society of navy survivors. California maintains one under the title of Naval Veteran Legion. New Orleans is the headquarters of the Naval Veteran Association of the Gulf and Boston of the Kearsarge Association of Naval Veterans. About ten years ago the National Association of Naval Veterans was formed.

Societies of veterans of former wars have been in existence for two or three generations, but their activities have been confined to occasional reunions. The Society of the War of 1812 was formed in 1826. At the anniversary meeting in 1895 only one of the original members was present. Societies of Mexican veterans have sprung up in several states, the more important being those of Illinois and California. Reunion gatherings are held annually in those states, also in Missouri and in several large cities. In the military associations thus far mentioned there has been no attempt to discriminate in the matter of service. An honorable discharge from the army or navy showing service during the war period has been held as a proof of meritorious service. Some years ago an association called the Union Veteran Legion was organized with the avowed purpose of establishing a service merit. The membership is restricted to veterans who served continuously for two years or were discharged on account of wounds received in battle. This order has established a national organization, but the membership is comparatively small owing to the fact that the Grand Army has the first hold upon the affections of the veterans.

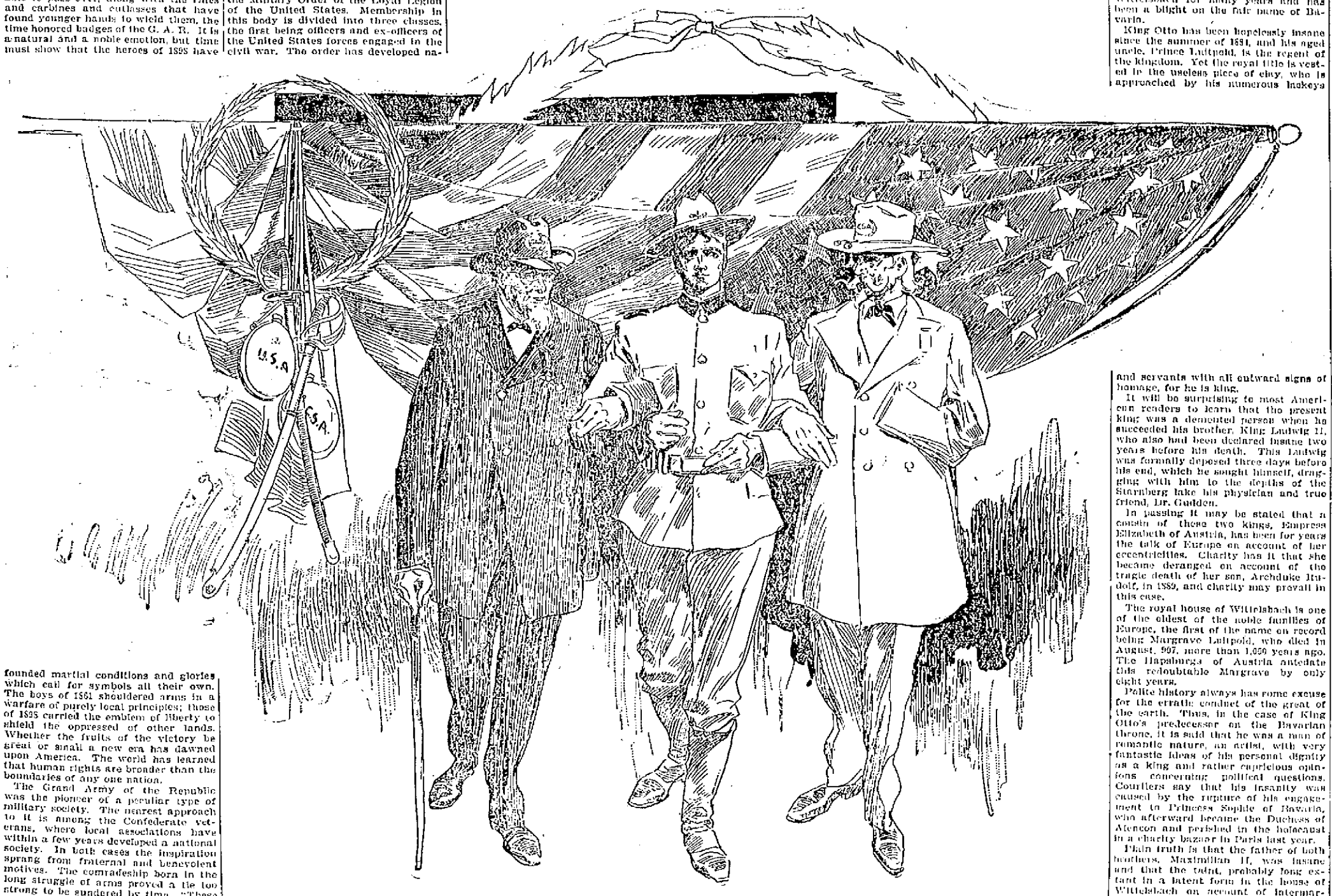
In the ranks of the Grand Army may be found members of other military societies, especially of the Loyal Legion and the army associations. Eligibility to any one of the others entitles the holder to admission to the G. A. R. under its special rules. The ritual of this order is most elaborate and impressive, especially in all that relates to memorial and funeral ceremonies. Many of the aged members who are unable to attend encampment and reunion meetings say that they wish to keep their names upon the roll of honor until summoned to join the rank of the grand army above. Whether founded in pride or in sentiment or in tender devotion to symbols and ceremonies fraught with the holiest meaning the passion of loyalty to the order and to comrades is indestructible, like the patriotism which was the basis of it all.

Therefore in holding that the Grand Army of the Republic is an institution which, while it may be and has been imitated, yet cannot be paralleled, the veterans do not necessarily place it upon a pedestal as something forever incomparable. "Other times, other customs." The soldiers of 1898 faced new dangers and new problems. In the veteran stage they may also create anew.

There has been much talk recently of loyalty to the flag, meaning the emblem in an objective sense, regardless of what it represents. Should a crisis come again like that of 1861 and devotion to the flag count for more than adherence to principle it will not be the first time in the history of the world when the symbol has possessed more power than the thing symbolized. "My country right or wrong" may sound cynical to some ears, but the words were dictated by a sentiment of the kind that makes and saves nations. Hoisting for a motto the words, "Our country's flag, first, last and always," these end of the century defenders of the blood bought symbol may carve out new ideals of national greatness and found an order of veterans that shall be peerless in its day and unrivaled in its destiny.

Not more than one-third of the survivors of the Federal armies belong to the Grand Army of the Republic. Probably the lapsed memberships would bring the roster up to one-half. There are now about 350,000 on the roll. Such a career could not have been prophesied by the dreamers in Sherman's camps who conceived the idea of another Masonic order, with army comradeship as its mystic tie. Within a year after the close of the war the northern and western states were honeycombed with brotherhoods, legions and unions, established by the disbanded volunteers. All of them gave way before the order of secret faith, which came unheralded except by word of mouth among new converts. At the end of five years the organization was national, but struggled on for ten years with a membership reckoned in tens of thousands. Then the waves burst forth and in the decade between 1880 and 1890 the roster swelled from 60,000 to nearly a quarter of a million. Losses by death in sparsely settled districts account for the decrease in the last decade, but the number is still phenomenal when it is remembered that it costs something to belong to the Grand Army, especially to maintain active comradeship with all that that relation involves.

GEORGE L. KILMER.



THE OLD VETERANS AND THE NEW.

Bavaria's Mad King.

It was reported recently in the dispatches that the mad King Otto of Bavaria was nearing his end at Fuerstenried, a royal castle of the south German monarchy. The taint of insanity has been running through the house of Wittelsbach for many years and has been a blight on the fair name of Bavaria.

King Otto has been hopelessly insane since the summer of 1891, and his aged uncle, Prince Luitpold, is the regent of the kingdom. Yet the royal title is vested in the useless piece of clay, who is approached by his numerous lackeys and servants with all outward signs of homage, for he is king.

It will be surprising to most American readers to learn that the present king was a demented person when he succeeded his brother, King Ludwig II, who also had been declared insane two years before his death. This Ludwig was formally deposed three days before his end, which he sought himself, dragging with him to the depths of the Starnberg lake his physician and true friend, Dr. Gudden.

In passing it may be stated that a cousin of these two kings, Empress Elizabeth of Austria, has been for years the talk of Europe on account of her eccentricities. Charity has it that she became deranged on account of the tragic death of her son, Archduke Rudolf, in 1889, and charity may prevail in this case.

The royal house of Wittelsbach is one of the oldest of the noble families of Europe, the first of the name on record being Margrave Luitpold, who died in August, 907, more than 1,050 years ago. The Hapsburgs of Austria antedate this redoubtable Margrave by only eight years.

Polite history always has some excuse for the erratic conduct of the great of the earth. Thus, in the case of King Otto's predecessor on the Bavarian throne, it is said that he was a man of romantic nature, an artist, with very fantastic ideas of his personal dignity as a king and rather capricious opinions concerning political questions. Courtiers say that his insanity was caused by the rupture of his engagement to Princess Sophie of Bavaria, who afterward became the Duchess of Alencon and perished in the holocaust in a charity bazaar in Paris last year.

Plain truth is that the father of both brothers, Maximilian II, was insane and that the taint, probably long extant in a latent form in the house of Wittelsbach on account of intermarriages, descended to Otto and Ludwig from him. This Maximilian, a son of Ludwig I, was treated by his father in a manner so severe that the young prince at one time escaped from Munich, bought a residence in the vicinity of Hamburg and there led a life of absolute abandon. When Maximilian assumed the reins in 1848, upon the abdication of his stern parent, he still continued what in this country would vulgarly be called his "spurges" periodically. He finally developed the idea that both his sons, Ludwig III, born in 1845, and the present Otto, born in 1848, amid the thunder of the great revolution, had inherited from him that taint which would ultimately call down upon them the curse of mental death.

The court physicians as well as eminent medical celebrities called in by the court clique sought in vain to dissuade Maximilian from this horrible idea. The course of events has shown that Maximilian II, in the inner consciousness of his guilt and shame, was correct.

It was probably this awful vindication of orthodox Mosaic law that caused Maximilian Harden in his Zukunft article to say about the time when King Otto's father ascended the throne: "The royalists in the land sniggered into their beard, rubbed their hands in glee and whispered to each other grimingly: 'Now we have what we want. Now can, as in times of yore, a maniac wear the crown.'"

THE PECULIAR CHINESE ARMY.

Major A. E. J. Cavendish, late military attache with the Chinese army, says that in many respects the Celestial army presents a curious example of the unfittest. In its broad outlines the scheme is simple and suited to the country, but with the characteristic love of detail of the Mongol in its minutiae it is exceedingly complex. Every province has its separate "army."

The writer gives an interesting account of these forces, and, proceeding to general remarks, says:

Much of the utter inefficiency of China's army is explained by the native saying, "Do not use good steel to make a nail nor take a good man to make a soldier," which is most thoroughly acted up to.

On almost every occasion in 1894-5 the Chinese troops refused to stand up to the despised Japanese. Small wonder when of the hundreds of thousands who since 1862 have been "drilled" with foreign weapons not one in 50,000 has been taught their proper use. Musketry and artillery practice is limited generally to handling the weapons, and instruction in the use of rifles and field guns is not thought necessary. Nay, it is opposed.

In January, 1895, several thousand men had been collected at Shanhaikuan, under General Wu-ta-cheng, to re-enforce the army in Manchuria. New rifles and field guns had been served out, and the force was to move early in February, yet on Jan. 20 the men fired their rifles for the first time, and barely 1 per cent of hits on a target 200 yards distant ensued. As for the guns, not a soul knew how to load them or set a fuse, and when at length one was fired with the aid of the foreigners present the ammunition was so defective that, although the gun was laid for 3,000 yards, the shell only traveled 350. Yet these men were sent north to fight at Tien-chuang-tia without further training, instruction by a foreigner having been haughtily refused.

To be a soldier is to lose caste in China; to imbibe foreign notions is worse still and incurs the hatred and suspicion of the civilians, who in reality govern the army and navy, so much so that to be a graduate of the foreign schools is an almost certain bar to promotion. In the military and other schools established by Sir Robert Hart and the viceroys at Peking and elsewhere the students have to be bribed to attend, so as to compensate them for the social disadvantages of foreign education. If we add to this the natural contempt for foreigners ingrained in the Chinese nature, we have potent causes for the willful laziness and ignorance of officers, which are truly appalling. Alas, that they should add cowardice as well!

A general near there, being ordered to keep a sharp lookout for the Japanese, whose landing was hourly expected, did so by asking the railway station master to send two coolies to the coast to look for the enemy! His was the plan of arming his men with bags of pepper to be thrown in the faces of the Japanese, who, while engaged in sneezing, would all be slain by the Chinese spearmen!

It seems a libel on the human race to say that out of a manhood of 300,000,000 of Chinese a body of good soldiers cannot be made, and, with the example of the army which has been evolved from the Egyptian fellaheen, it may be premature to call it impossible. But China herself cannot do it. The very best human material and the most elaborate instruction would be wasted under the existing native official, who steadily resists all reform in his maladministration. Nevertheless the docile soldiers and sailors of China have never yet had a chance of showing under proper management what are their real capabilities. Should they under European tutelage ever prove themselves in any numbers to be of real military value the "yellow terror" may not be a mere figment of the superheated brain.

Fortunes of Spain.

At one time no doubt Spain was the richest country in Europe. Within a few years after the conquest of America more than $1,000,000,000 was carried to Spain, and as long as colonies have been maintained in this hemisphere there has been a stream of gold flowing that way into both private and public coffers.

Under the original colonial laws the king got one-fifth and the church one-fifth of everything that came from America. The three-fifths that remained, however, were sufficient to make some of the largest fortunes in the world. Evidences of this great wealth are still found in all parts of Spain in the enormous and costly palaces and castles scattered over the country. But the money has largely been wasted in luxury, gambling and bad investments and in trying to compete with modern progress in agriculture and other industries by the use of antiquated methods and machinery.

Spain resembles Ireland in many respects and Russia in more. The territory is divided into vast estates, which are cultivated to a certain measure by the owners and the remainder leased to tenants. There are also large ranches and factories of various kinds which formerly belonged to private individuals, members of the nobility and aristocracy, but the soil has been worn out by centuries of cultivation and is no longer profitable without the use of expensive manures and modern machinery. The herds of cattle have become depleted both in numbers and in breed, although in some parts of Spain are still found the best cattle and horses in Europe and the best mules in the world. The factories have generally passed from the hands of individuals who inherited them into the control of corporations, the buildings on the estates are badly out of repair, the castles are in ruins and the tenements are worse than those of Russia or Ireland.

The wealth of the people has been sapped by taxation and their own extravagance, and the money of the many has been absorbed by a few capitalists who are enormously wealthy and hold mortgages upon the estates of their less prudent neighbors. Bribery and corruption in public life is the rule rather than the exception, and when a favorite of the prime minister is sent out to fill an official position in one of the colonies it is expected that he will come back rich.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

Josephine Kipling, the oldest child of Rudyard Kipling, was recently punished for telling an untruth and went to bed sobbing rebelliously: "I think it's real mean! So there! My pa writes great big whoppers, and everybody thinks they're lovely, while I told just a tiny little story and get whipped and sent to bed."

Captain D. C. Woodrow of the navy has the flag floated by the Virginius on her ill fated filibustering trip to Santiago in 1873. It was taken from the vessel by the captain himself on Dec. 26, 1873, just before the ship sank while being brought back to the United States.

Fernande, the daughter of Ferdinand de Lessops, well known in this country because of her visit here with her father, having secured a divorce about a year ago from Count de Gontaut Biron, spendthrift and profligate, is now about to marry the Count de Mirabeau.

It turns out now that the reason General Toral turned over only 142 horses to General Shafter at Santiago, instead of about 1,000, as was expected, is that the animals were quietly sold by the Spanish officers to the various restaurants in the city, which resold them in small pieces and at large prices to the American soldiers, who had previously been living on hard tack and bacon.

In a circular letter to the directors of schools the Italian minister of public instruction complains that instruction in domestic duties is too much neglected in the schools for girls. He says that the studies pursued seem to have been arranged with special regard to the few who want to become teachers.

The emancipation of the feet of Chinese women has begun, as is indicated by a story from Peking to the effect that some of the ladies of that city recently gave a ball and actually danced. The Chinese girl's feet are so maltreated in infancy, as a usual thing, that when she grows up she can hardly hobble.

In introducing himself to his flock at a new pastorate Rev. E. B. Lytle of Marysville, Mo., said: "I am a Methodist in religion and an American in politics. Nobody owns me. I have one wife, and she has two children. I guess that is about all."

The Ways of Womankind

BAB EULOGIZES THE SOUTHERN WOMAN.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs.

After the war of 1812 there used to come here, in regular troops, children, "grown ups" and colored servants. Then came the war that devastated the south and made it, like a phenix, to rise again from its ashes, and for awhile, when the ashes were still warm, this old fashioned place had but few visitors. Its time was to come. There were too many memories about it for it to be neglected.

Life seems one great round of lovemaking. These Springs were never meant for fast matrons or elderly spinsters, but they were dedicated to the beauty of youth, and it is supreme. The position of the mother of the average family here is that of looking after her chickens, big and little, seeing that Nanny's sash is tied or seeing that some cough has been brought along because her own mother is an invalid who cannot endure life at the White Sulphur. In short, it is the position of a matronly hen over a very lively brood. If there is one dominant industry in the south, one would have to admit—that is, if one wished to be honest—that it is the "infant" one, for the average southern family has from four to 14 children. At a wedding given near this place not so very long ago the great desire of the bride was to keep an old darky, commonly called "Aunt Lizzy," as far from her as possible, since it was believed that she possessed the mystic power, known as "the laying on of hands," which insured to the happy couple a handsome, healthy pair of twins before the year was over.

Girls used to buy Aunt Lizzy Howard to stay away, but she was inclined to be something of a—well, she was inclined to tell what wasn't quite true. So she would accept the present and then appear at the wedding and stand, ghoullike, at the door, ready to put her horrible black fingers, long and mystical looking, upon the white gown or veil of the unfortunate bride. Every southern girl for miles around knows about her, and every one of them dreads her. Not that they don't want to have a tribe of children—that seems to be their greatest happiness—but as a young matron put it to me, "If Aunt Lizzie Howard does manage to 'hoodoo' you, it is not so much yourself that you care about, but for some reason the gentlemen seem to be guyed a little bit about twins, and yet why should they?

"Just look at the doctor that attended gallant and religious Stonewall Jackson! Why, he had two or three sets of twins! And then think of poor General Hood with numerous pairs of twins! I do believe they were beautiful. I can't remember, but mamma says that when the Hood babies all came out with their mammy everybody used to laugh and say, 'There goes Hood's battalion.' But you know we southerners like babies mightily, and I never can think that a house is really well furnished unless there are plenty of little folks and two or three well bred dogs."

There is always at the White Sulphur one girl who is the belle. While there may be hundreds of pretty girls, still there is one each season who is triumphant, and to have been the belle at the White Sulphur and not to be engaged at its end and counted as a matron during the next means that the beauty was a failure. The present one comes from close to the line that divides the north from the south. She is dressed simply, for the best reason in the world. Her people have very little money to spend, and she has been brought here by a rich cousin. She fixes over her frocks, and when one or two more handsomely dressed girls have pitied or scoffed at her she always says with a laugh: "Oh, I don't mind it as long as I look nice, and it is quite fun fixing over your things. You never know how they are going to turn out."

The white muslin dress is washed, fresh ribbons put on it, and the belle of the ball dances not only all through the night, but half the morning and the greater part of the afternoon, for at the Old White everybody dances. I sometimes think that is one reason why southern children are so graceful. Taken off for the summer, an awkward boy will be hauled in to fill up a square dance, and before he knows anything about anything he is getting compliments all around, and the prettiest girl there is saying to him, "Why, Tommy, I didn't know you could dance so well!" And tomorrow morning Tommy has the courage to ask some one to dance with him, and soon his awkwardness goes away, while a happy mother says to Tom's mother, "Why, Mrs. Gordon, your Tom is getting to be a real man," and Tom's mother smiles and looks lovingly at the author of Tom's being and says, "Well, he certainly don't get his good manners and his fine dancing from strangers," and the little jest is made much of, and so life goes on in a very innocent manner.

The belle of the ball is saying, "But I don't think our men would like it." The two soft brown eyes are looking up into yours, and these words are coming from two rosy, red lips. She is giving you her opinion as to what "our men like." From her youth up her brother has been trained to wait on her, but also from her youth up she has been trained to give the pretty little "Thank you," the affectionate nod, the caressing word that is so delightful to the heart of man and which makes all the difference between the woman and the shirt front.

It is the shirt front that she thinks "our men wouldn't like much"—the shirt front in all its glory and grandeur, stiff and immaculate. She is standing up with her hands behind her like the pictures of Dorothy Tennant, saying, "How would I look in a shirt and jacket?" Well, it is a funny thing, but you can't conjure up a picture of how she would look in a shirt and coat, but you do approve of the way she looks in a white mull frock, a broad sash about her waist and a bolero that is V shaped at the throat, both back and front tantalizing you with a glimpse of the white neck; a head crowned with soft brown hair and a half French, half American face glowing at you. She has a happy time of it, this belle of the White Sulphur Springs, for life here is a series of dances, mint juleps and admiration. She does not drink so many juleps, but each morning she takes one because she has been in the habit of doing so ever since she was a baby, and she manages to imbibe it as a bird might, her pretty face showing above the bunch of green like the flower that she is. She is adored by young and old, and the secret of her popularity lies in this—she will give up a dance with the man whom she loves dearly to hobble through one with old Tom Ashton, who will persist in dancing, although he has a wooden leg, but then he fought alongside of papa and once saved him from being killed during the war.

Of course there are women here who dress superbly, much more magnificently than at many of the northern watering places, but they are the wives either of tobacco kings or railroad capitalists. The soft southern speech and the pretty southern gallantry are infectious, and hard hearted, cross grained brokers find themselves saying polite nothings and making awkward but well meant bows to whomever may have attracted their attention. A northern man is as wax in the hands of a southern woman.

Undoubtedly in the south the feminine element is the stronger, and in the hands of its women lieth salvation. But to return to what's going on here.

To those interested it may be stated that, if anything, the juleps are slightly sweeter and the whisky used in them has a more oily taste. I mean this in a complimentary sense, for the whisky that rasps the throat is not conducive to the joy of a julep. A julep must go down one's throat in a slow sort of toboggan fashion, and all the while you are smelling the spicy flavor of the mint and wondering who first discovered it or, having found it, combined whisky, mint and sugar, gave it this title and made it one of the great seductions of the south. You may go about declaring you do not like it, you may say you have an English preference for brandy and soda, for the champagne cup that seems to touch you in a fascinating way, but once your foot is on the native heath of the southern girl you meekly bow down to the julep.

Next to the julep comes the consumption of chicken, and, though up to date you may have thought a chicken good in its way and undoubtedly healthful, it is simply surprising to see these southern women eat it meal after meal and prefer it to the juiciest steak, the finest underdone bit of mutton or the finest fish that ever was caught.

The belle of the year is talking softly of a beautiful woman who was the belle before her mother was married—a wonderful beauty, a great wit—the daughter of Judge Ould of Richmond, known to all the country round as Mattie Ould. She did everything, and she did everything well. Men fell before her as tin soldiers before an active broom, and yet she never lost her sweetness of temper.

At that time a Miss Triplett, also from Virginia, was a sort of rival to this beautiful girl, and my pretty belle was telling of a supper that is counted among the archives of the Springs. At it was a large party, and the rivals were opposite each other. Miss Triplett was asked to give a toast. She declined. Then somebody smiled at Mattie Ould where she was standing, looking like a picture, holding her glass triumphantly in the air, and, making a graceful bow to the other girl, she said: "Here's to youth, beauty and health. United this makes a triplet." And many stories are told of this one and that one, and the voice of the little beauty sinks as she whispers of the beautiful place where Mattie Ould sleeps, of the grave covered with daisies and how on the day of her funeral, when all Richmond that couldn't drive walked to see their pride, their beauty, laid away forever, instead of a hymn four gentlemen sang her favorite song, "Under the Daisies," and sleeping near was the little baby whose life, lasting only a few minutes, had been her death.

Then there was a silence, and in the quietness that comes over me as it does over them I understand why the women of the south are popular with men.

It is because they are always affectionate. They never lose an opportunity to give a kiss, to pay a compliment or to do a something that will please the man that rules their hearts.

It is because they never talk scandal, a pleasant gossip being enough for them, since their homes, children and husbands usually make a world that satisfies them.

It is because while they are intelligent, well read women, usually women up in the classics, they will not touch the foul sex novel of today.

It is love, love, love, that makes the southern girl go around. Every girl expects to get a husband and to love him with all her heart, and she is seldom disappointed. The average man is usually very happy when he gets the "belle of the Springs" or one of her admiring women friends for a wife, and he ought to be, oughtn't he?

Bab.

THE FAREWELL DIP OF THE SEASON.

HANDSOME WOMEN OF HAWAIIAN ISLES.

[Copyright, 1898.]

The original Mother Eve could scarcely have been lovelier than some of the Eves who inhabit what admirers are wont to call the Eden of the Pacific. Tawny of skin, with great, lustrous dark eyes and fine, glossy tresses of black, they are fair to look upon, nor does their beauty fade early, as is often the case with women who live in nature favored climes. The grace of figure and beauty of face of these fair daughters of the south Pacific are equaled by their sprightliness of wit and quickness of comprehension. They are passed mistresses of all the athletic arts, fearless swimmers, dashing equestriennes, skilled fisherwomen—in fact, veritable modern Dianas.

It was in the year 1778 that Captain Cook on his famous voyage around the world discovered the Sandwich Islands, set like gems in the jewel casket of the blue Pacific. Their condition has changed much since then, but, so far as the women are concerned, has been one for the better. Within the space of about 100 years the islanders have advanced in civilization in a way no other savage people have done.

In the city of Honolulu, with its churches, its fine business blocks and its colleges, the palm trees and the cocoanuts waved 100 years ago. Instead of the rather meager garments in which the social leaders of Captain Cook's Hawaii were clad they are now arrayed in the latest creations from Paris.

The women in Hawaii are blessed, for they have no housekeeping duties worth speaking of. If the family has money and lives in one of the towns, there are troops of servants to wait upon them, and if they live in primitive fashion in one of the thatched cottages of the interior the head of the household does all the work, which consists of little more than going out and cutting a few bananas or yams or custard pears, or digging up some taro root to make the national dish, poi, or chasing a pig or wild fowl through the forest on feast days, or lying for hours beside some fern shaded stream angling for fish. Life is idyllic in those far islands of the Pacific, and had Tennyson known Hawaii he probably would never have written those world weary lines, "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay."

Among the simpler classes in Hawaii—that is, the country people of the interior—there is no heartache over a lack of up to date millinery or frocks, for, clapping a palm or a banana leaf upon her head and gracefully donning a short Mother Hubbard or perchance a gayly woven mat, the Hawaiian lady is quite in the south sea mode.

There are very few of the natives of the Sandwich Islands who do not know how to read and write, and as a consequence the women as a class are educated to a greater degree than in many communities that have had the advantage of civilization for hundreds of years. The white women who have come into Hawaii—mothers, wives and sisters of the Americans or Englishmen, whose capital is helping to develop the country—have set an example to the natives which they are not slow to follow. The children, too, in the kindergartens and the public schools are being rapidly Anglicized.

The half caste population, families in which the head of the house is a Portuguese, Chinese or Japanese and the wife a native woman, receives greater respect than is accorded the same class anywhere else in the world.

There is the family of the Chinese Vanderbilt, for instance, that of Ah Fong, whose 13 daughters are said to be the belles of Honolulu and have long been the toast of naval officers whose ships lingered in Honolulu bay. The lovely slant eyed Misses Ah Fong are said to be very well educated, clever and of excellent taste. Those of the 13 now married have bestowed their hands and hearts and shares of Ah Fong's fortune upon appreciative Caucasians.

Many of the native Hawaiian women are quite well endowed with land, and this has of course won them fortune hunters from other lands, who have gone to Hawaii to take up rice or sugar planting. Marrying a Hawaiian lady is of course cheaper than buying a plantation.

Possibly nothing will give a better idea of the character of the Hawaiian women than the story of that splendid semisavage, Princess Kapiolani, who visited this country in 1887. Like all Hawaiians, she believed that the crater of Mount Kilauea was inhabited by the terrible goddess Pele, who, whenever she was angry or offended, poured forth a storm of fire and lava upon the land.

Being convinced that Pele was a humbug and in order to prove it to her people and perhaps chase away any lingering doubts of her own, she announced that on a certain day she would ascend the mountain with her attendants and challenge the goddess in the name of Jehovah, the Christian's God, to do her worst.

As they climbed the mountain side one of the priestesses of Pele, who lived on the mountain, came out to urge her to give up her project. Princess Kapiolani merely laughed at the old woman and went on. When they reached the brink of the crater, looking down into the horrible pit with its seething lava and flames, she invoked the goddess:

"These fires were kindled by Jehovah," said she. "He alone is God, and Pele is naught. I trust in Jehovah, and he will preserve me. Let Pele pour forth fire and stone and lava as her answer."

Kapiolani cast stones and other rubbish into the sacred crater, and, breaking off a cluster of the mountain berries sacred to the goddess, she deliberately ate them in the presence of the priestesses of Pele and her suit. She also broke off the long, fine threads of lava that hung over the rocks upon the mountain side and which were known as Pele's hair.

There was no desecration which she could think of which she did not offer the ancient goddess of the mountain, but the voice of the volcano was still. For days after the faithful waited, expecting Pele to make reply, but she never resented the affront, and with one accord the Hawaiians disowned her. Since then Christianity has flourished in the island.

In their homes the Hawaiian people are simple and hospitable. The better classes have an ideal life, being deeply devoted to one another. Picturesque and perhaps a trifle emotional, they add to the rather deliberate practical characteristics of the Americans qualities which may serve to round out and soften some of the more rigid national traits.

It may not be generally known, but in Hawaii men greatly exceed women in number, so that spinsters have a delightful range of choice even though they remain single until well on toward the "fair, fat and forty" stage.

ETHEL KNOX.

ETIQUETTE OF A COURT BALL.

Buckingham palace, London, is admirably adapted for the giving of state balls, and many historic entertainments of the kind have taken place in the splendid suit of rooms which overlook St. James' park on the one hand and the beautiful gardens of the palace on the other. Some people are under the erroneous impression that every lady presented at court has a right to an invitation for one of the two state balls which are given each season. This is quite a mistake, and the fact is that, although certain officials and their families are invited as a matter of course to each state ball, the invitations are not issued according to any strict rule.

Some of the most interesting apartments in Buckingham palace are closed on the occasion of the state ball. Among them is the small Chinese dining room, every article in which was once in the summer palace at Peking. The walls are covered with Chinese pictures, and from the painted ceiling hangs a wonderful chandelier in the form of a bunch of tulips. This apartment was brought from the pavilion at Brighton and may certainly take rank among the curiosities of furnishing.

Before each state ball several vanloads of plate are brought up from Windsor to Buckingham palace, but the staff of servants kept in London is quite able to cope with the refreshments, the more so that all the fruit and vegetables are supplied from the gardens at Windsor. One great feature of the Buckingham palace buffet is a certain kind of hock or Moselle cup, made from a very old German recipe and from specially selected wines.

The etiquette of a state ball is somewhat peculiar. The guests are not introduced, and there is no official reception. The dancing does not begin until the arrival of the royal party. Court trains are not worn at state balls. On the other hand, gentlemen are expected to appear in uniform or court dress.

Court dress is either of cloth or black velvet. If of cloth, the color chosen is generally dark blue, claret or brown. It consists of a dress coat, trousers finished off with a narrow gold stripe down the side, a white waistcoat, a cocked hat and a sword. A black velvet court dress is by far the most becoming. When a dress coat and knee breeches are worn, silk stockings, low shoes with silver buckles, a cocked hat and sword complete the costume. The court dress of a clergyman is very unbecoming, for it consists of a black silk Geneva gown and bands. Bishops are not presented, for on being appointed they do homage to the queen, and this takes the place of a presentation. On the other hand, they attend levees. Full dress uniform is worn by officers belonging to both services, by deputy lieutenants and, in a word, by all those who have a right to any special form of costume. The prime minister presents all members of the diplomatic body and members of the cabinet.

A Wonderful Lace Scarf.

The French nation has recently presented to the empress of Russia a specimen of modern lace worthy of her, a real masterpiece of lacemaking. It consists of a robweb scarf, two yards long and one yard wide, in a variety of colored chantilly lace never attempted before and sufficiently light to be carried off by butterflies. In this instance polychrome effects have been successfully achieved by a few old lacemakers at Bayeux under the supervision of the painter Felix Aubert. This innovation was suggested to the artist while at Venice, where he had the opportunity to admire the skill of a few embroideresses copying with wonderful accuracy some designs from Correggio.

The first samples of this new departure were submitted to M. Hanotaux, who takes great interest in the lace industry. The minister of foreign affairs himself was so delighted with the beauty of the work and of its thread painting that he at once ordered a scarf to be made in this unique style, intended as a suitable gift to Alexandra of Russia.

The floral pattern of the scarf displays no less than 20 different shades. Its border of conventional narcissi incloses a frame of two interlaced rose tree stems, bearing respectively La France roses and yellow roses. By a delicate forethought the center is left as open and aerial as possible, so as to veil the beauty of the bare shoulders which it is meant to shelter. On this light ground of rare point d'alencon are sparingly scattered small lilies, while at each angle glitter the imperial crown and monogram of the empress, A. F. (Alexandra Feodorovna), woven in gold.

The empress will thus have the opportunity of comparing the latest notion in multicolor lace manufactured by the fairy workers of France with the polychrome style of more ancient origin produced by lace workers of her empire.

The Czar at Home.

A pretty picture of the home life of the czar is the following: Alexander III was said to be an autocrat even in the bosom of his family. Nicholas II, however, is the very reverse. He regards his consort as a good comrade, and when, in urgent cases, ministers seek an audience late in the evening he is invariably to be found in her company, chatting and laughing without restraint. The czar is generally occupied at his desk, while the czarina busies herself with embroidery work. Immediately a minister enters she rises as if to retire, but more often than otherwise the czar informs her that she is not one too many.

WOMEN THE WORLD OVER.

Miss Lolla Stephenson of Cincinnati is the youngest orchestra leader in this country, and probably in the world. She is now only 18, having been born at Wabash, Ind., in 1880. She began to study the violin at the age of 7, and when 11 years old played first violin and directed the local orchestra, which furnished music for all entertainments at the Wabash Opera House. She retained this post four years, at the end of which time she went to Cincinnati to study under Henry C. Froehlich, concert master of the Cincinnati orchestra. In three years under him she has finished the five year course and now wishes to go abroad.

The czarina evidently forgot, when she forbade the practice of smoking among the ladies at the imperial court, that reform, like charity, should begin at home. Princess Henry of Prussia, her sister, is devoted to the cigarette. The Dowager Empress Alexandra smokes habitually, as do the Duchess of Cumberland, the empress of Austria, the queen regent of Spain and the queen of Portugal. Man cannot give up his beloved tobacco without a tug, and why should woman? Surely he will not find it in his heart to blame the ladies of the court for petitioning for a withdrawal of the distasteful order.

The Duchess of Sutherland has consented to act as president of the British Society of Women Journalists.

The queen of Greece lately sent an American woman an autograph letter expressing her thanks for a generous contribution sent a few months ago to the American-Greek mission at Athens by Mrs. De Grace of New York city. Her contribution was for the benefit of the sick and wounded Greek soldiers and their families. It is said that in many Greek schools, whenever the national anthem is sung, it is followed by the American national hymn, in grateful recognition of the sympathy and substantial aid received from many citizens of this country.

A woman took the first prize at the Lancashire and Cheshire Phonetic Union association's competitive examination. She is Miss Flora Fergusson and was one of 4,000 shorthand candidates for the honor.

GEN. WHEELER

Thinks Some Reports are Groundless.

Concerning Camp Wikoff—The Conditions are Now Satisfactory—The President Anxious About the Soldiers.

Montauk Point, L. I., Sept. 3.—Major General Joseph Wheeler gave out the following Friday: "The following is a sample of the letters we are constantly receiving regarding the soldiers in the camp: 'Regarding my step-son, we feel very uneasy about him on account of the newspaper reports of the privations and suffering inflicted upon the private soldiers. Although he has never uttered a complaint since he has been in the army, we hear from other sources of the cruel and horrible treatment inflicted on our soldiers under the pretense of humanity for our neighbors, and the whole country is in a state of terrible excitement. I should not be surprised if the feeling should lead to a revolution of some kind, for I assure you I hear on all sides the most violent and bitter denunciations of the war department and the administration. It is indeed a great pity that the glory of our triumph should be dimmed by such a shameful thing as the ill-treatment and starvation of our own brave soldiers while the Spanish prisoners have the best treatment the country can afford.'

"It will be seen that this letter says that not a word of complaint has been received from this soldier and so far as my investigation goes, no complaint has been made by any of the brave soldiers that have added glory to our arms in the Cuban campaign. A great many anxious fathers, mothers, brothers or sisters arrive here from all parts of the United States to look after their relatives, who they say the papers tell them are suffering; and many of them have heard that their relatives are in a condition of starvation. Most of these people are little able to expend the money for such a journey, and they are surprised when they come here to find their relatives surrounded with everything to eat which can be procured by money; and if sick in the hospital, they are gratified and surprised to find that they are given every possible care.

"In reply to a direct request that I give the exact facts as I see them, I will state: Every officer and soldier who went to Cuba regarded that he was given a great and special privilege in being permitted to engage in that campaign. They all knew that they were to encounter yellow fever and other diseases, as well as the torrid heat of the country, and they were proud and glad to do so. They knew that it was impossible for them to have the advantages of wagon transportation which usually accompanies armies, and yet officers and men were glad to go, to carry their blankets and their rations on their backs, and to be subjected, without any shelter, to the sun and rains by day and the heavy dews by night. They certainly knew that the Spaniards had spent years in erecting defenses, and it was their pleasure to assault and their duty to capture the Spanish works. They were more than glad to incur the hardships and the dangers. They went there and did their duty, each man seeming to feel that American honor and prestige was to be measured by his conduct. The brave men who won the victories did not complain of the neglect of the government, but on the contrary they seemed grateful to the president and secretary of war for giving them the opportunity to incur these dangers and hardships. They realized that, in the hurried organization of an expedition by a government which had no one with any experience in such matters, it was impossible to have everything arranged to perfection; and they will testify that under the circumstances the conditions were much more perfect than anyone could have reason to expect, and that the president and the secretary of war and others who planned and dispatched this expedition deserve high commendation.

"One reason why our army was lacking in some respects in equipage was that a telegram was received from Admiral Sampson stating that if the army reached there immediately they could take the city at once, but if there was delay, the fortifications of the Spaniards would be so perfected that there might be great difficulty in taking it. On receiving this dispatch from Admiral Sampson the war department directed the army to move at once, and, as all connected with the army will recall, the orders were received after dark, and the army was in motion, had travelled nine miles and was on the ships at daylight. When the expedition sailed for Cuba it went there escorted by a large fleet of warships.

"At that time it was regarded as impossible for a merchant ship to sail on the ocean safely from any American port to Santiago, but as soon as the Spanish fleet was destroyed so that it was possible for unarmed ships to sail safely to Santiago, the generous people of the United States subscribed money without limit and dispatched ship after ship loaded with luxuries and delicacies for the Santiago army, and everything that could be accomplished for their comfort was done by the president and secretary of war.

"After the surrender had been completed and arrangements perfected for transporting the Spanish army to Spain the president and secretary of war sent shipping to Santiago and transported our army to one of the most healthful localities in the United States. The point selected by the secretary of war was so situated that thorough protection was given the people of the United States from the danger of yellow fever contagion. The soldiers, upon their arrival at this place, received every care and bounty which could be procured by money. The president and secretary of war directed that their health and comforts should be cared for without reference to expense, and in addition the people within a circuit of 100 miles vied with each other in shipping to them carloads and steamboat loads of luxuries of all kinds.

"I have just finished my daily inspection of the hospitals. With rare exceptions the sick are cheerful and improving. I have nurses and doctors to care for them, and in all my tours I have not found a single patient who made the slightest complaint. It is true there has been suffering, and great suffering. The climate of Cuba was very severe upon all our soldiers, but instead of complaining, the hearts of those brave men are filled with gratitude to the people for the bounteous generosity which has been extended to them. There is no doubt that there have been individual cases of suffering and possibly neglect among the soldiers, not only in Cuba but since their arrival at this place. Nearly 20,000 men were brought from a yellow fever district to the United States. It would have been criminal to have landed them and allowed them to go promiscuously among the people. It has been stated by physicians that if that had been done, yellow fever would have spread through many of our states. To avoid such a catastrophe, a point which is more thoroughly isolated from the people than any other locality which could be found was selected. By these wise means the country has been saved from the scourge of this fearful disease.

"Everyone will realize that to land 18,000 men and put them on the fields, without any buildings whatever, could not be done without some hardships. Over 5000 sick men have been received in the general hospital, and as many more sick have been cared for in the camps, and yet only about 60 deaths have occurred in these hospitals. Tents had to be erected and hospitals constructed, and preparations to supply these 18,000 men with wholesome water, food, medicines, physicians, nurses, hospital furniture, cooks, wagons, ambulances and the other needs essential to the caring for 18,00 men, fully half of whom are very sick or in a feeble condition. In addition to this most of the bedding and much of the clothing were left in Santiago to prevent yellow fever infection. All of these deficiencies have had to be supplied. We had but one line of railroad to bring these supplies and sometimes there have been delays."

STATES TO CARE FOR THE SICK.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Senator Allen of Nebraska was at the war department yesterday looking after the interests of sick soldiers of the Second Nebraska. He had received a telegram from Omaha saying that these soldiers were arriving there without provisions having been made for their care. Secretary Alger at once directed that the adjutant general of Nebraska take charge of these sick soldiers and place them in hospitals, the expense to be borne by the United States. Subsequently, a general order was issued to the adjutant generals of the different states, directing them to take charge of sick soldiers on the same basis.

Commanding officers of all camp departments and general hospitals have received the following instructions: "It has been reported to the war department that many convalescent soldiers who have received furloughs and started for their homes have been taken ill on the way. To avoid further occurrences of this kind, it is suggested in the strongest possible terms that all soldiers travelling homeward on furloughs will exercise the best judgment in caring for themselves, especially those who have been ill in the hospitals with fevers. Their appetites are very keen, and unless they deny themselves everything except necessary food of the simplest character, they are in great danger of a relapse. This instruction is sent out hoping that it may catch the eye of those men en route, and also that no man shall receive a furlough whom the surgeon in charge believes to be unable to travel alone; and that no furloughed soldier shall leave a hospital without receiving full instructions as to his diet while en route to his home from his surgeon."

A THIRD MUSTERING OUT.

Washington, Sept. 3.—A statement prepared at the war department shows that 83 of the organizations in the volunteer army have received orders looking to their being mustered out of the service. This number includes 53 regiments and a number of minor organizations, such as batteries of artillery, independent companies of cavalry, etc., and probably represents almost one-third of the approximate 220,000 men called for by the president in the two proclamations issued by him.

WENT TO MONTAUK.

New York, Sept. 3.—President McKinley and his party left the city at 10:10 o'clock last night, taking the ferry for Long Island City. A special train was waiting to carry the presidential party to Camp Wikoff. After dinner was served at the Manhattan hotel the president went upstairs to the Transportation club rooms, which occupy the entire upper floor of the hotel, and for an hour he held an informal reception. Chauncey M. Depew introduced the callers. When the party left the hotel on the way to the ferry, a considerable crowd of guests and citizens gathered on the portico and balconies and cheered the president. The president will not touch the borough of Manhattan on his way back. He will go direct to Jersey City and take the train to Paterson, where he will spend Sunday with Vice President Hobart.

A MOTHER'S ANXIETY OVER.

Montauk Point, L. I., Sept. 3.—Mrs. M. E. Bell of Chicago found her son, Dylvin, Friday. He is a sergeant in an Illinois regiment, and she has had no trace of him for five weeks. For two weeks she has been east, interrogating the war department, cabling to Santiago and searching the hospitals there. Yesterday morning she heard that four transports had arrived during the night. They were the Orizaba, the Berkshire, the City of Washington and the Nueces. The Nueces, six days from Santiago, brought 895 men of the Twenty-ninth regular infantry and a detachment of the First Illinois. Among the 26 sick men on board was Sergeant Bell. His mother recognized him among the invalids carried from a government tug to an ambulance and, regardless of quarantine rules, ran from the little group of spectators and kissed and cried over her son. Later, she learned that he had had a low malarial fever and had lain in a Santiago hospital. Why she could not find where he was does not appear.

GENERAL YOUNG UNFORTUNATE.

Montauk Point, Sept. 3.—General Young, while walking along the road near the railroad depot yesterday afternoon, tripped on a piece of hale wire and fell, breaking his right arm. During the civil war a bullet broke some of the bones in this arm, and since then he has been unable to raise his hand to his shoulder. When he fell this stiff arm was underneath and the bone was broken. A few weeks ago, while riding his horse the animal shied and collided with a telegraph pole with the general's left foot between the horse and the pole. This broke some of the small bones below the ankle, and since then he has had to ride in a carriage. His new accident will probably force him to be moved to New York.

GENERAL S. B. M. YOUNG.

There was another conference of the surgeons with General Wheeler yesterday morning, with a general discussion of affairs, including the danger of an outbreak of typhoid fever. Wheeler announced later that on Monday he would issue a set of orders that would regulate many things which needed regulating in relation to the hospitals and the general health of the camp.

BIG STRIKE EXPECTED.

Cleveland, Sept. 3.—Manager Young of the M. A. Hanna Coal company is quoted as saying: "In the early part of next year we will have one of the greatest coal strikes this country has ever seen. All indications are that the strike will last many months. The miners stand at all times ready to fight against a reduction of wages. When the Chicago contract expires, or possibly before that time, they will be obliged to accept a reduction of 15 or 16 cents per ton, or fight. I think they will fight, and will fight harder than they have ever before. The West Virginia miners are working cheaper than ever before. All efforts on the part of the miners to organize them has been in vain. There is no hope that they will be brought into line."

PRICES ARE FIRM.

Fall River, Sept. 3.—Trading in print cloths has been quiet for a few days. Nevertheless the output for the week has equalled the production. Prices are firm, on a basis of 2 1-16 for regulars. Some of the mills have sold well for September and October delivery. The American Linen, Merchants, Wampanoag, Stafford, Flint, Laurel Lake, Westamoe, and possibly one or two others will remain closed next week. It is believed that the curtailment movement will not extend much farther.

CZAR'S PEACE NOTE.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 3.—A local paper, replying to criticisms of the czar's peace note, interprets them as meaning that the "powers are to remain in the relative positions they now occupy and together seek the means of rendering unnecessary the expensive and purposeless armaments which are ruining all nations." The paper then adds: "There is no question of immediate disarmament, or the resulting consequences which seem to disturb the French and Germans."

TO GIVE EVERYBODY A CHANCE.

Chicago, Sept. 3.—Corbett, the pugilist, in passing through here, said: "I am feeling perfectly well and have not allowed myself to worry. As regards the fight with McCoy, I have not made up my mind whether to fight on Oct. 1 or not, and cannot tell until I have talked it over with Considine. I am still in the business though and mean to give everybody a chance."

The Easy Food
Easy to Buy,
Easy to Cook,
Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest.
Quaker Oats
At all grocers
in 2-lb. pkgs. only

WANTED.

WANTED—By a smart young woman work for Saturday afternoons and evenings in either store or parlor. Speaks two languages. Address Sun office.

WANTED—Experienced table girl at 52 Boott corporation.

WANTED—Saleswoman to assist in the introduction of an article of merit; salary. References required. Call or address A. P. T. Hicks, Room 34, Bon Marche building, Lowell, Mass.

WANTED—Summer boarders; $4.50 a week. 81 River street, West Lynn.

WANTED—At once, agent to sell home grown nursery stock. For terms address Southworth Bros., Beverly, Mass.

WANTED—Ladies to know they can get their straw, leghorn or manilla hats cleansed or dyed and made in the latest shapes at the Hat and Bonnet Bleachery, 101 Merrimack street.

WANTED—500 young and old men to bring their old clothes to Fred P. Low's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a month sum.

WANTED—Housegirls at the Lowell Employment Office, 832 Merrimack street, opposite City hall.

WANTED—By a man, 33, single place as coachman, hostler or general work. Swett & Co., 101 Central street.

WANT BLOOM OF YOUTH, soft, delicate skin? Use Noonan's Roman Secret. At all drug stores. A. W. Dow, A. E. Moor, agent for Lowell, corner of Gorham and Appleton streets.

RELIABLE HELP furnished at No. 6 Howe Building, over Street Railway Waiting Station, F. H. A. Boody. Office open at all hours.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A carriage lap robe, in Merrimack square, Friday evening. Owner can recover the same at this office.

LOST—A watch and chain between Stackpole and High streets. Will finder please return to Mattress shop, High street.

TO LET.

TO LET—Rooms with or without board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 202 Fayette street.

TO LET—Cottage of ten rooms, steam heat, bath, set tubs, hot and cold water cemented cellar, and barn if desired. W. H. Bagshaw, 11 Willson street.

STORE TO LET—31 Middle street.

TENEMENT TO LET—Half a house, seven rooms, bath room, hot and cold water, cemented cellar, large yard at 36 Sargent street. Terms easy, $15 per month. Enquire 83 Sargent street.

ROOMS TO LET in The Sun Building. Inquire at The Sun office.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE
Henry W. Garrity, Prop.
CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
Opposite Old Boston & Maine Depot.
This house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished, with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the profession.
M. H. Carey { Clerks } H. Gervais.

DR. PEFFER'S
ROYAL-TANSY PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY, NEVER FAILS.
A new, reliable and safe relief for suppressed, excessive, scanty or painful menstruation. Now used by over 30,000 LADIES. Invigorates three organs. BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS. $2 per box, small box $1. Herald in plain wrapper. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. PEFFER MEDICAL ASSN. Chicago, Ill.
Sold by Ellingwood & Co., corner Central and Merrimack streets.

ZYNO—Cut this Coupon out.
GOOD FOR A SAMPLE OF
ZYNO
The Great Mexican Blood Tonic.
Goodale's Drug Store.

WEAR
Pike's Shoes
And have comfort with your feet. Remember we make the foot a study and try and have Shoes to fit them properly.
Our Children's School Shoes on foot form lasts have no equal for comfort and durability.
Henry L. Pike
(Successor to Daniel Swan.)
BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS,
28 Central Street.

FRUIT PICKERS,
BASKETS,
APPLE PEARERS.
W. T. S. BARTLETT
The Up-Town Hardware Store,
653 Merrimack Street.

LANTERNS
FOR
House, Shop, Carriages, Delivery Wagons, Bicycle, Mill, Stable and Street Use.
Parts of Lanterns lost or destroyed furnished. Lantern Globes, white, red or blue.
C. B. COBURN & CO.
63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

FOR SALE.

CALL at 869 Market street to buy or sell second-hand Furniture.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Ready's boiler shop, Fay street. Inquire of J. M. Rutman, 1 Coral street.

FOR SALE—Near Chelmsford and Washington streets good cottage house of 7 rooms, large lot of land, lots of fruit. Price only $1400. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FARM FOR SALE—or to let, near Fletcher's ledge, Westford. Apply to Edwin Moore, on the premises.

WAGONS—Owing to death of owner, I have had placed in my hands for sale at some price, handsome new panel side wagon, suitable for laundry, groceries, etc. I also have new and 2nd hand Concords, democrats, grocery wagons, butcher carts, stanhopes at very low figures. J. F. Libby, 69 Robbins street.

FOR SALE—In Billerica small farm of 10 acres, fair building, near cars. This is a bargain; price $900. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Furniture and carpets at a sacrifice; nearly new. 179 Chapel street, 1st bell.

FOR SALE—Ten R.I.P.A.N.S for 5 cents at druggists. One gives relief.

LADIES—Chichester English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best, safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c. in stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—In Pawtucketville, a nice 8 room cottage house, with all modern improvements, 5000 feet of land, lots of fruit, near bridge. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

OWNER IN NEED OF MONEY—A lot of land containing 1000 feet, 50x20, on a 50 feet street, 15 minutes from Centralville bridge. Price $100, also two second-hand furnaces. Inquire at 1128 Bridge street.

FOR SALE—Near Broadway and School streets good house and large lot of land for a little money. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

MENTHOL CREAM Shampoo is used in all leading hairdressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 50c. per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

FOR SALE—Good corporation boarding house, lots of boarders. Must be sold on account of sickness. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

LADIES—My Monthly Regulator has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in from 6 to 8 days without fail. No pain, no danger, no interference with work; price $2 by mailor at office. Consultation free. All letters truthfully answered. Dr. Tolman Co., 170 Tremont street Boston.

FOR SALE—Good farm for the money, 16 acres of land, good buildings, 2 miles from Lowell on main road. Price $800. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

NOTICE—I have six different kinds of stamps for cancelling Internal Revenue Stamps, also everything in the rubber stamp line. J. M. Fellows, 164 Merrimack St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRESS MAKING—Guaranteed work. Skirts made for $1.00 and Waists for $2.00 at Mme. O. Descoteaux, at 817 Market street.

$15 A MONTH
Will buy this splendid new 2 1-2 story hip roof house of 8 rooms, attic, pantry and bath room with tub, marble wash bowls, etc., hot and cold water, maple floors in dining room, kitchen, pantry and bath room; piazza and balcony; nice lot of land, high and dry; very slightly near carpenter school; will sell for $1500. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, 8 Hildreth Building, Old Post Office.

James Walsh,
Florist and nursery man, also landscape gardener. Floral designs for all occasions. Choice cut flowers always on hand. Plants, trees, shrubs, etc. Westford street cars pass our conservatories.
CONCRETE paver and dealer in coal, tar and pitch. Orders solicited for putting down sidewalks, garden walks, warehouse and stable floors, street pavements, etc., etc., also asphalt and gravel roofing. 165 Highland Avenue, Lowell, Mass.

If You Are Short
And want a loan we can help you out. Security taken, real estate and personal property.
DONOVAN & MANSUR
Room 1, Swan Building, 26 Central Street, Lowell, Mass.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
SHARON HOUSE
Largest and most complete sulphur bathing establishment in the United States. Pamphlets on application. Open June 1, to Oct. 1.
H. P. SHARP & SON, Proprietors.

Take My Advice and Call on the
Eagle Clothing Co.
We carry the largest stock of Ladies' and Gents' Garments in this city. Our prices are the lowest. THE EAGLE CREDIT HOUSE, 100-102 Middlesex St.

PETER H. SAVAGE.
Undertaker & Funeral Director
169 WORTHEN ST.
Telephone connection 611-4. Calls night or day promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

A Few Suggestions in Profitable
MONEY SPENDING
1 lot of Children's Oxfords, in russet and black, regular price 75c., our Clear Up Price 50c. a pair.
Ladies' Bicycle Oxfords, in russet and black, regular price $1.50, Clean Up price $1.00 a pair.
1 lot of Little Men's Bicycle Shoes, regular price $1.00, Clean Up 75c. a pair.
J. J. LONERGAN,
215 DUTTON STREET.

JUST TRY US.
When you find that your carriage is showing the need of repairs. We are the expert carriage repairers of Lowell, and give to every job the careful attention which has made the name of SAWYER stand for the BEST when used in connection with
CARRIAGE REPAIRS OR CARRIAGE BUILDING.
We will call and get your vehicle if you will send a card asking us to do so.
SAWYER CARRIAGE COMPANY.
Worthen St., Lowell.

Ice Chests and Refrigerators

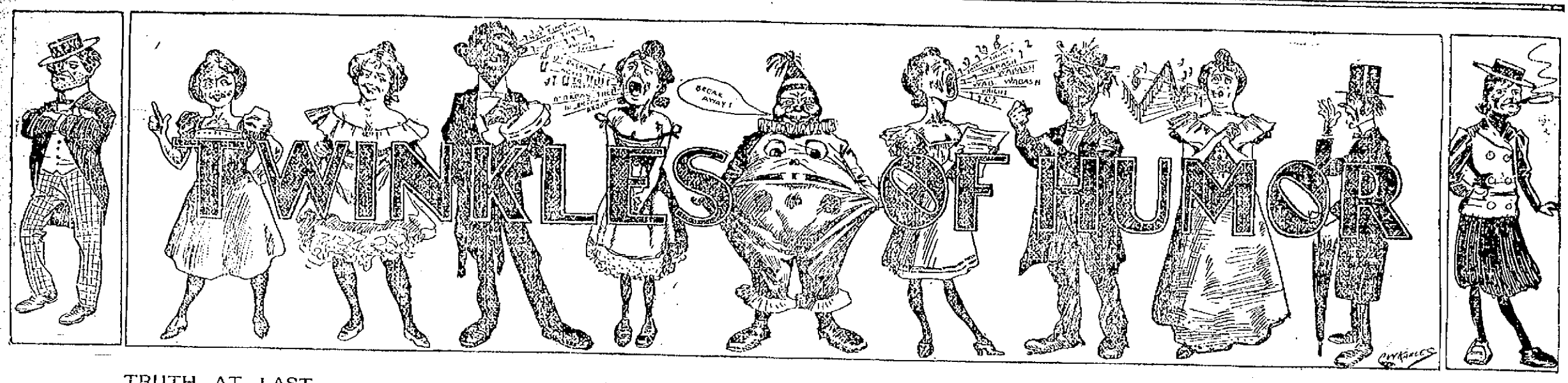
Are no longer considered a luxury to be enjoyed by the few, but a household necessity, the purchase of a first class, honestly made one being a source of economy rather than expense. We can show you the finest line of
Refrigerators
AND
Ice Chests
In Lowell. Examine them and you will be convinced of this fact. You would really wonder to see how many
Glenwood Ranges
We sell, even in the hot season. We used to think only cold months were stove seasons, but folks are learning that GLENWOODS save work and money all the year round.
See our stock of CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, MATTINGS and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS when you need anything in this line, and we give you prices that will convince you that it is for your interest to buy from us.
GOOKIN BROS.
66 Prescott Street.

A. G. POLLARD & CO.
MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMEMT.
The large stock of the E. C. Wescott Company of Manchester, N. H., which we purchased at auction on Tuesday has arrived in Lowell, and is now being delivered as rapidly as possible at our store.
We shall get it ready for sale as early as possible and announce full particulars of our great special sale in a few days.
A. G. Pollard & Co.

P. F. Devine's Branch, 88 Merrimack Street.
BAGS, TRUNKS, DRESS SUIT CASES
In fact everything the well equipped traveler requires, at special "OPENING" prices. Our Middlesex street store is not abandoned. In both stores a full and complete line of latest style leather goods.

TEETH
No Charge For Extracting
$5 to $10 a Set
Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $8 and $10 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Fillings and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial teeth without plates, also Rubber Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted, no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Not open evenings. DR. J. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 26, 28, Runels' Bld'g, cor. Mer'k & Bridge

TRADE MARK
Palmo Tablets
Fifty Cents Per Box
HEALTH, POWER, ENERGY.
stop forever all weakening drains, feed the brain, replace wasted tissues, and send rich, flesh-building blood bounding through every part of the system, making every organ act, and causing you to glow and tingle with newly found strength. You're a new man, and can feel it! The greatest NERVE TONIC ever discovered. Palmo Tablets cure quickly and forever Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Atrophy, Loss of Memory, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases. 50c. a box; 12 boxes (with guarantee, good as gold) $5.00. Sent anywhere. HALSID DRUG CO., Cleveland, O.
Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.



TRUTH AT LAST.

Philosophical Pete: "I alluz knowed dere wuz sumpin wrong about water. (Disgustedly) Look at dat sign!"

DISCOURAGING FOR ALBERT EDWARD.

"Deah, deah, here's the Grand Duke of Luxemburg, don't you know, celebrating his eighty-first birthday, and yet he's only reigned ten yeahs."

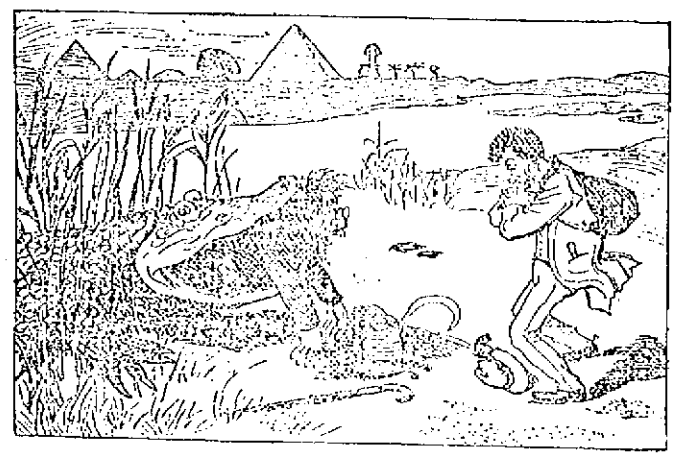
"How dreadful! Let's hope the deah Pwince of Wales won't heah about it!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WHAT NEXT?

"Well," he said, "the war is over. What next, I wonder?"

"That's easy to answer," replied his companion. "The very next thing to do is to Anglicize the spelling or the pronunciation of some of those annoying Spanish names, and we can't be too quick about it either."—Chicago Post.

THE FIRST THOUGHT.



Friend: "For the Lord's sake, Hans, he has got you sure! Can you not at least throw out your pocketbook?"

IN NO DANGER.

Phil—Holy smoke! Here's a doctor says bank notes are liable to carry disease.

Bill—Well, I suppose that's the reason I ain't been ill since I was a kid.—Comic Bits.

THE IMPORTANT POINT.

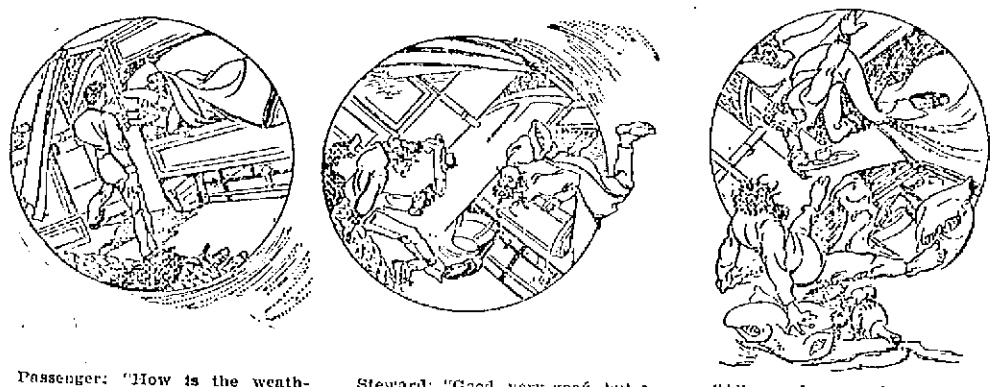
"Oh, dear!" screamed Mrs. Skinnphlint, "Johnny has run a tenpenny nail in his foot!"

"Save the nail!" shouted Mr. Skinnphlint, with great self possession.—Chicago Tribune.

A FOOL'S DISCOMFITURE.

THE SADDEST CASE OF ALL.

THE JOVIAL STEWARD.



Passenger: "How is the weather?"

Steward: "Good, very good, but a little rough"—

—"All you have to do is to lie quiet, and you won't be seasick!"

FLATTERED.

"Didn't that Spaniard get angry when the general called him a microbe?"

"Not a bit. He accepted it as a great compliment. That was the first time he had been given credit for doing any real damage."—Washington Star.

HE NEVER FORGAVE HIM.

Wuggs—Yes, the fellow's a wonder—a downright wonder. I believe he'd chisel anybody.

Wiggs—You don't say so, though? Is he such a swindler?

Wuggs (with his usual chuckle)—Oh, no; he's a sculptor.—Ally Sloper.

WANTED BOTH.

Waiter—Dinner, sir? Yes, sir. What'll you 'ave? Table d'hote or a la carte?

Young Smelter (who is determined to show that he knows what's what)—Oh, I will have some of both, with plenty of sauce.—Nuggets.

TO THE VICTORS BELONG THE SPOILS.

"YOU WANT THE CORE, DO YOU, SENOR? WELL, MAYBE THERE AIN'T GOIN TO BE NO CORE!"

FROM GRACE.

He—One swallow doesn't make a summer.

She—But it sometimes is responsible for a fall.—Vim.

WAR'S BRIGHT SIDE.

"Yes," said the commercial traveler, "this war is a godsend to we men who work the country trade. It's knocked 'The Spanish Cavalier' off the rural repertory! Only 'Flee as a Bird' is left now."—New York Journal.

FOREBODINGS.

"Jimmy, did you tell your sister I was here?"

"Yes, Mr. Tanks, and she said she'd felt all day that somepin awful wuz goin to happen."—Chicago Record.

IN RURAL PARTS.

Molly—I wonder why those chickens are called Leghorns?

Dolly—Don't you see the little horns on their ankles?—Brooklyn Life.

HE OVERLOOKED THAT.

"Now," said the unfortunate creditor, "since peace has been declared, you will be able to pay off all your debts."

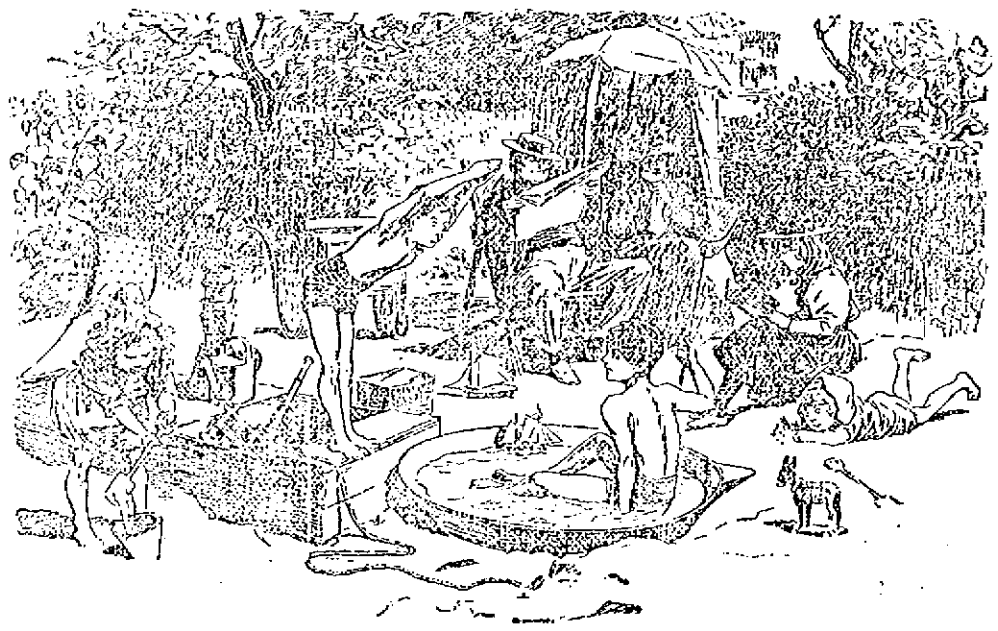
"You forget," replied the debtor, "what a hard time I had makin 'em!"—Atlanta Constitution.

NOT LASTING.

He—Do you think marriage a failure?

She—Oh, no! Only a temporary embarrassment.—Judy.

WITH ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME.



The Biggleshy family find it impossible to have their usual holiday at the seaside this year, but with the aid of a few cartloads of sand and a little imagination they make the best of circumstances in their back garden.

IF HE ISN'T A GOOD BOY.

What will Dewey do to him? He will not do a thing to him.

A BUSINESS GIRL.

"A place in thy memory, dearest,"
He murmured, "is all I claim."
"All right," she replied, "and please tell me
The place where you live and your name."

—Detroit Free Press.

AMENITIES ON SHIPBOARD.

"It seems oppressive in this calm, captain. Can't you whistle an air of some kind?"

"If you will take up a collection among the passengers, madam, you may be able to raise the wind yourself."—Chicago Tribune.

A MATTER OF QUANTITY.

Nurse: "Tommy, there's some jam on your cheek."

Tommy (with interest): "There isn't any worth eatin, is there?"

OUR GROWING COMMERCE.

Our export trade in live Spaniards is quite brisk just now.—Baltimore Herald.

NO, INDEED!

He—Nonsense! It's the easiest matter in the world to tell a woman's age.

She—Not for the woman!—Town Topics.

IT TOOK EFFECT.

"Was Perkins mad when he drank that patent fire extinguisher by mistake?"

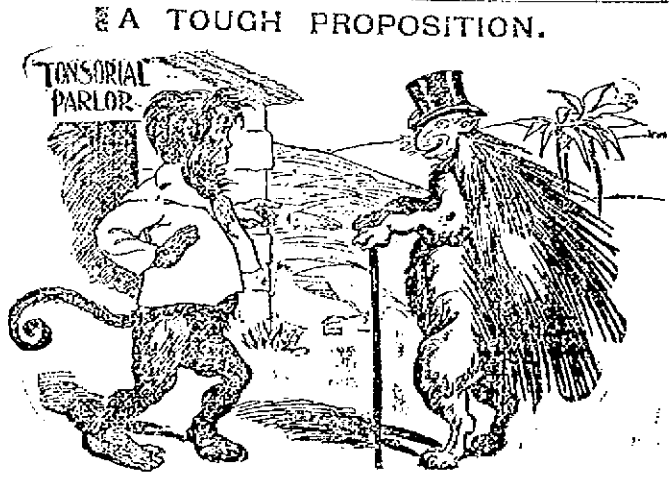
"Well, he did seem kind o' put out."—Chicago Record.

THE ONLY ONE.

"I've had that idea in my head for weeks."

"It must have been very lonely!"

A TOUGH PROPOSITION.



Por Q. Pine: "Say, barber, gimme a shampoo, and be quick about it.

SLATIN PASHA, Who Is Acting As Guide to the Anglo-Egyptian Expedition.

FUNERALS.

WORSNIP—The funeral of Martha Worsnip took place from her late residence rear of 101 High street yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. S. T. Ford officiated. Appropriate musical selections were rendered. Burial was in the the Edson cemetery. The bearers were Messrs. Robert H. Cudworth, Colin Campbell, Walter Hinchcliffe, Eli Haworth, George Bradbury and John Crosby. Many floral tributes were received. Among them were a pillow, Mr. Worsnip; basket, Mr. and Mrs. Fairburn; spray, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson; spray, Mr. and Mrs. John Lee; wreath, Mr. and Mrs. Cudworth; basket, Mr. and Mrs. Hinchcliff; spray, Mr. and Mrs. Halkward; cut flowers, Mr. and Mrs. Kenworthy; spray, Mr. and Mrs. Woods; wreath, Mr. and Mrs. Wylie; cut flowers, Mr. and Mrs. Burkitt; spray, Mrs. Shepard; cut flowers, Mrs. Waversy; cut flowers, Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury; wreaths, Mr. and Mrs. Broadbent and Mr. and Mrs. Greenhalge; cut flowers, Miss Maggie Stanhope.

ANDREWS—The funeral service of Grace E. Andrews, daughter of F. B. Andrews was held at her late home 7 Wachusett street Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Rev. Mr. Wilson officiated at the services and the interment was in the family lot in the Edson cemetery. The floral tributes were many and a partial list is given: Pillow from her parents; mound, Mrs. Phineas Stanley; crescent, Myra Laidlaw; wreath and bar, W. Hayes; basket, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Mercier; spray of asters, Mrs. E. M. Smith; spray of pinks, Mrs. Phineas Stanley; spray of aster, Miss Bautelle; basket of flowers, Miss Vining; spray of flowers, Mrs. Robinson; spray of asters, Mr. and Mrs. Wisby; bouquet, Mr. E. Marshall; bouquet, Mrs. Cushman; bouquet, Mrs. Leonard; bouquet, Mrs. Dorethy; bouquet, Mrs. Howard; bouquet, Mrs. Gregory; bouquet, Mrs. George H. Taylor and a beautiful floral ledger from the Lowell Co-operative association. The bearers were C. W. Johnson, N. C. Hayes, Guy Taplin, J. L. Mercier.

CLAPP—Richard M. Clapp, brother of Mrs. H. N. Tilton of this city, died at Alleghany, Pa. The body will be brought to this city for burial and funeral services will be held in this city at the Edson chapel Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mysterious Billy Smith and Andy Walsh will have another try at each other on next Monday night at Coney Island. In their last meeting a draw was declared after twenty hard rounds. Smith is a slight favorite in the betting.

Store to let at 34 Prescott St.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

TO THE FRONT!

RAYMOND'S FLAG CIGAR

SOLD IN LOWELL BY

C. E. Austin. Greenwood Bros.
E. F. Blanchard. Dr. C. Henotte.
G. C. Brooks. James Howard.
W. B. Brown. Killpatrick Bros.
W. J. Barbeck. J. W. Hitch.
F. H. Butler. Lowell Pharmacy.
Carter & Sherburn. R. J. Lanz.
D. K. Cheever. E. T. McKroy.
Carlton & Horey. Charles Naylor.
A. P. Choate. Dennis O'Brien.
E. Merrimack Drug Co. W. H. Pearson.
Ellingwood & Co. A. B. Puffer & Son.
Ellingwood's Branch. Shirley's Pharmacy.
A. L. Field. A. F. Story & Co.
D. L. Field. Thompson & Co.
James Gibson. Geo. J. Wilson.
F. G. Griffen. H. H. Ulloch.

ALSO BY

E. Shaw & Son, North Chelmsford.
N. B. Winship, West Chelmsford.
Wright & Bemis, Graniteville.
J. H. Fletcher, Westford.
Emerson & Co., South Chelmsford.
E. T. Adams, Chelmsford.
W. H. Hills, Chelmsford.
T. F. Lyons, Billerica.

WM. H. RAYMOND GROCERY CO.
45 and 47 Commercial Street, Boston.

MOVING FIREWORKS.

ANOTHER DISPLAY TO BE GIVEN AT LAKEVIEW.

None of the entertainments given at Lakeview free has afforded more real pleasure and enjoyment than the pyrotechnic displays on the water on Saturday evening. There is a fascination about fireworks which is the same in young and old, and the displays being so infrequent, makes them all the more enjoyable when they do occur. Tonight Masten & Wells will give another of their moving displays at Lakeview park beginning at 7.45 o'clock.

These trotting, bicycle and foot races at Wannalancit Park today and Monday (Labor Day). Admission, 25 cents. grand stand free.

The regular meeting of the Lowell Irish Benevolent society will be held Monday, Sept. 12, at 7.30 p. m.
—Timothy H. Brenan, Pres.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeffers and son Frank are visiting friends in Salem, Marblehead and Lynn.

Pease Pianos please everybody. See them at Steinert's, 130 Merrimack St.

The large enrollment of students at the New England Business University shows most manifestly that the people of Lowell and vicinity do appreciate and will patronize a first class school when conducted by such practical business and shorthand educators as Messrs. Williams and Landers. See their opening announcement in this issue.

There will be a meeting of the Lowell council, No. 72, Knights of Columbus, in their rooms tomorrow, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock to take action on the death of their late lamented brother, John H. Coffey, and to arrange for attending the funeral.

To Protect Waitresses.

A bill has been introduced in the English parliament containing the following provisions: "A waitress shall not be employed in or about a restaurant for more than 10 hours in any one day, nor for more than 60 hours in any one week, nor for more than 5 consecutive hours without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal. Every restaurant shall be provided with suitable and sufficient sitting accommodation for all waitresses employed therein. A waitress shall not be prohibited, by regulation or otherwise, from being seated when not actually engaged in the course of her employment. The occupier of every restaurant in which a waitress is employed shall keep exhibited, in a conspicuous place in the restaurant, a notice specifying distinctly the provisions of this act with regard to hours of employment and sitting accommodation. The occupier of every restaurant in which a waitress is employed shall keep a register, in such form as the secretary of state may direct, of the waitresses employed in the restaurant and of the hours of their employment on each day and of such other matters as the secretary of state may direct. Inspectors appointed under the factory and workshop acts will be empowered to enforce these provisions and penalties as prescribed in cases where they are disregarded."

FROM MAINE TO CALIFORNIA.

The household remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption, is Cleveland's Lung Healer. It has won its place upon its merit and it has given such universal satisfaction that we recommend to all our friends and customers to use it. Call and get a free trial bottle. Large size, 25c.
Respectfully,
F. H. Butler & Co.
265 Central and 391 Middlesex Sts.

The Hour.

Jack—Why do the churches always begin at 11, grandpa?
Grandpapa—Ah, the eleventh hour, my boy!—Punch.

Biting Sarcasm.

"AFTER YOU, SIR."
—New York World.

Speaker Reed's Wit.

Speaker Reed was making a speech on his native heath last summer, and to show the effect of the Wilson bill on sheep farming said, "You have 3,000 sheep, and you get but 12 cents a pound for your wool."
"You're wrong there, Biddy," called a voice in the crowd, with characteristic Yankee familiarity; "we only get 10 cents." "Well," responded Mr. Reed quickly, "you see, you can always retail what I tell you at a profit."—Argonaut.

German Employment Bureaus.

The public employment bureaus of the German government find situations for the unemployed at the rate of about 18,000 a month. The number found in January, 1898, was 18,648.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

OPENING
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1898
Of the Fall Term of the
N. E. BUSINESS UNIVERSITY
Runels' Building, Merrimack Square, Lowell, Mass.
Both Day and Night Sessions.
This busy "BEE HIVE," with its faculty of only special expert instructors, is the largest, best equipped, and only first class business and shorthand training school in northern Massachusetts.
WORTHY GRADUATES who wish to use the knowledge acquired here will receive our assistance in securing lucrative employment.
Take the direct route to prosperity by enrolling AT ONCE.
W. J. Sanders, Prin. C. E. Williams, Mgr.

A Problem to Figure Out.

According to Carroll D. Wright, United States labor commissioner, real estate mortgages in the United States amount to $12,094,000,000; annual interest on the same, $840,000,000. See census report.

The total money in circulation, according to the treasury report April 1, 1898, is $1,756,059,045. Of this amount more than half is held as bank reserves as required by law.

Were it all in circulation there would be enough to make two payments of interest on real estate mortgages alone.

Other debts not secured by real estate doubtless amount to more than $12,000,000,000, but, leaving them out of the question entirely will somebody please figure out how the present indebtedness, secured by mortgages, is to be paid?

While the trusts, railroads and high taxes are absorbing all surplus production above a bare living, is it any wonder that thousands are concluding that repudiation or revolution is the only way out?—Chicago Express.

Our Railway Men.

English railroads employ about four times as many men per mile of road as compared with ours. This keeps their men fresh, alert and vigorous. Trains are not intrusted to men more dead than alive from overwork. This is an important fact. However efficient our noble, brave and capable railway employees may be it is unjust to expect of them four times the labor of an equal number of ablebodied, intelligent and capable Englishmen. It is in effect cold blooded murder, as if "through malice aforethought." Nor can these crimes be compounded by all the "taffy" administered by their taskmaster. It may seem kind to pat a man on the back and say, "Bravo, Sam, I am proud of you," but when sensible men are compelled to "go on strikes" in order to maintain wages above the starvation point it is not permanently satisfying.—John Davis in Junction City (Kan.) Tribune.

DR. WILLIAMS'
PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE
Nerve tonic—Blood Maker. Send for descriptive pamphlet. Sold by druggists everywhere. 50 cents per box—six for $2.50.
Dr. Williams' Med. Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

ZYNO—Cut this Coupon out.
GOOD FOR A SAMPLE OF
ZYNO
The Great Mexican Blood Tonic.
Goodale's Drug Store.

THE WONDERFUL NEW DRINK!
"GLORIA"
ASK FOR GLORIA.
Makes every home a paradise. The field of pleasure is boundless with vigorous health, but poor health spoils all. "GLORIA" is a perfect sanitary drink. Half a day of new and vigorous life in every drink. Try it. 5 CENTS A GLASS.
S. BARTLETT, Agt., 100 and 101 Middlesex St.

Boston and Maine Railroad

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Western Division.

Corrected to June 27, 1898. Trains leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as follows:
For Boston, 5.15, 6.25, ¶6.12, *7.45, ¶8.50, ¶9.16, *9.40, 11 a m; 1.40, ¶3.00, 1.25, ¶5.11 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a m.

Corrected to June 27, 1898: Trains leave Middlesex Street Depot, Lowell;
For Boston, 5.18, 6.24, ¶6.15, w6.50, 7.04, *7.20, *7.28, 7.35, *7.48, ¶7.50, w8.15, *8.57, ¶9.19, w*9.25, *9.50, w10.50, 11.03, *11.42 a m; w12.05, 12.18, w12.45, 1.48, w2.30, w2.65, ¶3.08, *3.47, *4.04, w4.05, 4.28, w5.10, 5.22, ¶5.49, w*6.15, *6.22, 7.00, *7.19, 8.45, w9.25 p m. SUNDAYS, 7.40, 7.58, w8.15, 8.48, 9.10, w12.06, w4.15, 4.25, w5.30, 5.58, w8.45 p m.
For Lawrence, 6.23, w6.50, z7.33, w8.30, w9.25, 10.05, 10.50 a m; w12.05, w2.30, w2.55, w4.05, 4.18, w5.10, w6.15, w7.00, w9.25, w11.65 p m. SUNDAYS, w815 a m, w12.05, w5.30, w8.45 p m.
For Salem, Mass, w6.23, w7.30 a m; w12.05, 1.28, w5.10, 5.53 p m.
For Haverhill, 6.23, 6.50, *7.33, 8.30, 9.25, 10.50 a m; 12.05, 2.30, 2.55, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25, ¶11.25 p m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a m; 12.05, 5.30, 8.45 p m.
For Newburyport and Amesbury, 8.23 a m; 12.05, 2.30, 2.55, 4.05, 6.15 p m.
For Haverhill, Newburyport, Hampton, North Hampton, Portsmouth and stations on York Beach R R, 2.20 p m, July 4 to September 9.
For Exeter and Dover, 6.23, 8.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 2.55, 4.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, Exeter only, 8.15 a m; 5.30 p m.
For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05 p m.
For Somersworth, N H, Saco, Old Orchard, and Portland, 6.23, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For Lewiston, 6.50, 8.30 a m; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30.
For Bangor, Belfast, Skowhegan and Rockland 8.30 a m; 5.10 p m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For St John's, N B, Halifax, N S, Montreal and Quebec, 6.50 a m; 5.10 p m (5.10 does not run Saturdays.) SUNDAYS, 5.30 p m.
For Eastport and St John, (via steamer) on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12.05 p m.
For Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgewick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport, (via steamer Frank Jones from Portland), Tuesdays and Fridays at 5.10 p m.
‡Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Southern Division.

For Woburn, 6.23, 7.01, 7.33, *7.45, 11.03 a m; 1.43, 4.28, 8.45 p m. SUNDAYS, 9.45 a m; 4.25, 5.53 p m.
NOTE—*Express. ¶Via Bedford.
For Ayer Junction and Way-Stations—7.10 a m; 12.00, 5.01 and 5.42 p m. SUNDAYS, 4.15 p m.
For Amherst, Milford and Wilton—9.12 a m; 1.00, 3.41, 5.40 p m. SUNDAYS, 2 p m.
For Greenfield, Peterboro, Bennington, Hillsboro and Keene—9.12 a m and 3.41 p m. SUNDAYS to Greenfield, 2 p m.
For Nashua, Manchester and Concord—7.40, 9.12, *9.40, *10.00 a m, *12.11, 1.00, *1.40, *1.54, 3.41, *5.10, 6.27, *8.10, *8.40 p m. SUNDAYS, 10.00 a m (to Nashua only), 9.05 a m; 2.00, 6.02, *8.10, *8.40 p m.
For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction—9.12, *9.40 a m; *12.11, *1.40, 6.40, ‡*8.10 p m.
For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N H) Claremont and Claremont Junction—7.40, 9.12 a m; 1.40 p m; 3.41 p m. Saturdays only till August 27th inclusive.
For St Johnsbury, and Lyndonville, via Wells River—*9.40 a m, *1.40, ‡*8.40 p m.
For Montpelier, Essex Junction, Burlington, St Albans, St Johns and Montreal via the Central Vermont Line, *9.40 a m; *12.11, ‡*8.10 p m.
For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—*9.40 a m; ‡*8.40 p m.
QUEBEC EXPRESS, via Plymouth and Sherbrook—*1.10, ‡*8.40 p m; daily except Sunday.
D J FLANDERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
H C TAYT, General Agent, Lowell.
References:
*Express; ‡Daily.
w Via Western Division.
‡Wednesdays and Saturdays only.
¶ Via Bedford. z Via Wilmington Junction.

Ready for Duty.

This is an episode of a soldier's life. One of the first to volunteer; he fought faithfully and well, but returned a physical wreck. To-day he lauds the specific which made him hale and hearty.

When President Lincoln called for volunteers to suppress the Rebellion, S. R. Hunter, a blacksmith in South Scriba, N. Y., immediately left his forge and was one of the first to respond.

Enlisting in Co. K., Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers, he participated in many fierce battles, escaping death in innumerable instances.

The conflicts which he encountered in war were nothing, as compared with his conflict with disease since.

The hardships of army life left him a physical wreck.

Sciatic rheumatism developed.

For years he doctored and spent hundreds of dollars without obtaining relief.

Three years ago his limbs became paralyzed and he was unable to walk.

He got about only by dragging himself from place to place by his arms.

It was no trick to run a common darning needle into the muscles of his limbs without feeling the slightest sensation.

Physicians gave him no relief.

He believed that he would never be anything but a hopeless invalid.

He says:

"I read in a newspaper how Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People had effected a cure in a case similar to mine.

"I had very little money left to experiment with new medicine.

"I talked the matter over with my wife and decided to try the pills. Before the first box was half gone I was much better.

"I eagerly purchased more boxes.

"I continued to steadily improve as I continued taking the pills.

"We were all astonished at the marvelous change for the better in my health.

"It didn't seem possible, after all the years of suffering and expense to which I had been put, that such a remedy could cure me so readily.

"Altogether I used nine boxes of the pills.

"I can now walk miles without exertion.

"The rheumatic pains have not bothered me since.

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured me and I have the utmost confidence in their merits to alleviate suffering and cure disease."

Many brave heroes who returned from the war found the battle against the unseen foe of disease harder to fight than the conflicts in war, until they commenced to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Many have found these vegetable pills to be speedy health restorers.

They act directly upon the impure blood, the [illegible] of disease, by restoring the requisite vital[illegible] to all parts of the body, creating functio[illegible] regularity and perfect harmony throughout the system.

Druggists everywhere sell these pills.

Now is the Time TO BUY A
Richmond Range

If your old range is not giving satisfaction buy a RICHMOND RANGE before the coming of the severely cold weather. You will save money in doing so.

Floor Coverings of All Descriptions at the Lowest Prices.

Come and see our Heating Stoves. You will wonder how we sell them so cheap.

General Furniture Satisfactory in Quality and Price.

PETER DAVEY,
134 Market Street - - - Opposite Palmer
TELEPHONE. RESIDENCE—458-2. STORE—314-2.

FOR VACATIONISTS OR "AT HOMES"

Our $20 and $33 SPECIAL BICYCLES are without equals.

HAMMOCKS.

Prices from 59c. to $6.00. We can suit anybody on Hammocks.

PICNIC BASKETS.

We have some of the best Picnic Baskets ever shown; just imported. Nothing like them made in this country.

FISHING RODS AND TACKLE.

Everything in this line.

THE THOMPSON HARDWARE CO. 524-6 Merr'k St.

Closing Out Sale of BICYCLES

Our entire stock to be sold at exactly what it cost us. Regular $50 Bicycles marked down to

$18.00.

If you want a wheel come early, you will never again buy at such low prices.

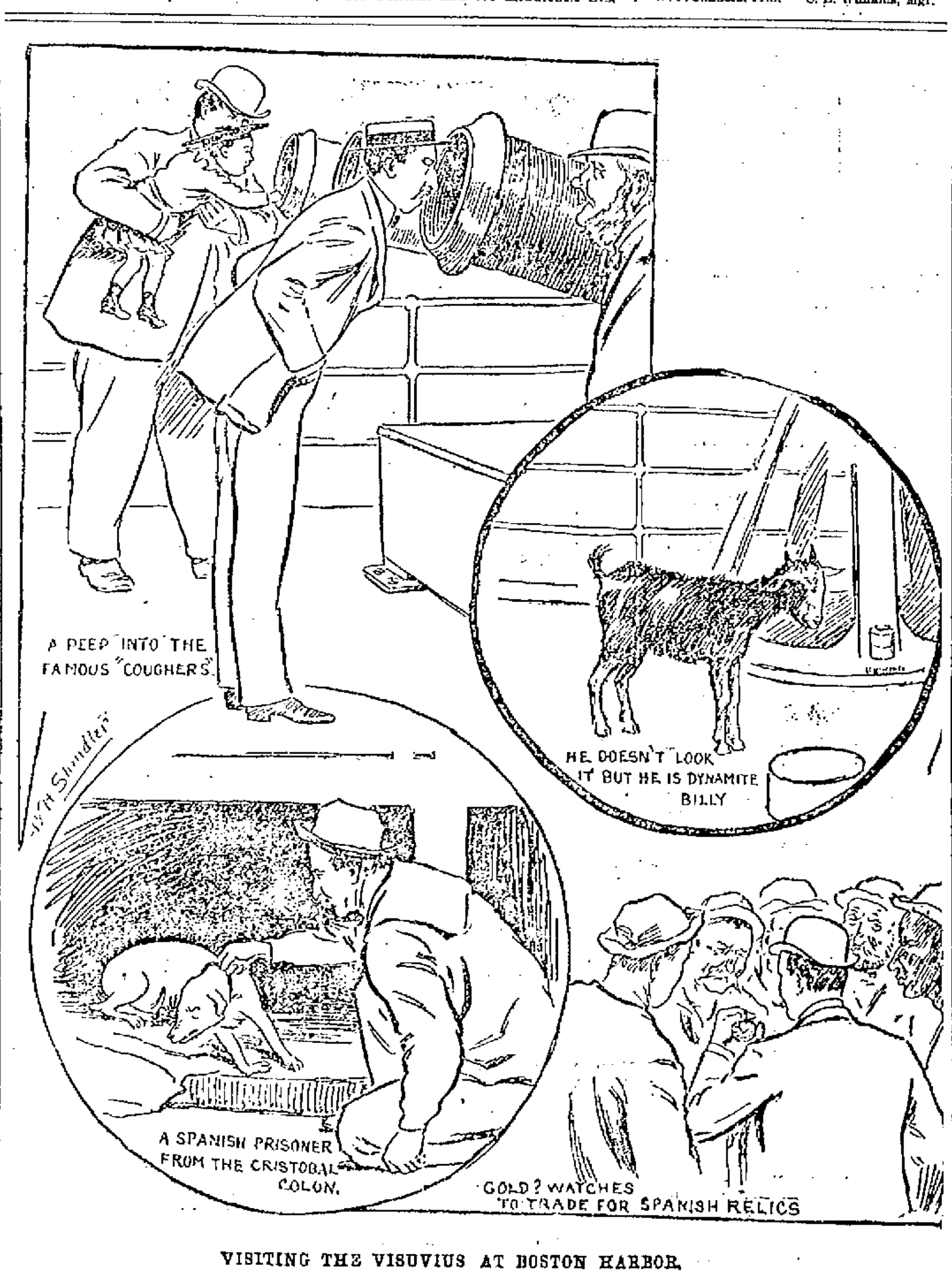
RING'S BIG STORE, 221-229 Dutton Street.

DEWEY HAVE GOOD BUTTER
Well! Well!

Have just received a large lot of June Vermont Dairy and Creamery Butter in 5, 10 and 20-lb packages at prices that will keep our competitors guessing, and the quality that will please everybody. Give us a trial and we will convince you that we have no competitors in the city.

Bargains in All Departments This Week.

Banner Market
Prescott Street.



VISITING THE VISUVIUS AT BOSTON HARBOR.

THE WEATHER.

ALMANAC, SUNDAY, SEPT. 4.
Sun rises—5:13; sets, 6:13.
Moon rises—7:56 p. m.
High water—1:30 a. m.; 2 p. m.

While the sea breeze prevented extreme heat yesterday on the coast of New England, a few miles away brought temperatures in the 90s, which prevailed in interior parts. As yet there is no sign of a cooler temperature, and the heat seems certain to continue through Sunday, with winds generally from the southwest, and fair, generally clear weather, excepting where local thunder showers may occur.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CARD OF THANKS.

The family of Miss Mathia Winship wish to to publicly thank their numerous friends who so kindly assisted them in the hour of their affliction and for the many floral offerings they sent. Their kindness will ever be remembered by us, and it is our sincere wish that it will be many years before the hand of death will visit them.

THE FAMILY OF MISS MATHIA WINSHIP.

WITH TEA.

We have received a new lot of Clothes Baskets one with a pound of 60-cent Tea. Dickson Bros., the big tea dealers, 63 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 15 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

BURN WILSON'S COAL.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

Buy a Jacob Doll high grade piano.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.

The Middlesex Coal Co. sell good coal.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's. Telephone, 439-4.

The best watches in the city for the least money. Harris, 10 Appleton street.

The work on the Highland school boiler has begun. It is much larger than the old one.

Storage for all kinds of goods. Boston & Maine depot, at low prices. C. F. Keyes & Co., Green St.

Have your steam boiler put in order before cold weather. Drop postal to E. J. Carroll & Co., 73 Middle street.

If your coal does not suit you, try Mulin, the 353 Gorham street coal dealer. You can get him by telephone.

It will pay you to order your stable and poultry supplies of W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street. Try a barrel of his flour at the same time.

Now is the time to make a dollar without having to work for it by purchasing a refrigerator at a price that will surely catch you. Every article in the store of Gaynor & Co., 35 Prescott street, the best and cheapest furniture store in the city.

NEW SHOE STORE.

Ex-Councilman F. E. Labarge having opened a shoe store at 400 Merrimack street, extends a cordial invitation to his friends and the public to call and see him. Having a full and complete line of new goods he is sure that he will be able to please them. City Hall Shoe Store, 400 Merrimack street.

WILL FIGHT.

THE FAIRMOUNTS AND MYSTERIES TO PLAY ON SOUTH COMMON.

The games today are: Fairmounts vs. Mysteries; Shamrocks vs. T. R. and T.'s; Alerts of Lawrence vs. Atlantics, (probable). The first named game will positively be held on the South common. The managers of the teams and interested cranks say "If it is necessary we will station men on the field and keep them there all Friday night" was the byword yesterday afternoon. "We're in the thing for bloodshed and we've got to have those grounds," opine the players. The Atlantics just say "Nay!" But it is full of meaning. The game itself will be an unparalleled one in the review of the pleasure.

Notwithstanding the contradictory reports, the Merrimack Juniors or the resurrected Columbians have again been interred as the result of loose fielding and mismanagement. Attempts have been made by the heart-broken base ball team folk to rejuvenate the bunch for a final rally today but at the latest news received their efforts were utterly unsuccessful.

The Emmetts and Wanns play today on the North common.

The Labor Day engagement is still the leader on the tapis; nothing can phase it.

Tommy Ahearn has played several games with the Fairmounts in which he caught and played second base brilliantly, besides being a fielder par excellence.

When the atmosphere becomes as frosty as the Suggestor's personal remarks, then the base ball fans about town who second the clean game, will that celebrated advisor of Johntebrush into his box again, until the coming of the monkey and organ grinder next spring when he will be allowed his freedom to join such articles of his own arrangement.

CHELMSFORD.

Harry L. Parkhurst started Thursday for his annual hunting outing in New Brunswick and expects to be absent two weeks. Last year starting later in the season he failed to reach his destination on account of inclement weather.

E. T. Adams and Martin Robbins are rusticating in Maine this week.

Rev. C. H. Ellis has accepted the call to the pastorate of the Baptist church.

Sunday services, Central Congregational. Usual morning preaching service. Junior C. E. meeting at 5.30. Subject :"The harm of self indulgence and the good of self denial." 1 Cor. ix. 24-27. Gal. v. 22-24. Leader, Olive G. Eaton. Senior C. E. meeting at 7. Subject, "Repentance and Conversion; What are They?" Ezek. xviii. 20-32. Acts xxvi. 19-29. Leader, Mrs. Herman Frye. All Saints—Service and sermon at 3. Services will be resumed at the Unitarian church. Preaching by the pastor. Guild meeting at 6.30 conducted by the pastor. Baptist—Morning topic, "A Missionary Spirit." Evening, "Cuba and Porto Rico." C. E. meeting at 6.30

Unclaimed letters Sept. 1, 1898 :Arthur Aiken, James P. Bowley, Mrs. Bowers, Mrs. Myrtle Barrett, Mrs. Sarah W. Call, Frank Donovan, William Finnick, Mr. Prescott, Wm. Parkhurst Miss K. Florence Rose, Mrs. G. Sternberg, Mrs. O. J. Smith, Mrs. M. A. Stephenson, Miss Belle White

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 51 KIRK ST.

A CRUEL MISTAKE

Of Which Two Franciscan Nuns Were Victims.

WERE UNABLE TO PROVE THEIR IDENTITY

When Complained of as Bogus Nuns.

That the good are oftentimes compelled to suffer for the wicked was most regrettably proven yesterday at the police station when two nuns of the Second Order of St. Francis were deprived of their liberty, put through a most rigid cross-examination and threatened with a night's incarceration in police station, all through a combination of most unfortunate circumstances, over which none of the interested parties had control.

Some time ago, a couple of bogus nuns went about St. Patrick's parish soliciting alms as, they alleged, for the new Working Girls' Home on Cross street.

The solicitors were impostors and Rev. Fr. Burke warned the parishioners against them. This warning was well heeded, too well, in fact, and subsequent events have shown for while the impostors have never been seen again, on two different occasions have innocent parties been made to suffer by people whose judgment was bad, though their good intentions are unquestioned.

Yesterday morning, Sister M. Delphina and Sister M. Francis, two members of the Franciscan order, came to Lowell to visit a sister of the Notre Dame order formerly stationed here and incidentally to solicit alms for they were asking money for a home in Indiana.

The police, upon learning this, sent Inspector Donaldson to look up the case and talk with the nuns for in a short time, several parties sent word to the police station that two supposedly bogus nuns were in town.

Inspector Donaldson met them and questioned them and the poor women, not understanding the ways of the world, innocently told him that they were Franciscans from Indiana, soliciting alms for a home, but if they were giving offence to the people, they would go right back to Boston.

Inspector Donaldson replied that it was his duty to have them identified before he could let them go as complaints had been made about them and asked them to go with him to St. Patrick's parish to see Fr. Burke.

This they did, but Fr. Burke was not at home and the unfortunate women were walked to the police station, where they were questioned and cross-questioned though with the greatest respect, by the police.

Rev. Fr. Mullen was called to the police station, but he nor any one else in Lowell could identify them, as there are no houses of their order in New England and they had no credentials with them, having left them at their boarding place in Boston.

Perhaps the fact that they were boarding on Charles street, Boston, and not stopping at any convent made the police suspicious of them, for they were questioned separately and together, answering every question most straightforwardly.

The police called up the Boston police headquarters and asked if anything was known of them there, but the police of Boston had never heard of them.

Then one of the nuns suggested that a telegram be sent at her expense to Fr. Ubaldis, O. S. F., pastor of the Italian church on Prince street, Boston, and superior of the Franciscan Fathers of that city.

Some time was taken up in reaching the clergyman, but just before six o'clock when it looked as if the nuns would be obliged to remain over night at the police station, the clergyman telephoned up that they were members of the Franciscan order and honest women, soliciting alms for their home.

Then the doors were opened wide for them, the police expressed their deep regret at the unfortunate occurrence, and the nuns who had stood the severe ordeal most bravely, went away, bursting into tears as they departed.

After they had gone, Deputy Moffatt who felt as bad for them as anyone, remarked: "That was about as unpleasant a duty as I ever had to perform."

SHY $18.65.

LOWELL MAN SAID HE WAS ROBBED IN NASHUA.

Last evening a little after 7 o'clock a young man was put on the Lowell car by a friend who paid his fare and gave him a bottle of something besides Florida water. After the car had fairly started he began to get acquainted with his fellow passengers. He smoked a briar pipe which was as black as the ace of spades; he had the look of a well-to-do fellow and he said he attended college for two or three years, studying for the ministry, but he did not fancy it so dropped it, or they dropped him. Presently his tobacco gave out, but through the generosity of a young man who sat next to him, his pipe was filled up and lighted for him; he then began a tale of woe. He said he had come up from Lowell in the morning and had visited some saloon near the junction and imbibed too much of "Oh, be joyful." While he was in this condition, his pockets were picked and he was relieved of $18.65 and when his friends for the time being had got all he had they put him on board of the car and paid his fare home, in company with a pint of 40-rod whiskey, with which he proceeded to comfort himself. He told the same story over two or three times on the trip down, telling it the same each time. Evidently there was something in it. He made the remark that he was coming back today and get even with them, but that part of the story is yet untold. —Nashua Press.

FOOT BALL NEWS.

A meeting was held last evening of the foot ball players who wish to represent the North common on the grid-iron this year. They have elected as their manager John C. Murray but their name and captain of the team will be voted for at the meeting next Monday evening. Here is a list of the players who intend to play and others will join afterwards: James McLaughlin, Charles McCarthy, James Flannery, Thomas Kelley, H. Bassolt, Alfred Lipssy, John Dion, George Jacques, Peter St. John and William Leslie. Any other good players wishing to join this team can do so by appearing the common next week during practice. The object of this team is to promote the interest in this sport. We are willing to form a league known as the Spindle City league, which the Big Seven A. C. have proposed, if enough teams can be formed and a schedule of games can be arranged. These clubs organized so far should call a meeting next week and form the league. Send challenges to John J. Murray, 394 Adams street. The average weight of this team is 126 pounds.

In Pain?

In the Back?
Then probably the kidneys.
In the Chest?
Then probably the lungs.
In the Joints?
Then probably rheumatism.

No matter where it is, nor what kind; you need have it no longer. It may be an hour, a day, or a year old; it must yield to

Dr. Ayer's *Cherry* Pectoral Plaster

Immediately after applying it you feel its soothing, warming, strengthening power.

It quiets congestion; draws out inflammation.

It is a new plaster.

A new combination of new remedies. Made after new methods. Entirely unlike any other plaster.

The Triumph of Modern Medical Science.

The Perfected Product of years of Patient Toil.

Placed over the chest it is a powerful aid to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the treatment of all throat and lung affections.

Placed over the stomach, it stops nausea and vomiting; over the bowels, it controls cramps and colic.

Placed over the small of the back, it removes all congestion from the kidneys and greatly strengthens weakness.

For sale by all Druggists.
J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

If in need of a watch of any kind, I can save you money. Harris, 10 Appleton street.

SUNDAY THEMES.

Highland M. E.—Morning, "With Sword and Trowel." Evening communion.

Grace Universalist—Morning, "Signs and Wonders."

Highland Congregational—Morning, "The Lost Chord." Evening, Communion.

First Unitarian—Morning, "The Holiness of the Temple."

First Primitive Methodist—Morning, communion. Evening, "A Message to the Fearful."

First Baptist—Morning, "Power of the Lamb." Evening "Cyrus Dewey and You."

Christadelphian Ecclesia—Morning, Eternal Punishment."

Worthen Street Baptist—Morning, "True Worshippers." Communion. Evening, "Paul at Philippi."

Free Church—Morning, "Obtaining Time in Which to Live." by Rev. G. C. Wright, pastor.

Kirk Street—Morning, "Peace. Evening, "The Soldier Dead."

Worthen Street M. E.—Morning, "Christ Our Substitute." Evening, "Seeing the Invisible."

Branch Street Tabernacle—Morning, "Who Has a Right to the Name Christian?" Evening, "The Gospel Which Is Adapted to Men of Today."

Central Congregational Church, Dracut—Morning, "Victory." Evening, "Mother's Boy."

Fifth Street Baptist—Morning, "Formalism in the Church." Evening, "The Divine Sculptor and His Model."

St. Paul's M. E.—Morning, communion, Evening, "What Heaven Will Lock."

First Church of Christ—Morning "Substance."

Eliot—Morning, "The Church a Spiritual Power;" communion. Evening, address by Miss Agnes M. Bigelow, missions in Africa."

Paige Street Free Baptist—Morning, "A Good Record." Evening "The Cluster of Grapes."

First Universalist—Morning, "Call to Prayer." Evening, "Vacation Rambles."

Union services of the First Trinitarian and John street churches will continue to be held in John Street church morning and evening. Rev. G. F. Kenngott will speak in the morning and in the evening Rev. G. H. Johnson will speak. Both pastors will officiate at communion.

Repairs are being made on the High Street church and services there will not be held until further notice.

Miss Elizabeth Gannan has returned from Old Orchard.

Security BOXES
Middlesex Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
Rent $5.00 per Year.

STATE FUNDS GONE

Breach of Trust by State Treasurer's Office.

An Assistant Takes $5000 From the Funds—Admits Guilt—Gen. Clay Wants a Divorce From His Young Wife—Important Decision Noted.

Concord, N. H., Sept. 3.—The shortage of $5000 in the accounts of a former deputy state treasurer, Hiram F. Gerrish, was announced last night by State Treasurer Carter. This admission was made to bring to an end the persistent circulation of stories of financial irregularities in the department. The state loses nothing by the shortage, as Major Gerrish's bondsmen, Benjamin A. and John Kimball of this city, have made good the amount.

Treasurer Carter says that he discovered the shortage, and Gerrish confessed culpability, and that the money, not exceeding $5000, was abstracted from the treasury, the amount being carried on the books dealing with the tax on unoccupied lands in the northern part of the state. The amount had been carried over, and the inference, from examination of the books, was that the tax had not been paid, whereas it had been paid, while the money the entries represented had been used by Gerrish.

Major Gerrish was succeeded as deputy treasurer by Algernon Willis of this city a fortnight ago. No proceedings were taken, and none will be taken against Gerrish. After the settlement it was thought the incident would not be known outside the department, but public suspicion was aroused and manifested itself in conflicting stories, which Treasurer Carter thought best to end by a statement of fact.

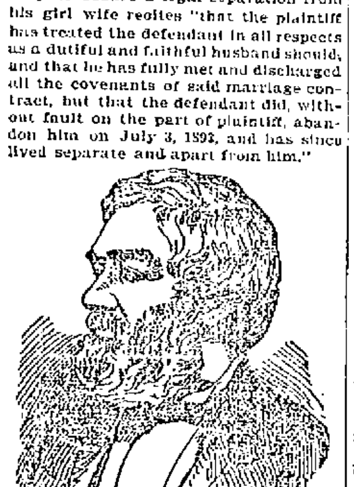
SCHEME DIDN'T WORK.

Albany, Sept. 3.—The state commissioner of excise has been notified of an important decision by Justice Clearwater in Ulster county in revoking a liquor tax certificate issued to Nelson Garrison. In order to evade the provisions of the liquor tax law requiring the consents of the owners of two-thirds of the dwellings within 200 feet of his premises, Garrison put up a small shanty of hemlock boards, without window or chimney, and on the day be applied for a certificate allowed a vagrant to move in. At the same time he domiciled another vagrant in a small shanty which had been used by him as a woodshed for several years. Neither building was lathed or plastered.

In deciding whether these buildings were dwellings within the meaning of the tax law, Justice Clearwater says: "It is not the size or the material of which a building is constructed, but the purpose to which it is devoted that is the controlling factor under this statute. A dwelling may be humble and inexpensive, yet as much a domicile as a mansion, but to hold that buildings of this character, tenanted for the first time on the eve of an application for a certificate by men without families or fixed place of abode, are to be regarded as dwellings for the purpose of obtaining and holding a certificate would be farcical. These buildings were not dwellings within the provisions of this statute, and to treat them as such was an evasion of the law."

WANTS A DIVORCE.

Richmond, Ky., Sept. 3.—The petition for divorce filed by General Cassius M. Clay to secure a legal separation from his girl wife recites "that the plaintiff has treated the defendant in all respects as a dutiful and faithful husband should, and that he has fully met and discharged all the covenants of said marriage contract, but that the defendant did, without fault on the part of plaintiff, abandon him on July 3, 1893, and has since lived separate and apart from him."



CASSIUS M. CLAY.

General Clay prays for a divorce, and asks that the defendant be restored to her maiden name and given all proper relief, which is supposed to mean that he intends to provide a liberal alimony. The defendant's answer admits all the charges. General Clay says that the girl shall never want so long as he lives.

MUSIC HALL.

A large audience attended Music Hall last evening, giving evidence that the old time plays are not passe. This week's attraction, "Peck's Bad Boy," is a play that evidently delights theatre goers of today just as much as it did when witnessed for the first time a number of years ago.

The management of this company have surrounded themselves with a capable lot of actors, and with clever specialties, introduced, make an evening's entertainment that is worth going some distance to see. They give their last two performances today and should not fail to draw good houses. number of years ago.

"FINNEGAN'S BALL."

The best evidence of the true worth of a theatrical attraction of any kind is its money drawing power. "Finnigan's Ball," which has lately begun its fourth consecutive year and in places where it has been presented at least once in each of these tours ,it has shown a remarkable increase in the receipts over

its previous engagements. The advices given us through the press speak of this company in terms of the highest praise, from the formation of its members to the general ensemble and the character of the music, songs and specialties, of which not one dissenting voice is heard. This in itself is a remarkable achievement considering the great number of farce comedy companies that have made the demand for fun makers so great. Its forthcoming engagement at this place will no doubt reach the same limit of perfection and financial results, as its admirers are already speaking for seats.

They come to Music Hall next Monday for three days with matinees on Labor Day and the usual Wednesday matinee.

BICYCLE NOTES.

Horace Denny, one of the quartet of Tiger Roadsters who left several months ago for a bicycle trip to San Francisco, has returned looking as berry and as hard as a keg of nails. He got as far west as Davenport, Ia., where he was obliged to give up the trip, owing to the terrible condition of the roads. Since May 4, he covered 3347 miles on his wheel. He left Chicago two weeks ago yesterday for Boston and spent three days in Buffalo, which city he left Saturday for Boston. Knapp and Gray ,the other members of the party, still out of town, are touring New York state with a travelling trope.

National Secretary Bassett of the L. A. W. said yesterday that he would not be surprised to see Pennsylvania head the lists of divisions in a few weeks, in point of numbers, while Massachusetts now has more members than ever.

President Potter of the L.A.W. has expressed a desire to come to Boston and participate in the annual wheel about the Hub of the Boston Bicycle club, Sept. 9, 10 and 11.

Entry blanks for the big diamond race meet Sept. 10 at Hartsuff Grove, Rockland, may be obtained. There are two amateur events, mile open and two-mile handicap, for $150 worth of diamonds, and a mile professional handicap for $40, $20 and $10 in cash. "Kid" St. Onge will appear. Entries close Saturday night with George G. Reed, North Abington.

The third annual open century of the Cambridgeport C. C. will be held Sept. 18 at Newburyport. The pace will not exceed twelve miles an hour. An handsome souvenir will be given to all who finish within half an hour of the pacemakers. The start will be made from 545 Massachusetts avenue at 6.30 a. m. Entries will be received up to time of start.

There will also be a century and a half the same day, for which a solid gold souvenir will be given. It will start at 5 a. m. The 150-mile riders will start for a ten mile run through the park system, and after returning to the club house, will join with the fast division of the century, leaving them at Newburyport and continuing to Portsmouth for dinner. Blanks may be obtained from Captain Kimball, Mr. William Holahan, opposite Charles River Park, or at 545 Massachusetts avenue.

The race between McGilly and McCormack will take place next Wednesday night on the boulevard. McGilly is training hard for it, and he thinks he will make McCormack, the wonder, hustle.

CRISP GOSSIP.

Admiral Schley has the correct idea about the Santiago medals. The plan is to give one kind to officers and another to the men. Schley said:

"I wish the government would give us all the same kind of medals. As it is, the admiral gets a gold one—the sailor a bronze. It isn't the money value of it we care for, it's the sentiment and the significance. How much better if we followed the example of England, who has her Victoria cross and Germany with her iron cross, which go alike to officer and man. The admiral would be happier to point to his medal and say: "My men wear this," and the sailor would be prouder to say: 'My admiral wears the same things." Such a distinction is against our American policy I hope this matter will be taken up and righted."

It is not not too late to right it and the wish of the gallant hero of Santiago should be respected.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

BOXING GOSSIP.

Johnny Pollock, the fistic reviewer of the New York Evening World, has a habit of hitting the nail on the head. He is thoroughly informed on fistic matters and when he says things, one can generally gamble that he is very near to being right. In last night's World, Johnny had this to say:

A well known sporting man made the following remark up town last night: "It's two to one now that Corbett and McCoy won't meet, and the whole thing will result in a fiasco, outside of a little advertising each boxer has received, which will help their theatrical ventures."

And there seems to be a lot of sense in what he said. When fighters, their managers and club owners start talking after a match is made, nine times out of ten, that settles the fight.

The manager of the Hawthorne A. C. of Buffalo sent the following last night:

"The contest must take place as advertised. C. M. Wilson."

Corbett, before starting east from 'Frisco, said under no circumstances would he fight before Nov. 1. His manager, Considine, says he will be ready on Oct. 15. Which man has the say only time can tell.

But the Hawthorne people say they won't wait even until Oct. 15. Such are the facts. If either of the fighters or club are trying to secure free advertising they're going the wrong way. What the sports want is a contest of gloves, not words.

Charley White, Corbett's trainer, said yesterday that he considered it perfectly fair for Corbett to ask for a postponement for a month and that it would take that time to put any man into good condition.

"This is a pretty kettle of fish," said Considine yesterday. "McCoy said he would agree to any reasonable postponement and now he kicks like a steer the first dash out of the box. Personally, I believe that Jim will be ready to enter the ring on October 1, and if he is, he will put that upstart to sleep without getting so much but I am determined that he shall take no chances.

"If Corbett is ready he will enter the ring on October 1; otherwise he will not, and McCoy can take the forfeit."

Otto Sieloff and Billy Teller, who is also known as the "Black Griffo," are carded to box twenty rounds at the Pelican A. C., Brooklyn, on Saturday night. In the preliminaries, which are of ten rounds, each, Jack New faces Eddy Sullivan and Tim Kearns meets Jack Fox. The latter is a tough proposition, and unless Kearns has recovered some of the form he showed last winter he is likely to get against a snag.

Billy Roche, the manager of Jack Bonner, was in Boston yesterday for a short while. He is very confident that his man will whip Dan Creedon when they meet. Roche is a hustler and is keeping his man busy.

Frank Herald, the referee of the Pelican club, makes this interesting explanation: "We have recently discovered that there are boxers who deliberately make matches for the purpose of getting the small end of the purse by fouling their antagonist in the early part of a bout. The Pelican club purposes to put a stop to this practice by refusing hereafter to pay any part of a purse to a disqualified boxer. Boxers should act in a more decent way. Such tricks as the one I have explained do much to injure the game and just now it needs all the friends that it can scrape together."

A LAWRENCE HERO

Capt. Joubert of Co. F. Ninth Regt.

VISITS HIS COMRADE, CAPTAIN A. D. MITTEN.

He Talks of His Experience in Cuba.

Capt. Mitten is again a very sick man, having received a bad turn on Wednesday, just as he appeared to be on the rapid road to recovery. On Monday he received a chill which led to a high fever on Wednesday.

He was immediately put on light diet and orders were issued by his physician that no one should see him.

These orders are being faithfully carried out though yesterday there was one exception made in the case of a brother hero, Capt. Joseph Joubert of Company F, Ninth regiment, Lawrence, who has been at his home in that city for the past few weeks recovering from malaria and dysentery. Capt. Joubert was met by a Sun reporter after his visit to Capt. Mitten and in response to the reporter's inquiry, said: "Poor Mitten is in tough shape, having received a bad turn a few days ago, which put him back. He's a patient sufferer though, and I am sure he will come around all right."

Capt. Joubert, though much improved in health, still shows the effects of his hard time in Cuba. He is much reduced in weight and his once round, jovial face is a trifle sunken. He was attired in vacation clothing and carried a cane.

Speaking of his experience, Capt. Joubert said: "We had a miserable time of it and you must well know it from all the accounts. The men took sick rapidly and the hospital facilities were inadequate to the demand made on them. Why, I saw a surgeon standing over a dying man absolutely helpless to relieve him as he had not the proper cases. The man died, whereas had the surgeon the necessary remedies, he might have been taken out of danger in six hours."

"How is 'Ned' O'Sullivan?" inquired the reporter.

"Poor Ned," answered Capt. Joubert, "I am afraid he must be pretty weak at Wikoff, otherwise he would not have been mentioned so generally by the press. All the men are sick and weak and only really bad cases are noticed incidentally.

"The last thing I remembered as I was bundled into the ambulance at Siboney was 'Ned' O'Sullivan seeing to it that the stretcher carriers were handling me gently. Then when I was placed in the ambulance 'Ned' tucked my blanket around me as tenderly as a mother would tuck her child in at night and taking me by the hand he said: 'Good-bye, Joe; God bless you! Write us once in a while and tell the folks we're all right and not to worry about us.' I was in a semi-conscious condition and all the way along I could remember nothing but Ned and his parting words."

Capt. Joubert is looking forward to the time when he will be sufficiently well to make the trip to Camp Wikoff and see his boys again.

Don't let the little ones suffer from eczema or other torturing skin diseases. No need for it. Doan's Ointment cures. Can't harm the most delicate skin. At any drug store, 50 cents.

New Goods

Latest Novelties for the Fall Season.

Quality right. Prices right. Your inspection cordially invited.

LOUIS ALEXANDER

Formerly of Fifth Avenue, New York,

IMPORTER and TAILOR.

65 CENTRAL STREET.

NOTICE.

On and after Sept. 1st, Dr. C. T. CLIFFORD, Dentist, can be found at his new office,

99 Westford Street.

Just above the armory.

Now Is Your Chance

Don't Miss It.

We have just received from New York 25 pieces Black Silk and Satin Rhadames, bought at auction at

50c. on the Dollar.

24-in. Black Gros Grain Silk, worth $1.50 a yd. for 98c.
24-in. Black Satin worth $1.25 a yd. for 79c.
24-in. Black Duchesse, worth $1.50 a yd. for 89c.
22-in. Black Gros Grain Silk, worth $1 a yd. for 69c.
20-in. Black Surah Silk, worth 75c. a yd. for 49c.
22-in. Fancy Black Stripe Satin worth $1.25 a yd. for 79c.
24-in. Black Jap Silk, worth $1.00 a yd. for 59c.
24-in. Black Brocaded Satin, worth $1.00 a yd. for 59c.

Cook, Taylor & Co.,

CENTRAL STREET.